ALBUM OF AMERICAN HISTORY

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ALBUM OF AMERICAN HISTORY

VOLUME III
1853-1893

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FOREWORD

THIS, the third volume of the *Album of American History*, opens in a period throbbing with action. There were the almost frantic efforts to tie the new and fast developing West to the older East—by the use of camels for transporting freight and mail across "The Great American Desert," by the Pony Express, by the transcontinental telegraph line, and by projected railroads.

There was the ominous mounting of sectional feeling, culminating in the Civil War, and followed by the dark decades of the Reconstruction Era—with suffering of many sorts for the South and with all too much of the customary post-war moral decay in the North.

At the same time there were great national expansion and social, scientific, industrial, and agricultural advances. The developments in museums, libraries, hospitals, and educational institutions—public and private—were amazing.

The volume ends with the World's Columbian Exposition at Chicago and the opening to settlement of the Cherokee Strip.

The telephone, with all it meant to busy men in cities and lonely homes on farms, was coming into general use The movie and the automobile had been glimpsed, with the changes that they were to entail One age had ended and a new and different one lay just ahead.

The period was rich in pictorial material. Excellent and historically authentic illustrations in numerous periodicals depicted almost every aspect of our national life Outstanding were *Harper's Weekly* and *Frank Leslie's Illustrated Newspaper* upon which the editors have drawn freely The staff artists of these two periodicals had an uncanny sense for being at the places where things were happening and for recording in pictures the events that became significant in our history.

Photography was more and more coming to be a vehicle for perpetuating scenes and actions which otherwise would have vanished. To Mathew B. Brady, William H. Jackson, and the other great photographers of the period, and to those who preserved their work, the editors are deeply indebted.

The repositories of most of the historically valuable sketches, paintings, and photographs are naturally the historical societies, the libraries, and the

various departments of the Government who with unfailing patience and courtesy have aided in selecting and making available many of the pictures which appear in this volume.

Industries, civic and social organizations, and individuals have all given liberally of their time and their pictorial treasures. Throughout the volume credit is given for the source from which each picture was secured. In the following pages the editors make acknowledgment to many of those who have helped in a marked degree And to all those who aided by advice and often by pictures which have not appeared in the volume we wish to express our appreciation.

In the pleasant task of expressing appreciation to those who have helped me in this work I wish first to speak of what has been done by the Managing Editor, Mr. R V Coleman. This is the tenth volume of various publications on which we have worked together and it is difficult to find fresh words to express my ever-growing gratitude for his assistance Not only his knowledge of the details of American history in its several periods and geographical sections, but also his acquaintance with the institutions of all sorts in which our needed material might be found, and with the scholars who have given us generous and helpful counsel, has continued to be an invaluable contribution to the series of books on which we have—for me—so happily and harmoniously collaborated. In addition to all his other tasks, Mr Coleman has made the final decisions as to pictures used, and written the running commentary that accompanies them.

Among the four Associate Editors Mr Thomas Robson Hay, a recognized authority on the Civil War period, has aided us in selecting the pictures and writing the captions for the portion of the volume relating to that struggle.

Mrs. Laura Retting White has given us great help in locating hard-to-find pictures for the later chapters, particularly those pictures having to do with costume and house interiors of the time

Miss Mary Wells McNeill has throughout the progress of the volume acted as assistant to the Managing Editor in the selection and arrangement of the pictures and in checking all the varied and innumerable facts relevant to them for our purpose.

Mrs. Ethel M. Watson has aided the work from the beginning and has been tireless in the laborious but most important task of indexing illustrations in periodicals and books from which many of our pictures have been reproduced.

As in all three volumes so far published, Mr Atkinson Dymock has served as Art Editor. He has been not only responsible for the pictorial arrangement in combination with the text but for bringing the best results out of pictorial matter which often seemed hopeless.

March 20, 1946

JAMES·TRUSLOW ADAMS

ACKNOWLEDGMENT

IN THIS as in the previous volumes the editors have been assisted by the advice and co-operation of museums, libraries and individuals throughout the country In general, proper credit has been given in the case of each picture reproduced but particular acknowledgment for especial help is due the following·

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1

HIGH NOON OF A NATION

1853-1855

The early 1850's presented a delicately balanced state of society. Wealth and poverty, sin and reform, slavery and abolitionism existed side by side Cheap labor was flowing in from Europe; the natural resources of the country were being exploited, settlement was pushing ever westward.



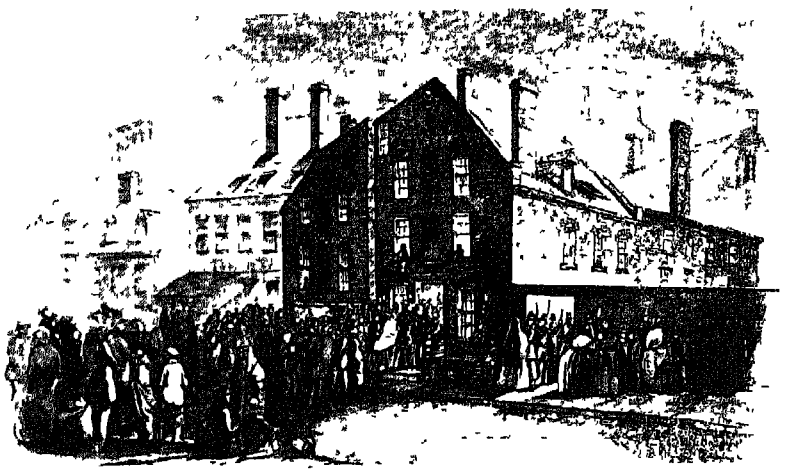
Gleason's Pictorial, Jan 22, 1853

Above is a scene in a New York police court—exact from the judge on the bench to the bedraggled girl at the bar. *Below* we see "the nicer people" shopping for carpets at the sales rooms of Hiram Anderson, 99 Bowery, New York City.



Illustrated News, Nov 12, 1853

Reform, Public Order and Trade



Illustrated News, Jan 8, 1853

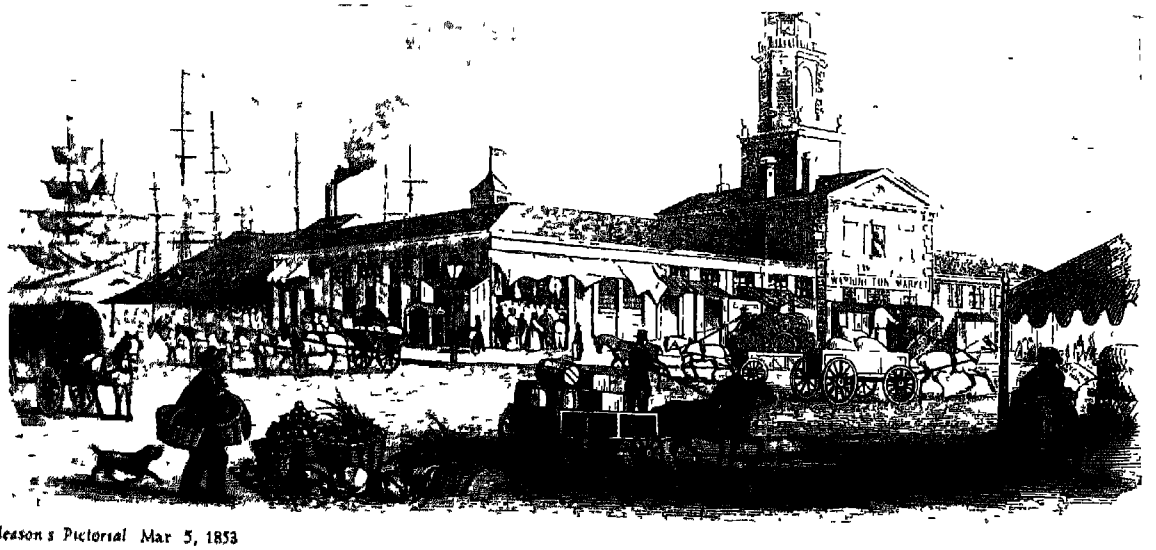
At Five Points in New York City stood the "Old Brewery" (*opposite*), a building, which by the extreme depravity of its occupants had acquired a wide-spread notoriety. In 1853 it was torn down and a Home Mission for the dissemination of the Gospel erected on the site. That the Mission was not too successful may be sensed from the views on pages 61, 227 and 247.

The New York Police, organized nine years earlier, were in 1853 put into uniform "The police of every large city," the editor of *Gleason's Pictorial* observed, "should be uniformed."

Gleason's Pictorial Jan 7, 1854



NEW REGULATION UNIFORM OF THE NEW YORK POLICE

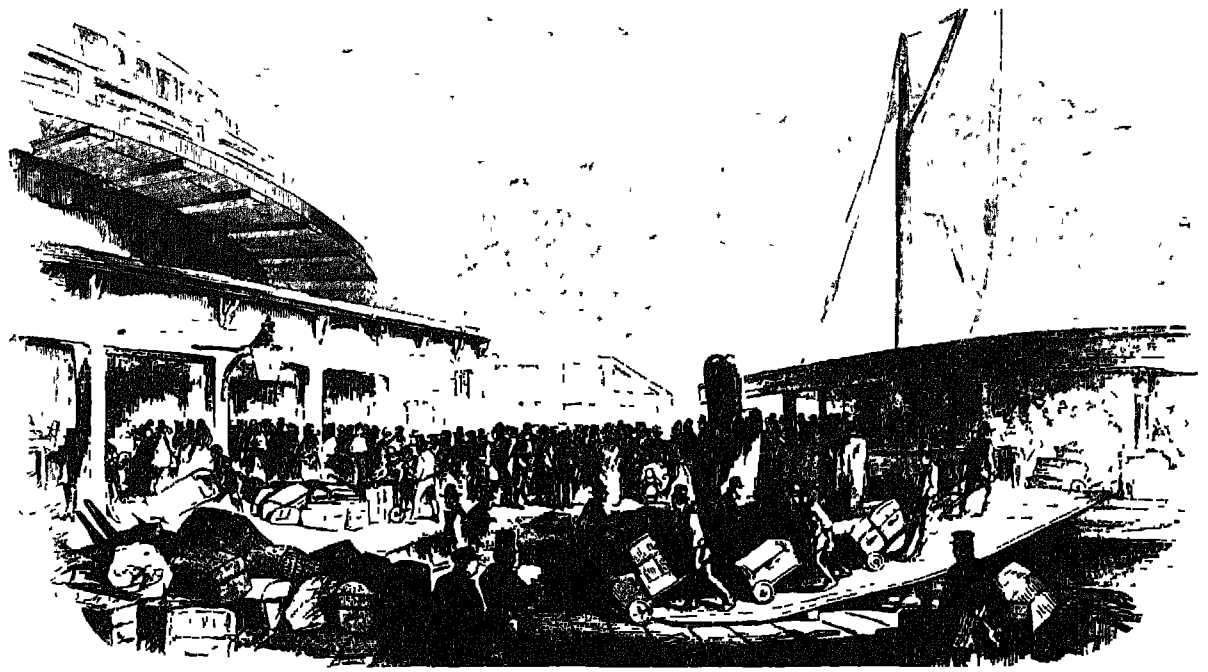


Gleason's Pictorial Mar 5, 1853

Washington Market (*above*), bounded by Washington, Fulton, Vesey and West streets, charged a shilling a day for a vegetable stand and six and a quarter cents for a fish stand.

Immigration

A steady stream of immigrants, largely from England, Ireland and Germany, poured into Castle Garden—the Ellis Island of the 1850's.



Frank Leslie's Illustrated Newspaper, Dec 29, 1855

Immigrants Landing at Castle Garden.

Some of these added to the difficulties of the great city, but many of them made good, as for example Paddy O'Dougherty (*opposite*), who worked hard, saved his money and became a wealthy and respected citizen



Illustrated News, Nov 5, 1853

From the ferry, at the foot of Manhattan Island near Castle Garden, transportation lines radiated in every direction



Gleason's Pictorial, Sept. 24, 1853

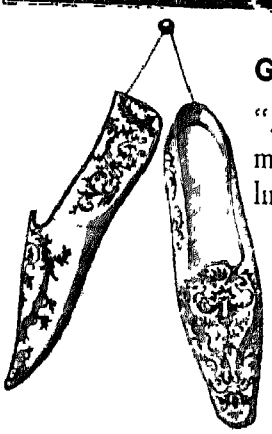
A Parlor View

"The engraving below represents the interior of an apartment in a magnificent mansion up town, where one of the most eminent of our merchants has surrounded himself and family with all the elegancies and luxuries to which years of successful enterprise entitle him . . . A single glance at the furniture will satisfy the connoisseur that it is the production of a master hand. There is nothing obtrusive in the designs"—*Gleason's*



Gleason's Pictorial, Nov. 11, 1854

Gentlemen's Toilet Slippers



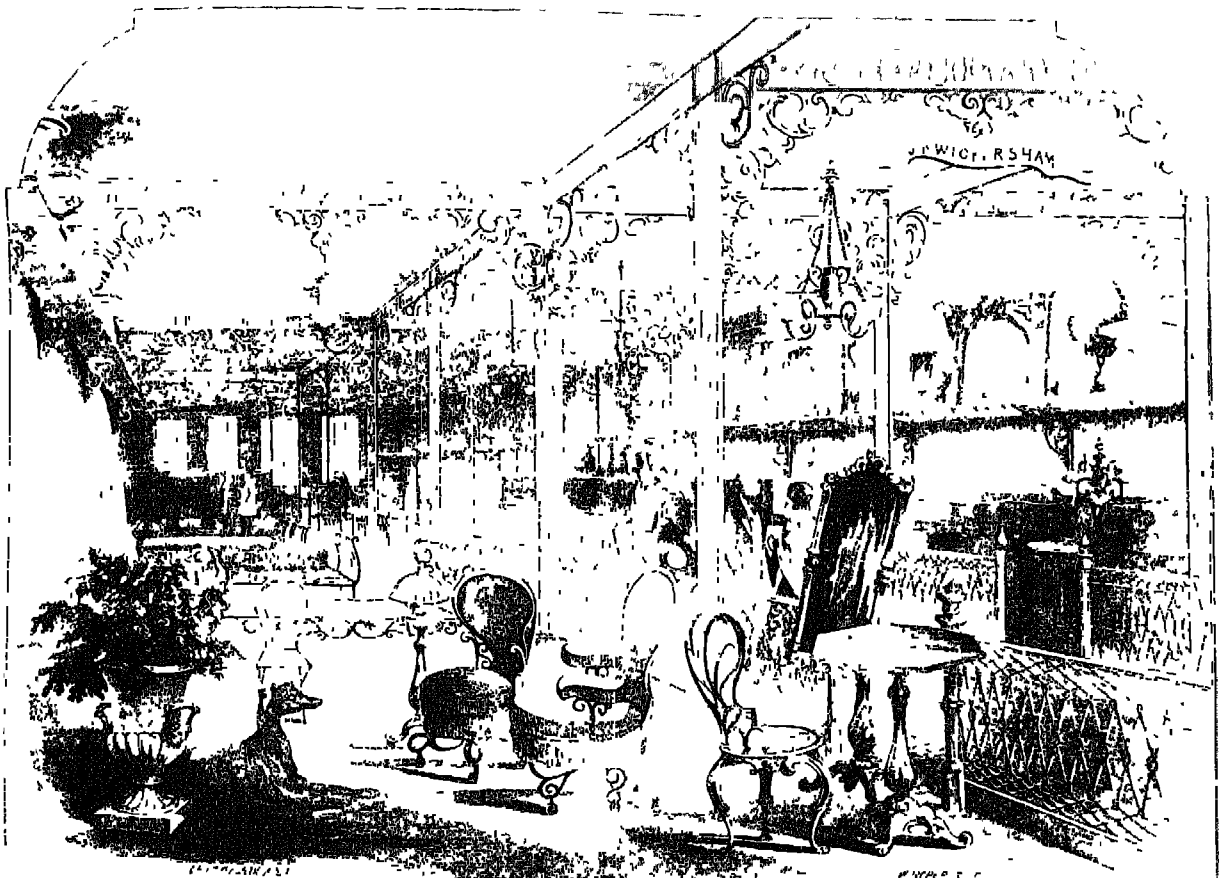
". . . embossed in an exquisite ornamental design, of a green color. The lining is red morocco, with cloth sides of fine scarlet cloth The binding is likewise of the same bright color. We regard them as the *ne plus ultra* of undress slippers."—*Graham's*

Graham's Magazine, December, 1854



Opposite we have the fashions for ladies and young boys in 1854. *Graham's Magazine*, September, 1854

In the Shops of New York



IRON WAREHOUSE OF JOHN B WICKERSHAM, NO 312 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

Gleason s Pictorial Feb 4, 1854

Those who have wondered from whence came the iron dogs that once guarded our more pretentious lawns need wonder no longer.



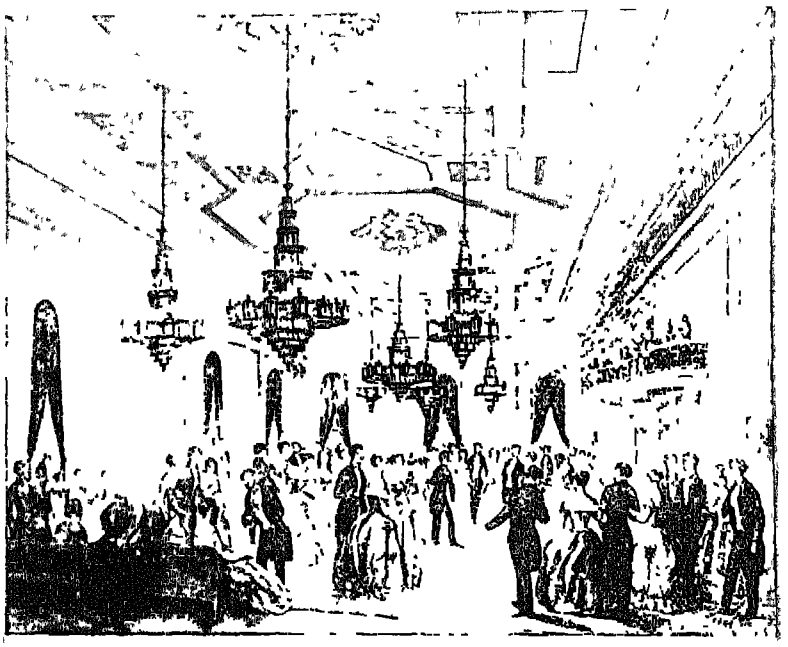
INTERIOR VIEW OF MEADE BROTHERS' DAGUERREOTYPE GALLERY, BROADWAY, NEW YORK

Gleason s Pictorial Feb 5, 1853

Meade Brothers evidently were giving Mathew Brady (Volume II, pages 359 and 416) strong competition.

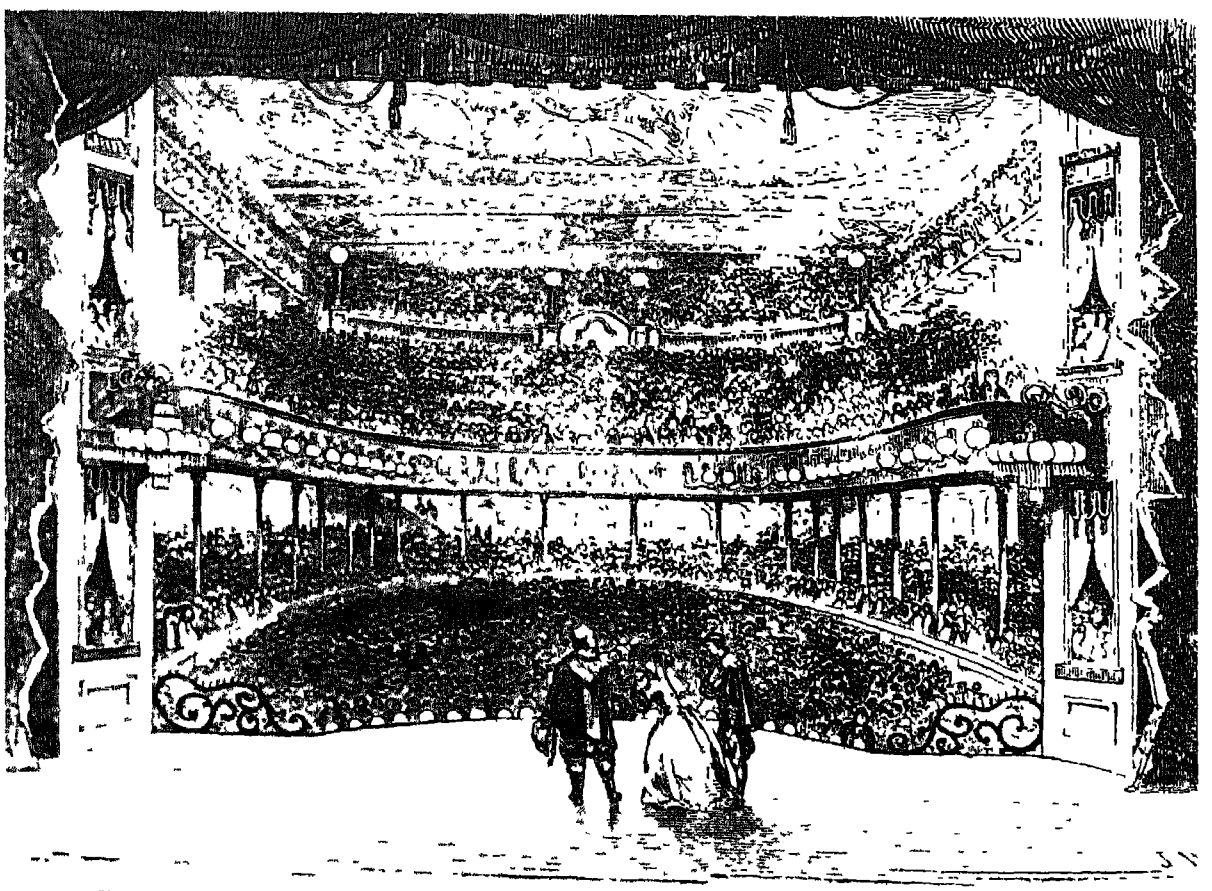
Niblo's

Since the 1820's the "beauty, wealth, worth and fashion of the city and the whole country had flocked to Niblo's (at Broadway and Prince streets) for entertainment



INTERIOR VIEW OF THE BALL-ROOM AT NIBLO'S GARDEN.

Under one roof there were a "spacious and magnificent" opera house, a concert hall, a ballroom, reception rooms and "a supper saloon sufficiently capacious to accommodate upwards of a thousand guests."

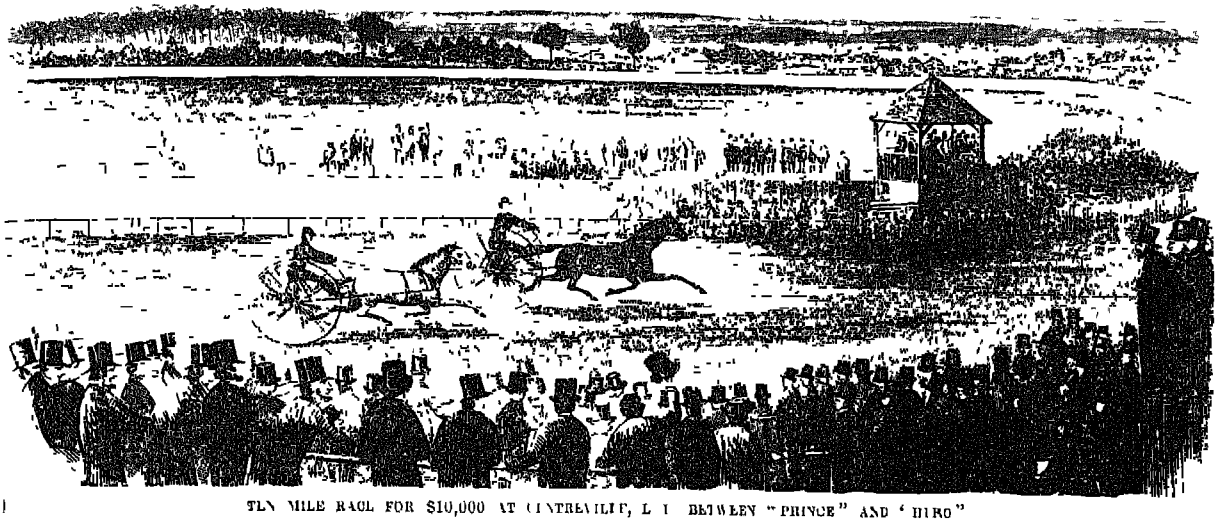


VIEW OF THE INTERIOR OF THE OPERA HOUSE, AT NIBLO'S GARDEN, NEW YORK.

Both illustrations on this page are from *Gleason's Pictorial*, May 14, 1853

Sport and Recreation

At Centreville, Long Island, in the autumn of 1853, "Prince," a trotting horse, won over "Hero," a pacer, in a ten mile race for a $10,000 purse—covering the last mile in two minutes and thirty-nine seconds



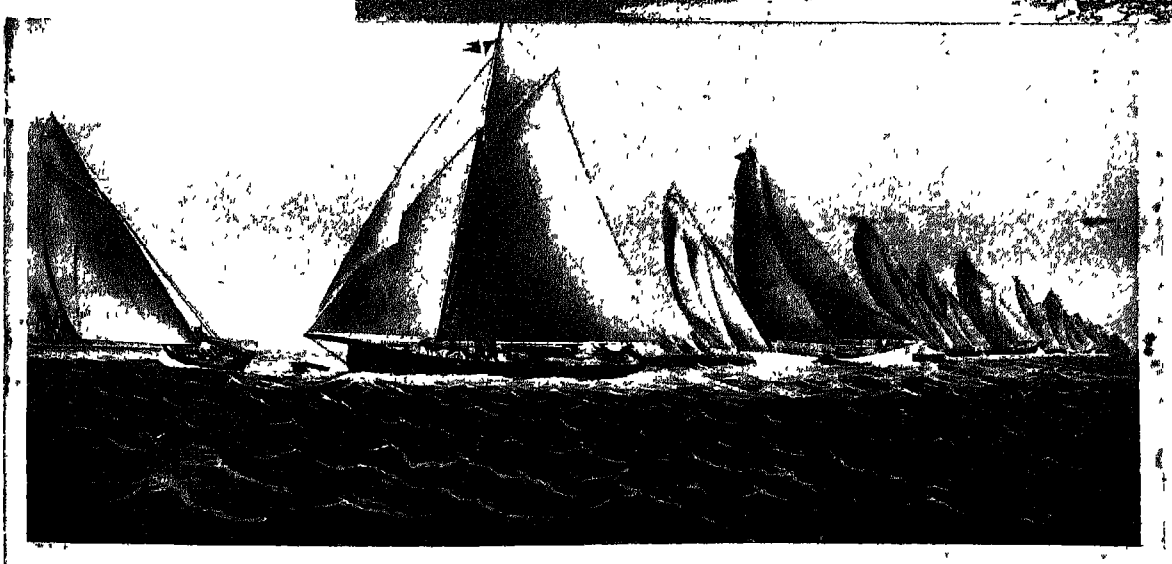
TEN MILE RACE FOR $10,000 AT CENTREVILLE, L I BETWEEN "PRINCE" AND "HERO"

Gleason's Pictorial, Nov 26, 1853

The Elysian Fields at Hoboken, N J, across the river from New York was a favorite resort for those who enjoyed a stroll amidst charming scenery.

Courtesy, Free Public Library, Hoboken, N J

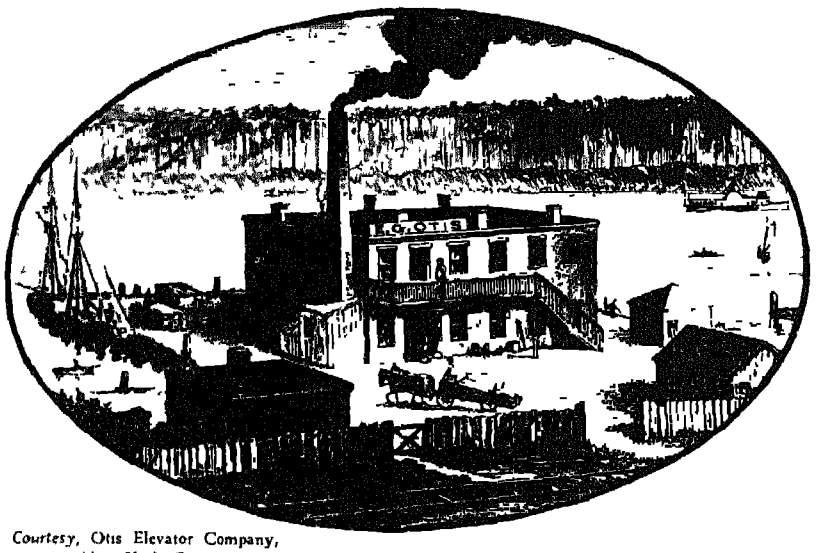




REGATTA OF THE NEW YORK YACHT CLUB. JUNE 1ST 1854

Elevators

Elisha Graves Otis, while employed in a bedstead factory at Yonkers, N. Y., devised an elevator with a safety appliance.



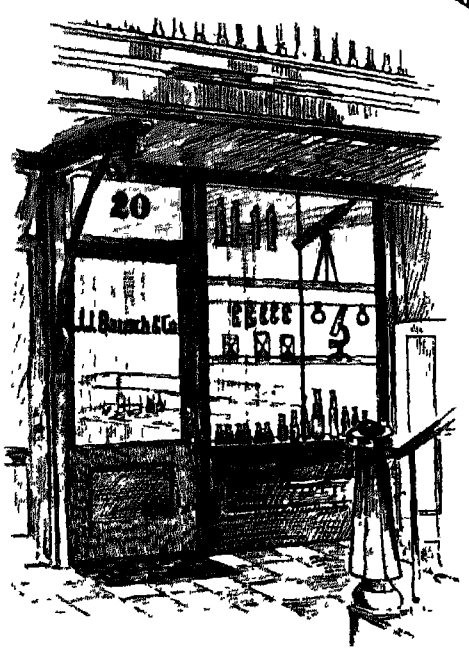
Courtesy, Otis Elevator Company, New York City

With orders for three of his elevators, Otis established his own factory (*opposite*) at Yonkers.

The safety feature of his elevator, demonstrated at the Crystal Palace Exhibition (see Volume II, page 418), attracted notice and the business grew.



Courtesy, Otis Elevator Company, New York City



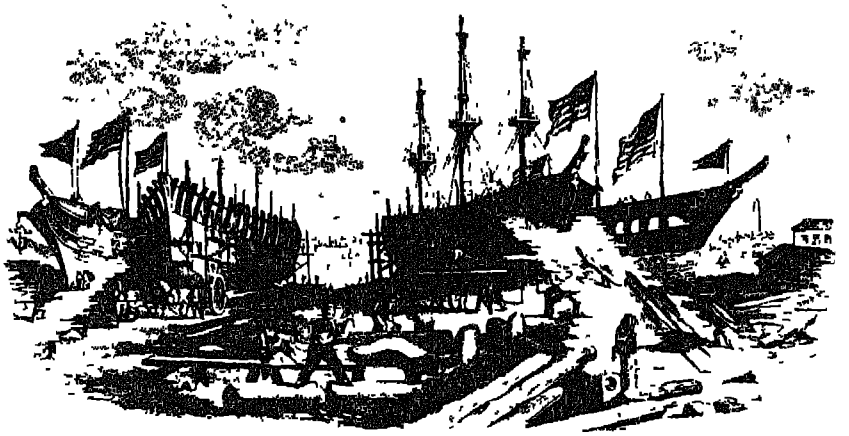
Spectacles

In 1853 a young German immigrant named Bausch established an optical store in the Reynolds Arcade, Rochester, N. Y. Associated with Bausch was another young German named Lomb. Thus began the firm of Bausch & Lomb, makers of optical instruments.

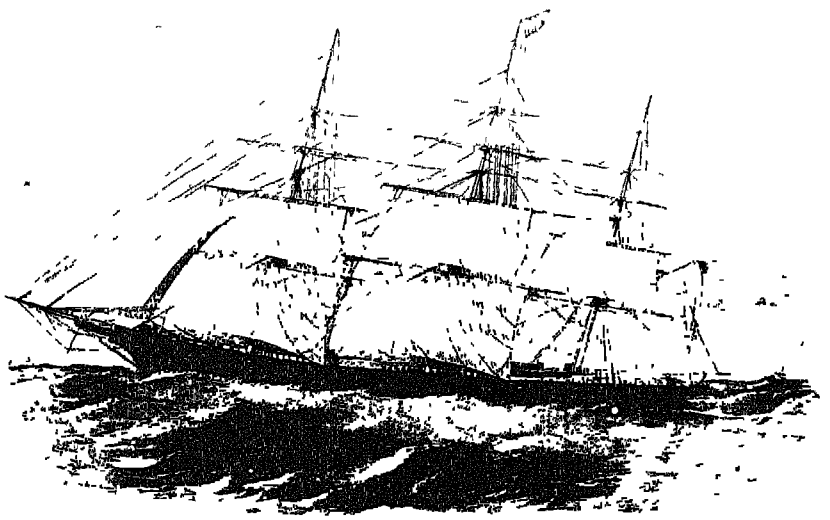
Courtesy Bausch & Lomb Optical Company, Rochester, N Y

Ship Building

Opposite we have a view of the East Boston shipyards where had been built and were being built some of the most famous ships of the time.



Ballou's Pictorial, May 19, 1855

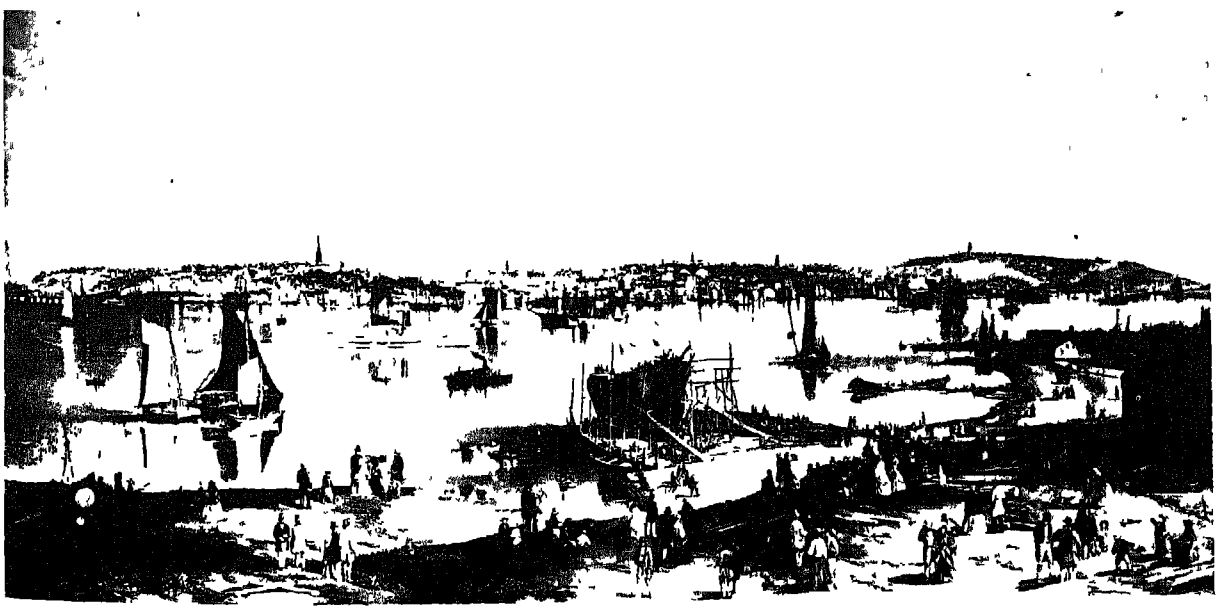


THE CLIPPER SHIP SOVEREIGN OF THE SEAS.

The *Sovereign of the Seas*, built at East Boston by Donald McKay, was one of the fastest sailing clippers in the world.

Gleason's Pictorial Sept 3, 1853

But East Boston was only one of the many ports—from Maine to Georgia—where ships were being built and sent out on the seas.



Courtesy, Stokes Collection, The New York Public Library

A View of Portland, Maine 1855

In a New England Town

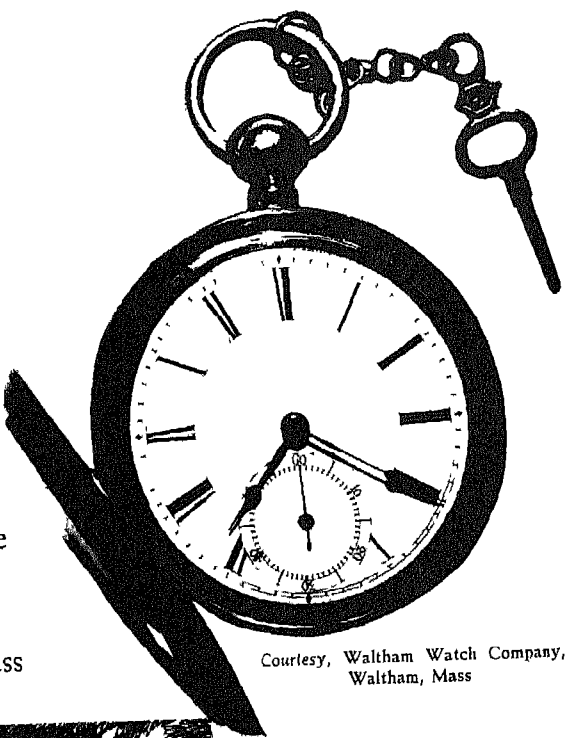
Prior to 1850 no two watches were alike. In that year a company, founded at Roxbury, Mass , and later (1854) moved to Waltham, introduced interchangeable machine parts in the making of watches—and mass production created another great industry.



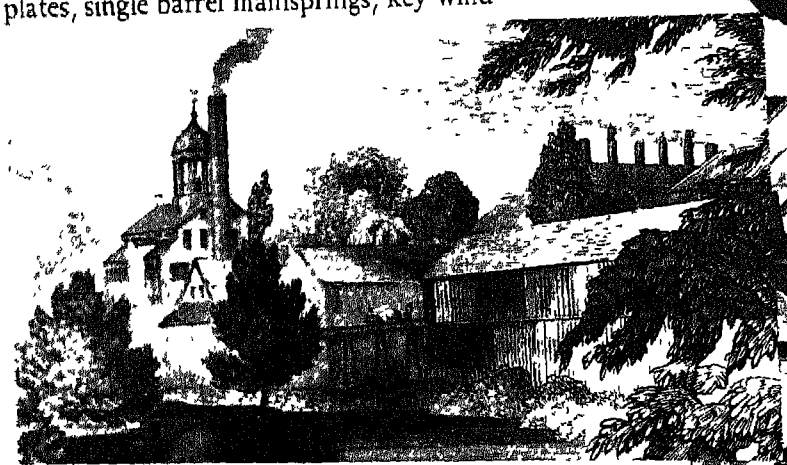
Courtesy, Waltham Watch Company, Waltham, Mass

Above 8-day movement, key-wind watch made with interchangeable parts.

Opposite Second watch made by the Waltham Watch Company. 11 large sapphire jewels, brass plates, single barrel mainsprings, key wind

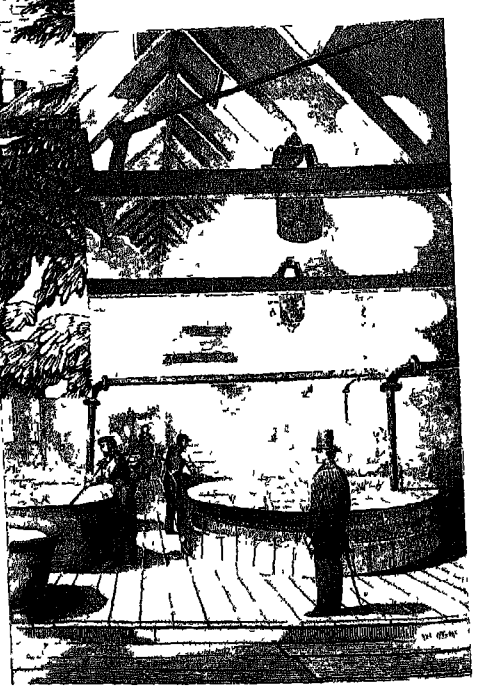


Courtesy, Waltham Watch Company, Waltham, Mass



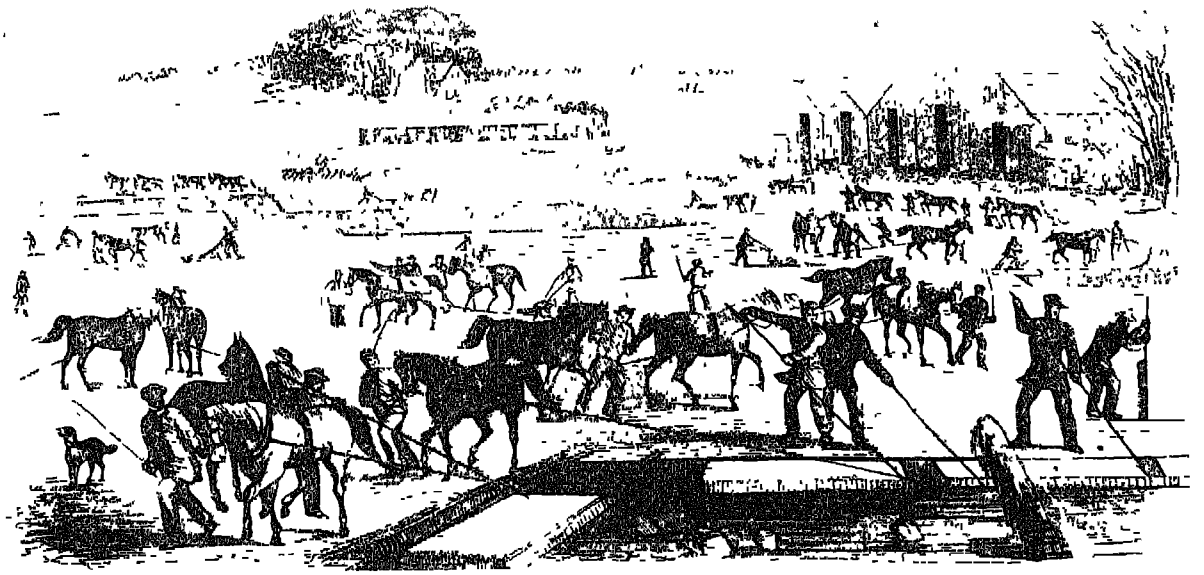
Gleason's Pictorial, Dec 17, 1853

In this same town of Waltham a bleachery, located on the Charles River, was equipped with the latest improvements and facilities for finishing white goods.



Gleason's Pictorial, Dec 17, 1853

Ice Making



ICE CUTTING AT SPY POND, WEST CAMBRIDGE, MASS

Gleason's Pictorial, Feb 18, 1854

Ice Sports



SLEIGH RACING ON THE NECK, BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS

Gleason's Pictorial, Jan 28, 1854

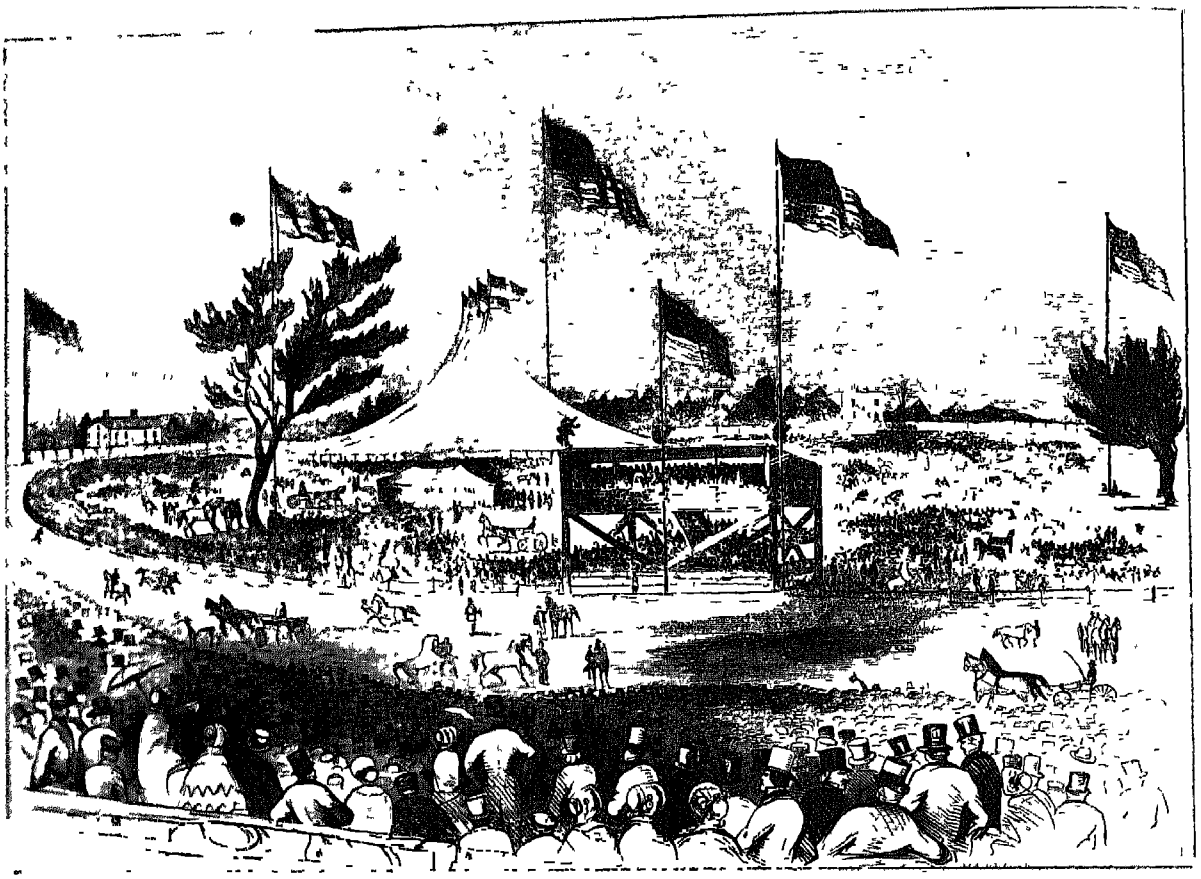
Street Cleaning

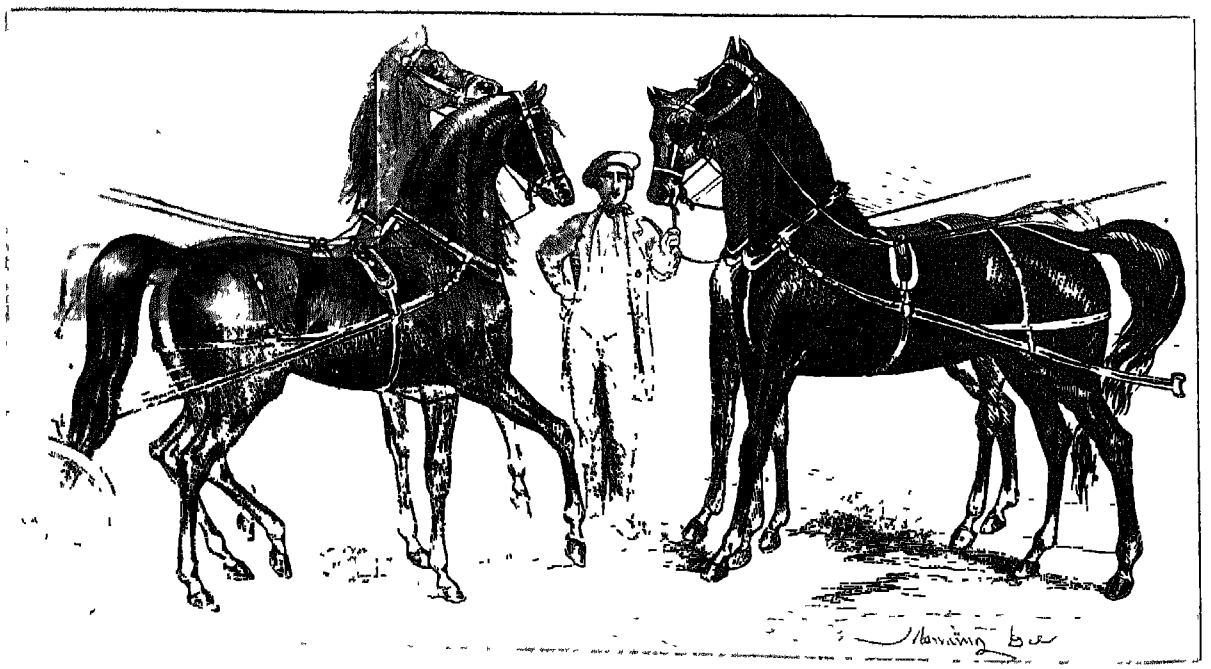


Gleason's Pictorial, Nov 12, 1853

The Horse Show

Below is a view of the National Horse Exhibition held at Springfield, Mass , in 1853.





Fancy matched teams shown at the Springfield Exhibition

Both illustrations on this page are from *Gleason's Pictorial* Nov 12, 1853

The School

Opposite we see the children at play outside the west district schoolhouse at New Brighton, Mass.

Gleason's Pictorial, July 9, 1853



Below is a view of the schoolroom during a stern moment.





The Ladies' Repository, November, 1855

The picture *opposite*, from *The Ladies' Repository* of May, 1858, carries the caption "Bad Pay For A Portrait."

Camp Meetings

were still popular among many denominations



The New York Illustrated News Aug 25, 1860

Camp Meeting



Rev Hamilton W Pierson, *In the Brush* 1881

In the sparsely settled regions of the west and south, the circuit rider (as shown on the *left*) served the religious needs of the people

Baptisms

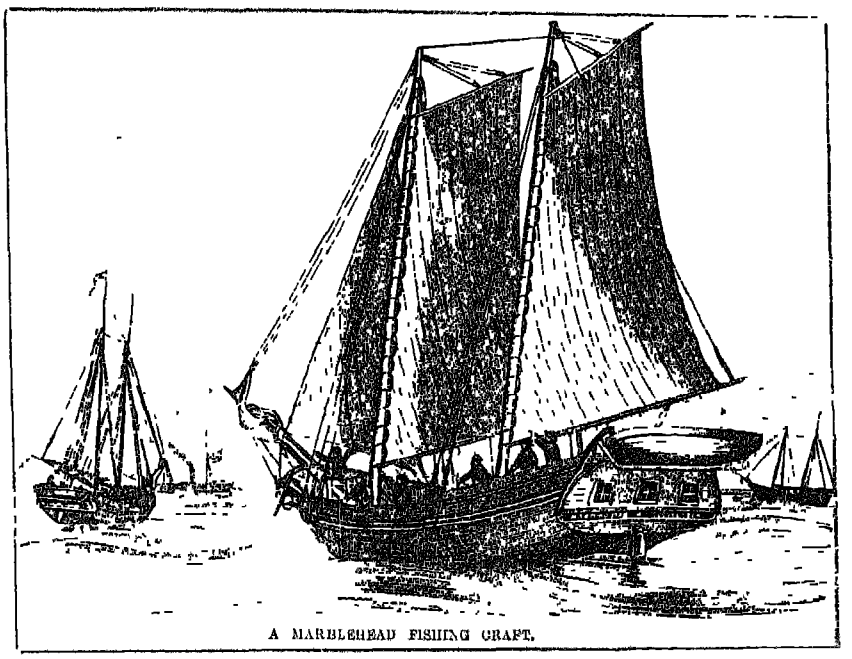
usually followed conversion. Sometimes, however, there were criticisms of the way in which the minister conducted the baptism, as for example when a preacher, after immersing several persons, came "out of the water and changed his clothes in the presence of the multitude," as indicated *below* The critic adds, "He was a very tall man, knockkneed and rawboned—anything but handsome when dressed!" And further advises "all females who have not a *taste* for such *sights*" to stay away from such places.



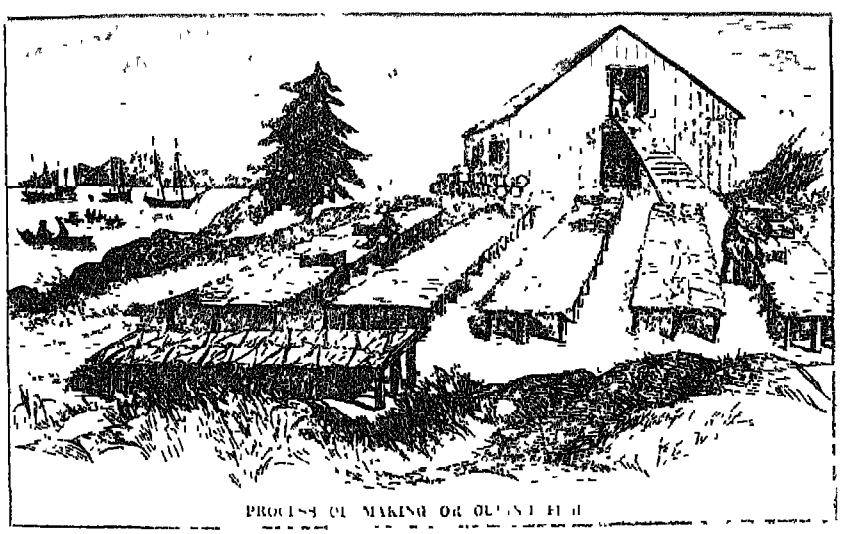
William G. Brownlow, *The Great Iron Wheel Examined* 1856

Fishing

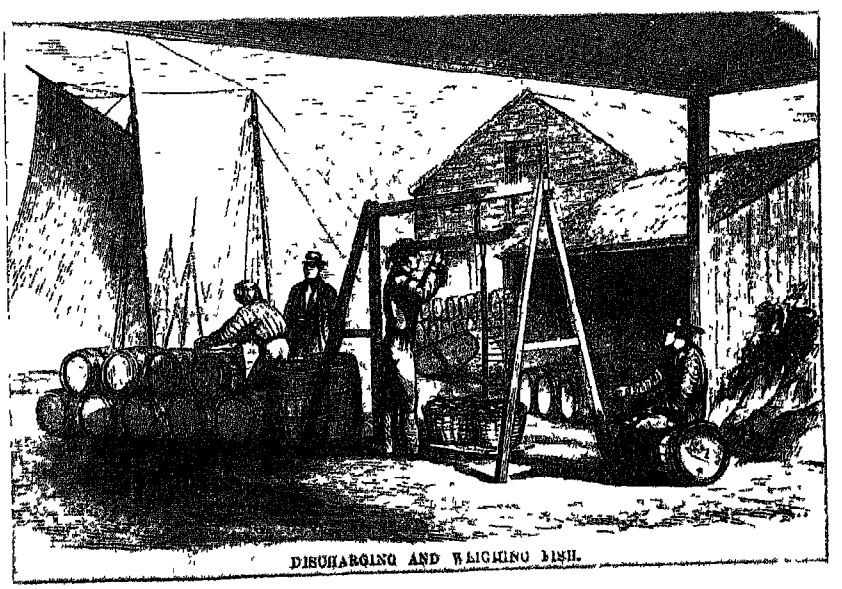
Marblehead was, like many other Massachusetts coastal towns, dependent upon the fisheries for its existence The catch was made mostly on the Grand Banks.



A MARBLEHEAD FISHING CRAFT.



From the Banks the boats returned to Marblehead, where the fish—cod, haddock, etc —were dried or cured.

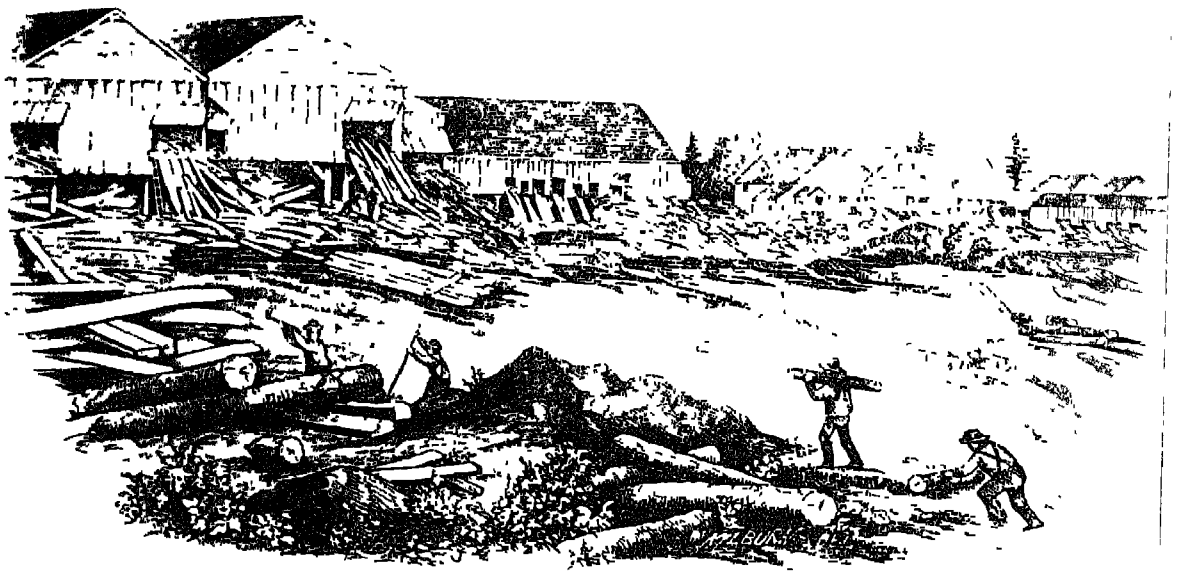


DISCHARGING AND WEIGHING FISH.

Finally they were sorted and packed for shipment to the markets of the world.

All illustrations on this page are from *Gleason's Pictorial*, June 17, 1854

Lumbering



SAW-MILLS ON THE PENOBSCOT RIVER, AT OLDTOWN, MAINE.

Gleason's Pictorial May 20, 1854

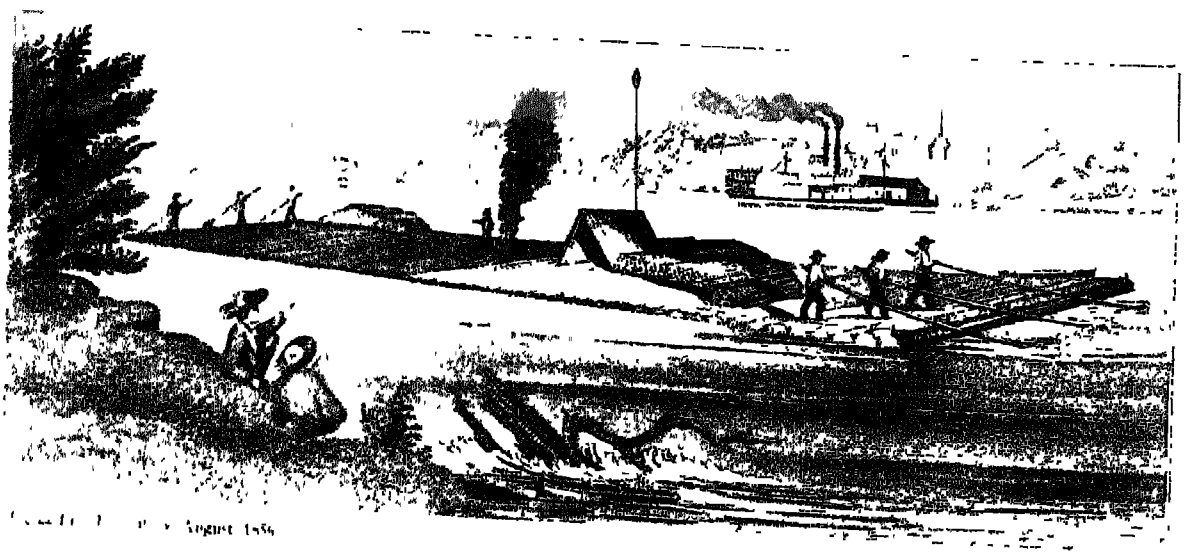
Up the Penobscot in Maine, timber was felled and rafted down to Oldtown, where it was sawed into lumber of various sizes and lengths

In North Carolina the forest provided turpentine as well as lumber *Opposite* is a view showing the process of gathering turpentine. Note the slashes on the trees and the buckets beneath



Ballou's Pictorial June 23, 1858

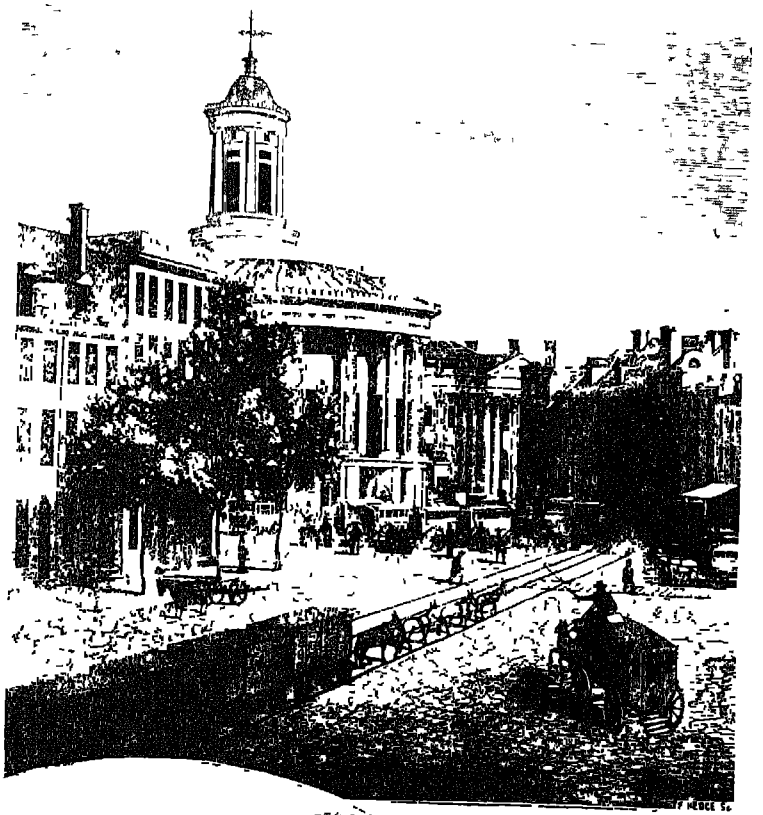
Along the Mississippi, timber was cut and floated down in great rafts as shown *below*.



[illegible] August 1856

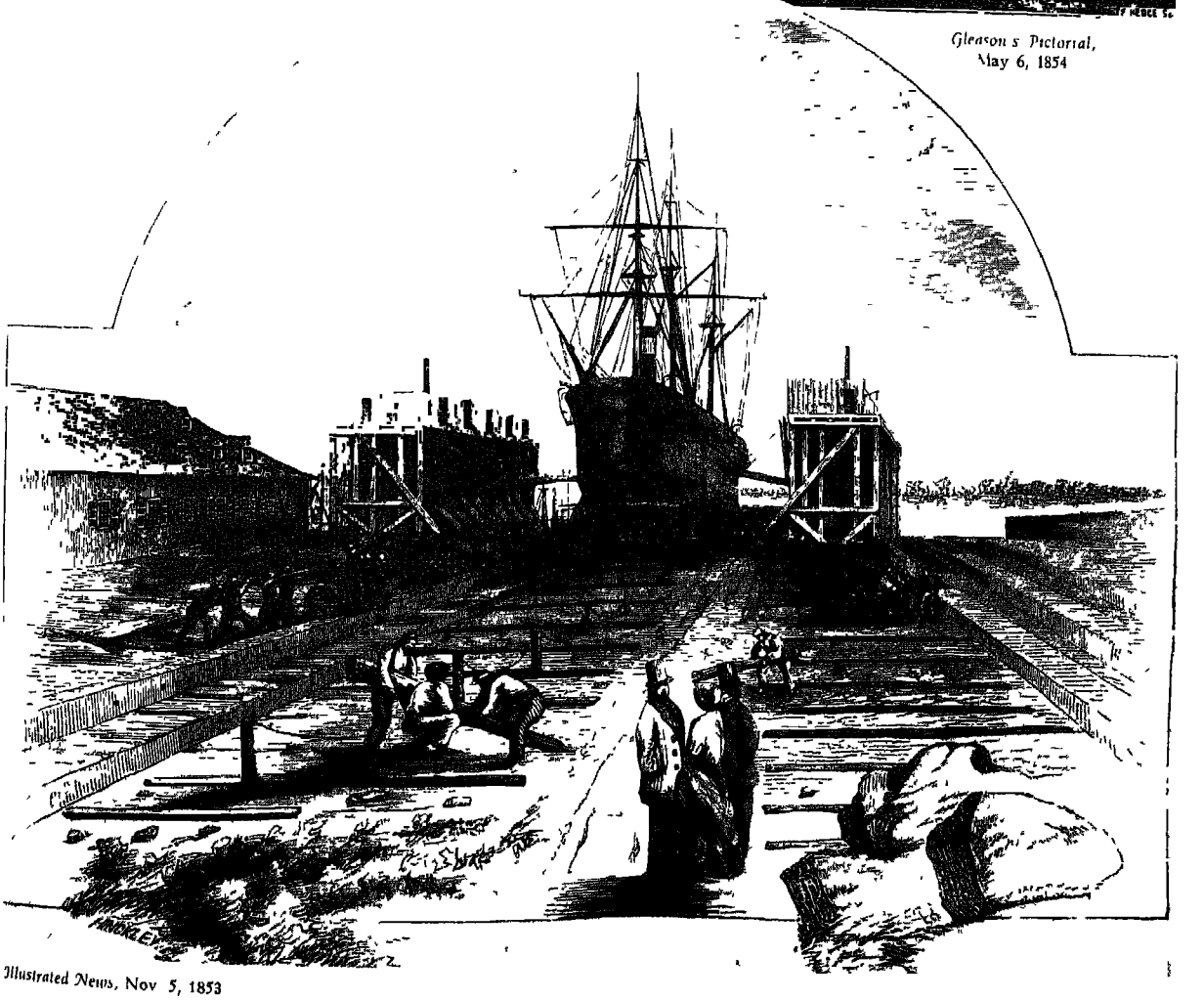
Philadelphia

Opposite is a view of the Philadelphia Exchange The lower floor was occupied by the post office and various businesses At the Exchange centered the omnibus lines of the city In the foreground we see freight cars being pulled by mules hitched tandem



Gleason's Pictorial, May 6, 1854

Here, too, was located a Government navy yard, where naval vessels were being built as shown *below*



Illustrated News, Nov 5, 1853

Coal

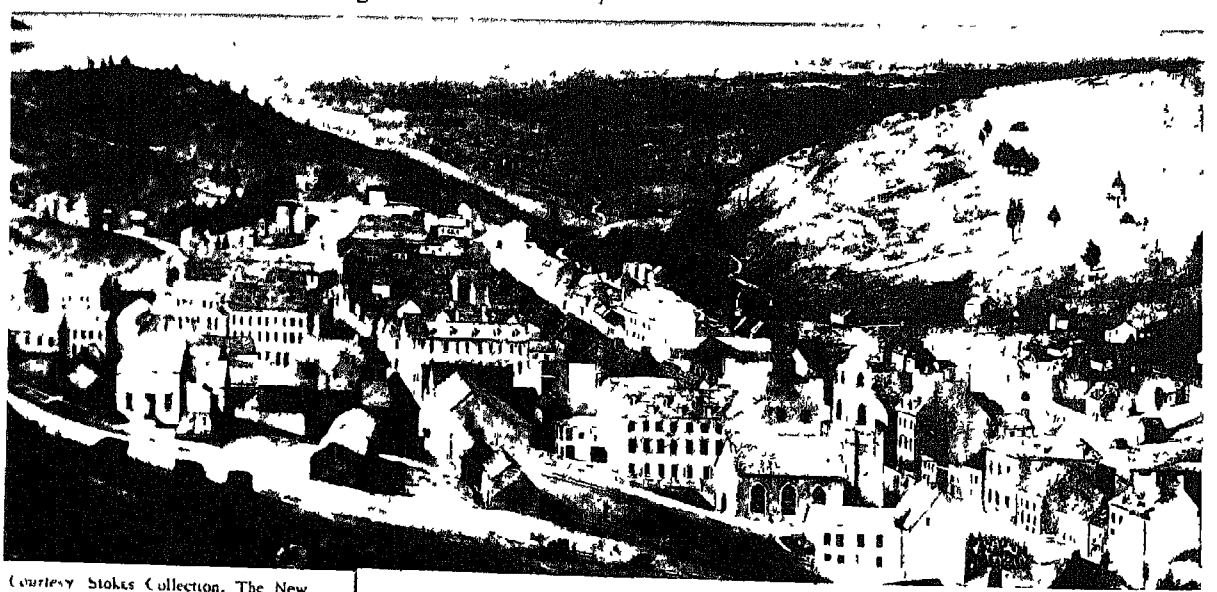
Locomotives, which originally burned wood were beginning to use coal—creating an increased demand for the output of the Pennsylvania coal mines.



Coal-burning Locomotive and Coal train.

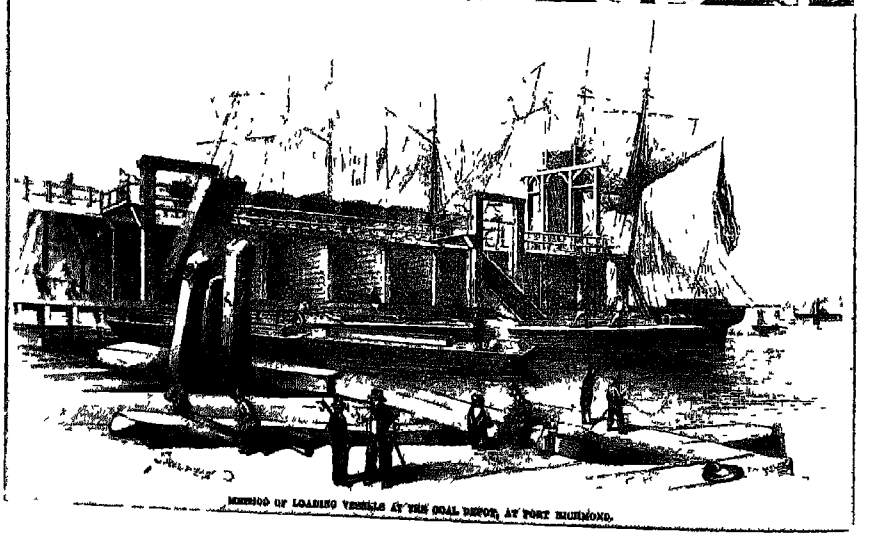
Eli Bowen, *Rambles in the Path of the Steam Horse* 1854

Below we see the coal mining town of Pottsville, Pa



Courtesy Stokes Collection, The New York Public Library

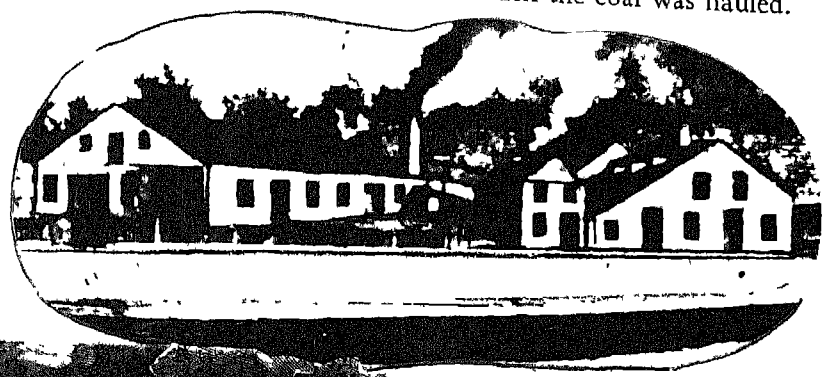
To Port Richmond, near Philadelphia, came daily long trains of coal from the Pottsville region. The coal was loaded on barges, as shown *right*, and towed to New York, Boston and other ports.



Gleason's Pictorial Jan 15, 1853

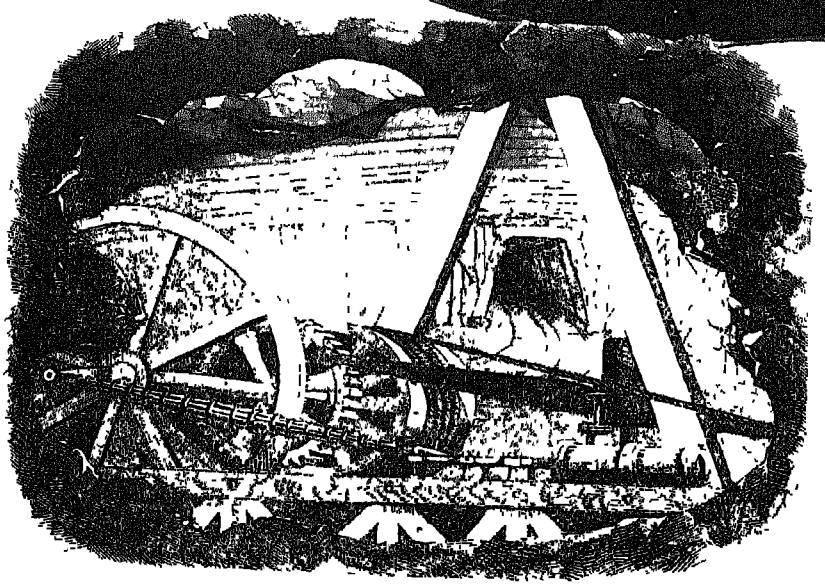
Iron

Abundance of coal contributed to the growth of iron manufactories which in turn produced the machinery which operated the coal mines and made the rails on which the coal was hauled.



Opposite The Johnstown (Pa.) Foundry in 1854.

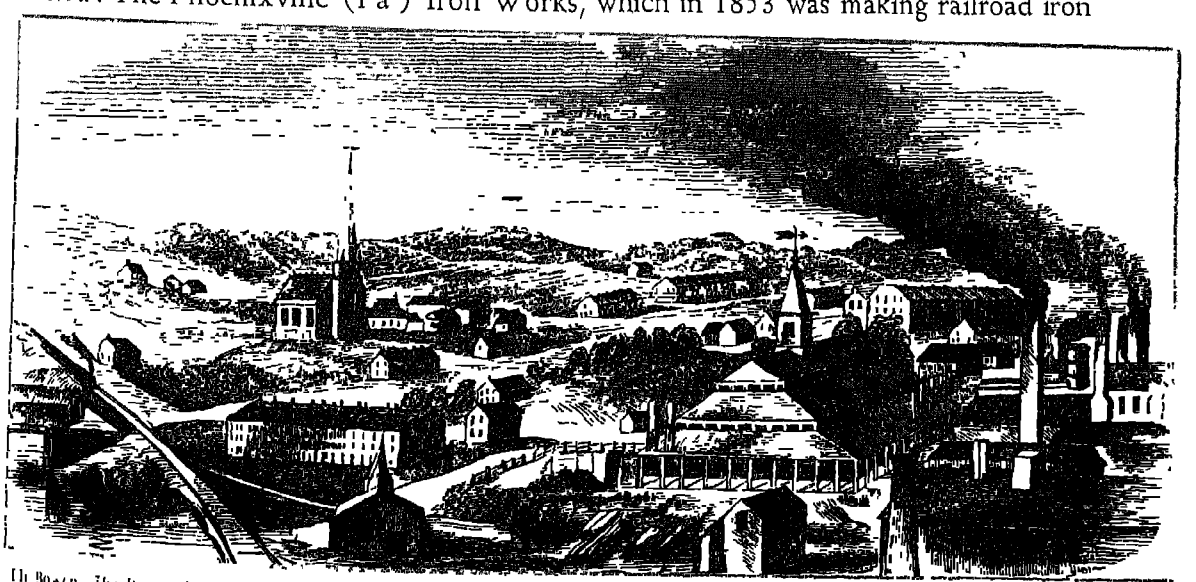
Courtesy, Bethlehem Steel Company, Bethlehem, Pa



Left. An underground hoisting machine made in the Pennsylvania iron works and used in the Pennsylvania coal mines in 1854

Graham's Magazine, August, 1854

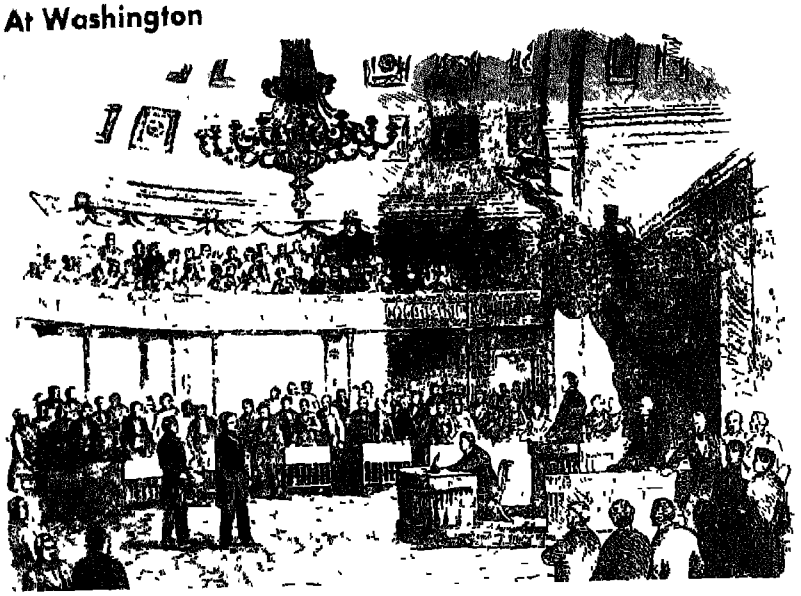
Below. The Phoenixville (Pa.) Iron Works, which in 1853 was making railroad iron



H. Boker, *The Pictorial Sketch Book of Pennsylvania* 1853

New deposits of high grade iron ore, recently opened in the Lake Superior country (see page 33), were already accelerating the iron industry of western Pennsylvania.

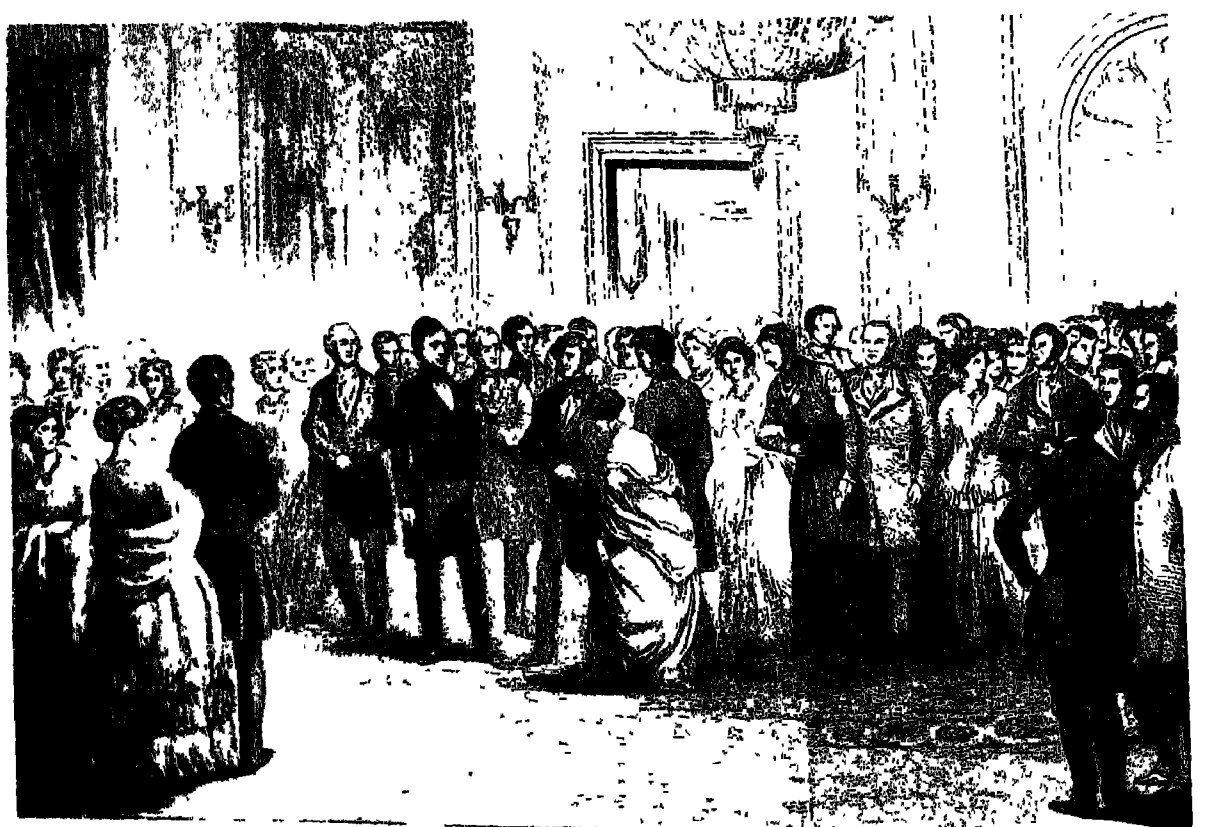
At Washington



The Second Session of the Thirty-second Congress was sitting. *Opposite* we see the Senate receiving the President's Message at the beginning of the Session.

Illustrated News, Jan 1, 1853

President Pierce, who was inaugurated in March, held the usual levee ". . after shaking hands with the president, and receiving a smile from his very agreeable face, the ladies squeeze into the 'east-room,' and while a portion of them are forcing their way through the crowd in an attempted promenade, the balance are making cutting remarks upon the dresses and beauty of the promenaders The visitors do not stay late, about ten o'clock they begin to move off, and at eleven Jimmy closes the 'front doors,' and the president goes to bed, we suppose, heartily anathematizing a presidential reception."—*Gleason's*



THE PRESIDENT'S LEVEE AT THE WHITE HOUSE, WASHINGTON D C.

Gleason's Pictorial Mar 11, 1854

In the Shenandoah Valley

at the village of Lexington, was the Virginia Military Institute (shown *below*). The Professor of Artillery Tactics and Natural Philosophy was a West Point graduate named Thomas J Jackson, a devout member of the Presbyterian Church, whom we shall meet later as "Stonewall" Jackson (see pages 115, 136 and 148).



Courtesy, Virginia Military Institute, Lexington, Va

In Western Virginia

where life moved more slowly, quilting parties were social events of prime importance



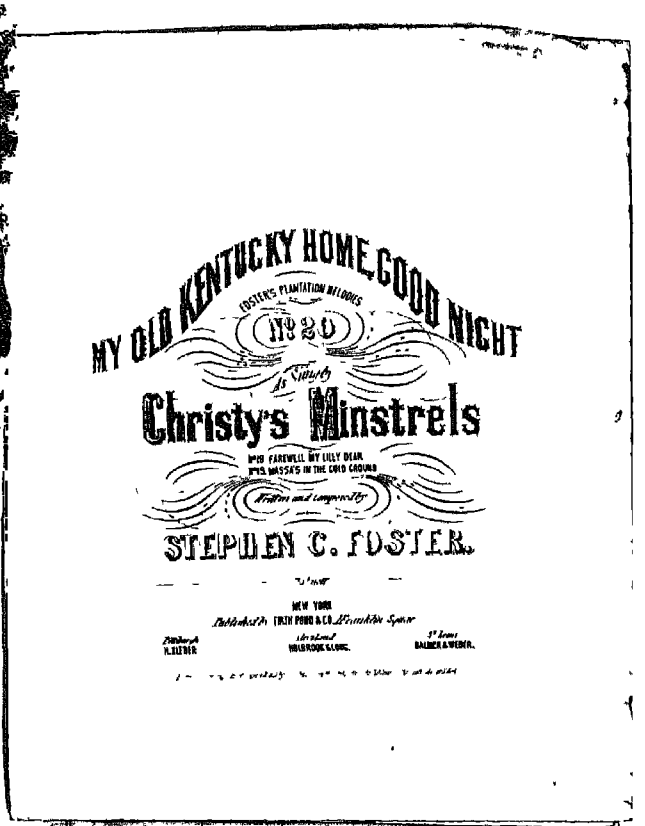
Gleason's Pictorial, Oct 21, 1854

"Weep No More, My Lady"
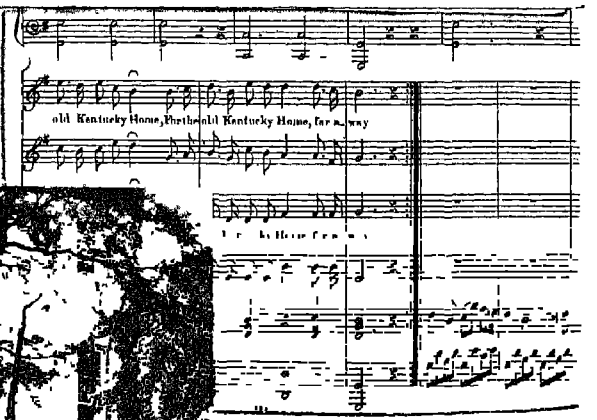


Harper's New Monthly Magazine, June, 1855

Above. Tobacco Plantation



The soul of the upper South is nowhere more clearly revealed than in Stephen Foster's great folk song, published in 1853.



Courtesy The Foster Hall Collection The University of Pittsburgh Pa



Courtesy, Stuart Collection, The New-York Historical Society, New York City

Left "Old Kentucky Home, Life in the South" from an oil painting made in 1859 by Eastman Johnson.

Charleston, S. C.

Opposite is a view of a slave auction in Charleston, as sketched in 1856 by Eyre Crowe for *The Illustrated London News.*



The Illustrated London News, Nov 29, 1856



Courtesy, Magnolia Gardens and Nurseries, Charleston, S C

Near Charleston, on the Ashley River, were the Magnolia Gardens, spot of beauty and of mystery, created by the Rev John Grimké Drayton, whose physician advised him that to recover his health he must work out of doors and "dig" in the soil.

In the picture *above*, made in 1855, the gentleman is Rev. Drayton and the little girl is Julia Drayton, grandmother of the present manager of the Gardens

In 1856 children played on the shadowy walks where azaleas bloomed, or strolled sedately with the grownups beneath moss-festooned trees, in a garden whose grassy banks sloped gently down to the dark waters of the Ashley River.



Courtesy, Magnolia Gardens and Nurseries, Charleston, S C

The Cotton Kingdom

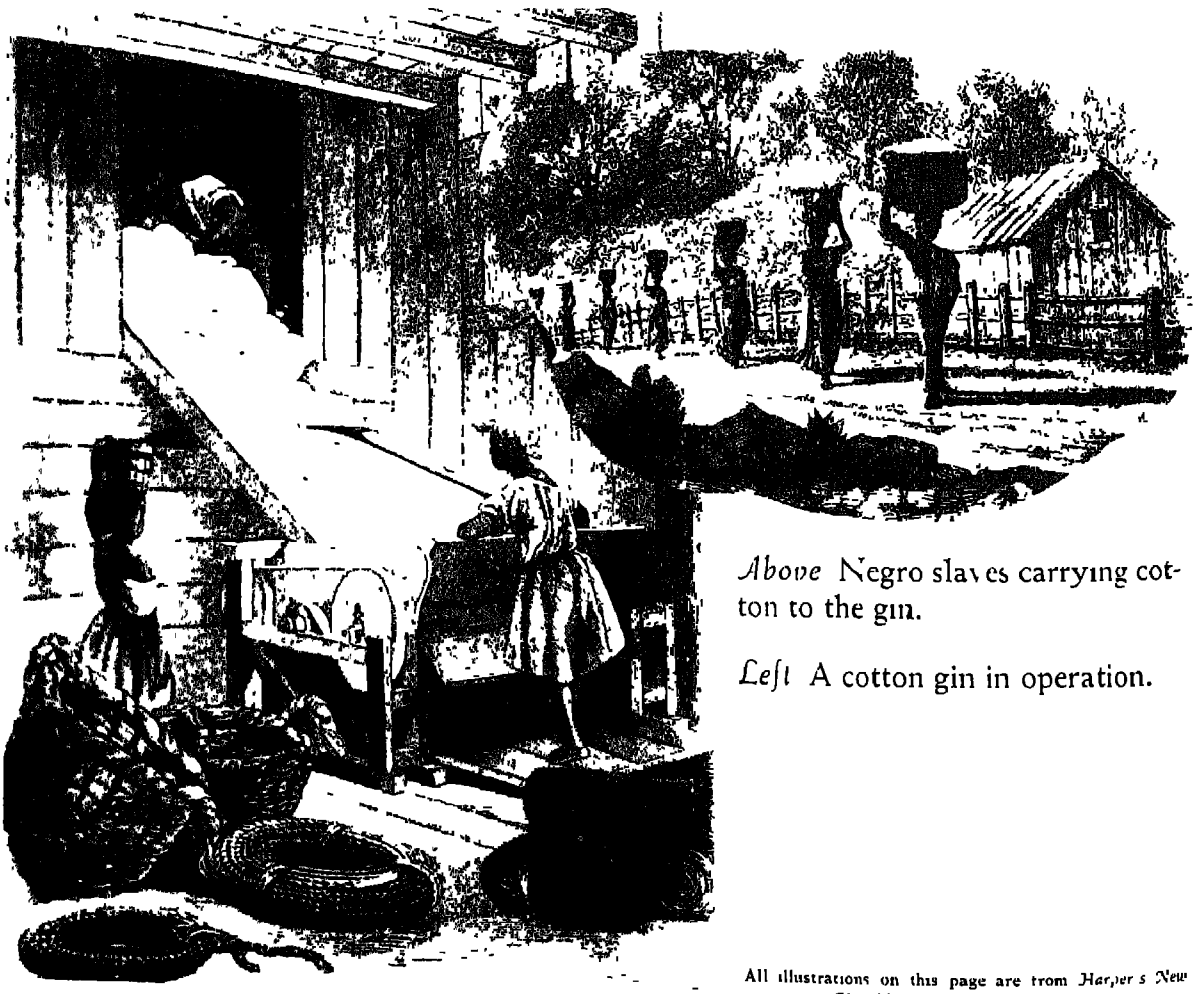
stretched from South Carolina to Texas. It was based on a system of large plantations worked by slave labor.





Right. Cotton bole shedding its cotton.

Left Negroes picking cotton.



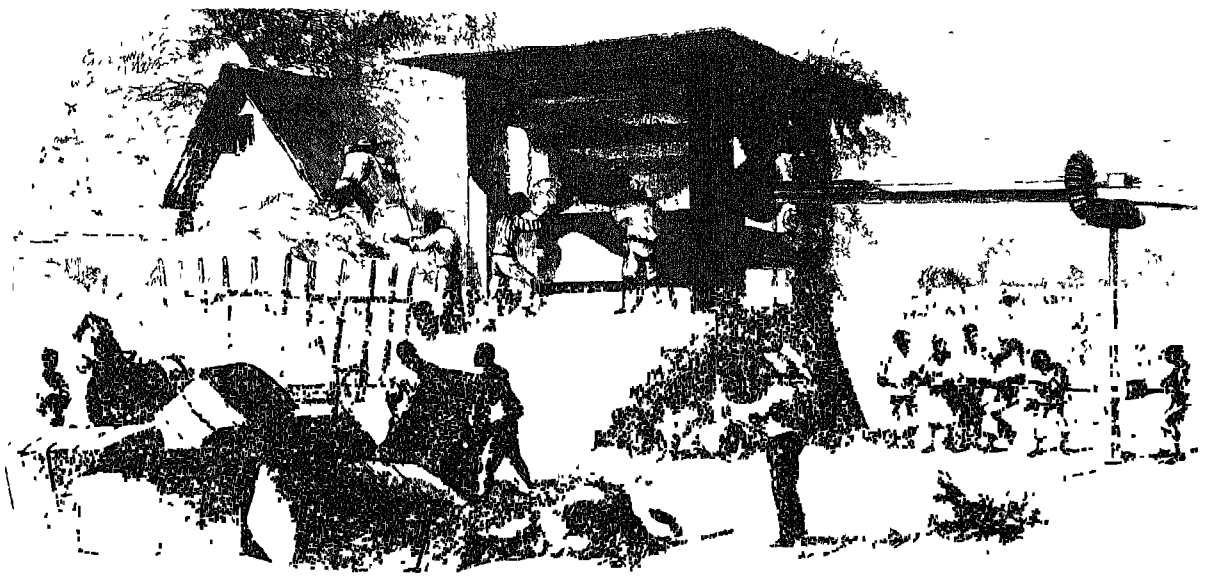
Above Negro slaves carrying cotton to the gin.

Left A cotton gin in operation.

All illustrations on this page are from *Harper's New Monthly Magazine*, March, 1854

The Cotton Kingdom (*Continued*)

Below we see the cotton being pressed into bales.



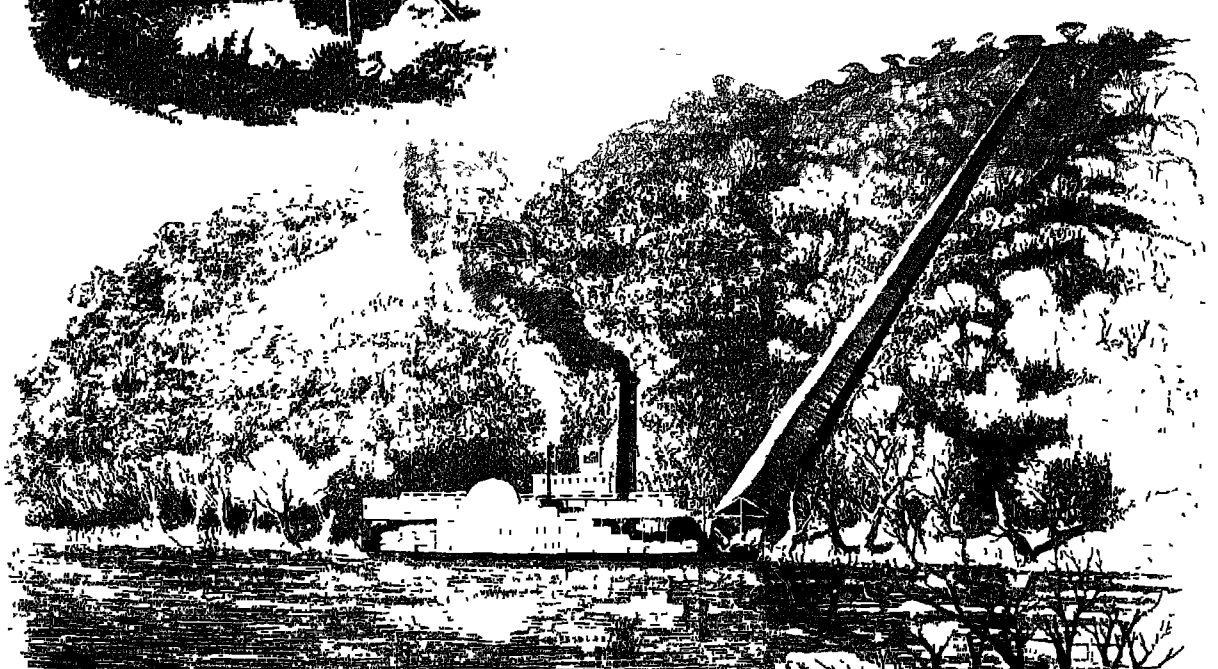
Ballou's Pictorial, Apr 12, 1856



Left. Baled cotton being hauled to the river for shipment.

Harper's New Monthly Magazine, March, 1854

Below Bales of cotton being sent down a "shoot" to a steamboat on the Alabama River.



Ballou's Pictorial Apr 21, 1855

The Cotton Kingdom *(Continued)*



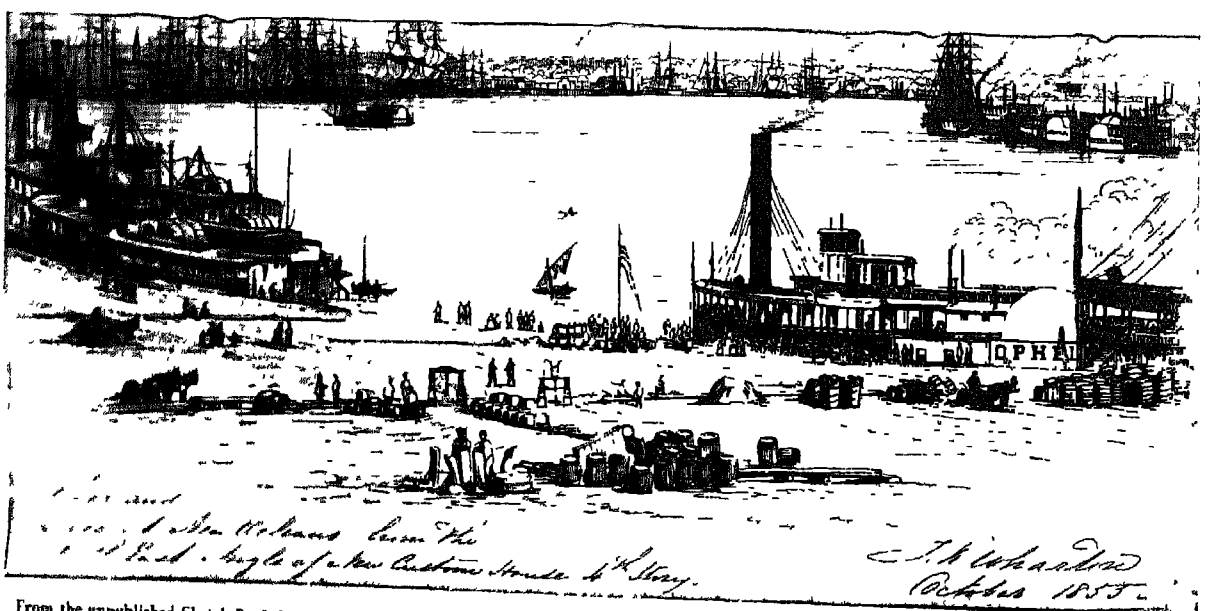
Left Cotton coming aboard the ship from the "shoot" shown on page 25.

Ballou's Pictorial, Apr 21, 1855



Ballou's Pictorial, Feb 17, 1855

Above. View of the waterfront at Memphis, Tenn Note the bales of cotton everywhere in evidence.



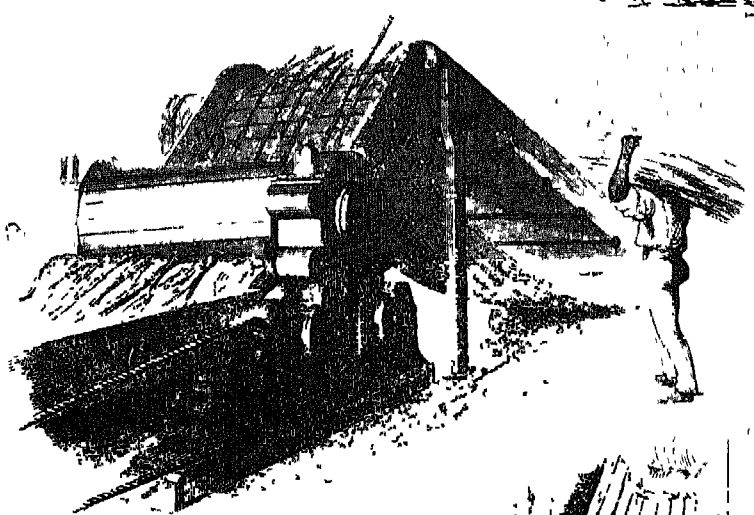
From the unpublished Sketch Book by T K Wharton Courtesy, The New York Public Library

New Orleans levee in 1855. Here we see not only bales of cotton but barrels of sugar.

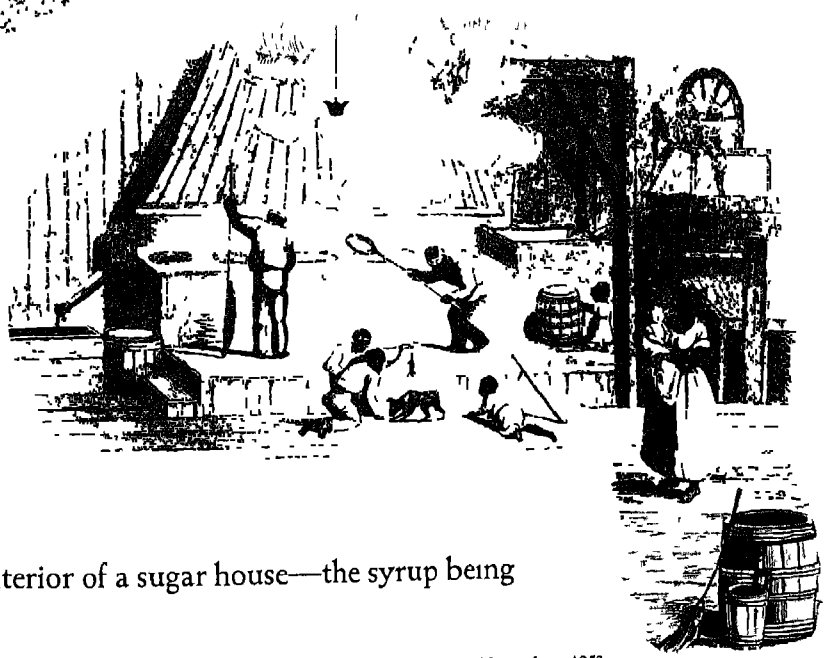
Sugar

In southern Louisiana, on the fertile land adjoining the Gulf of Mexico, sugar cane overshadowed cotton. *Opposite* we see the stalks being stripped, cut and gathered.





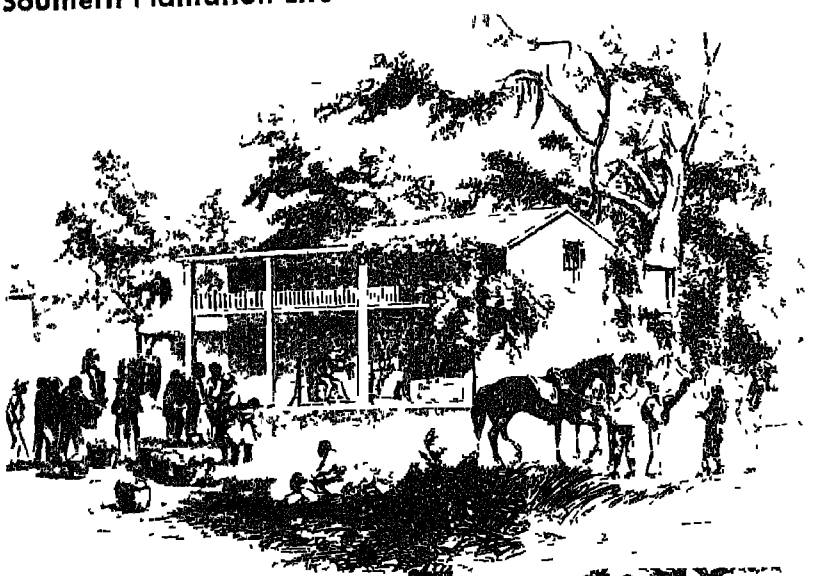
Left is a sugar mill in operation—crushing the juice from the cane.



Right. Interior of a sugar house—the syrup being boiled

All illustrations on this page are from *Harper's New Monthly Magazine*, November, 1853

Southern Plantation Life



Left is a view of a southern planter's home.

[illegible] Apr 19 1856

Opposite we see the slave quarters on a typical plantation of the 1850's

Below Christmas Eve celebration on a southern plantation.



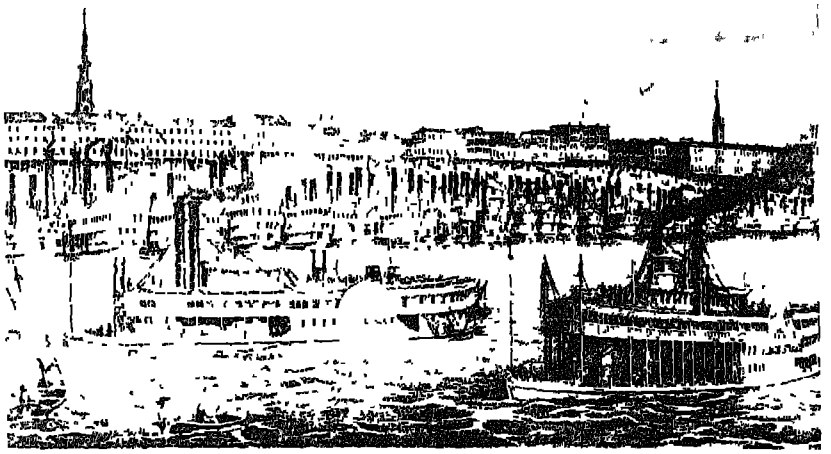
Harper's New Monthly Magazine November 1853



Frank Leslie's Illustrated Newspaper Dec 26, 1857

The Ohio River

Steamboats were helping to build great cities on the inland rivers.



An Annual Statement of Trade and Commerce of Cincinnati 1855

PUBLIC LANDING, CINCINNATI.

But the old type of craft still floated down the Ohio

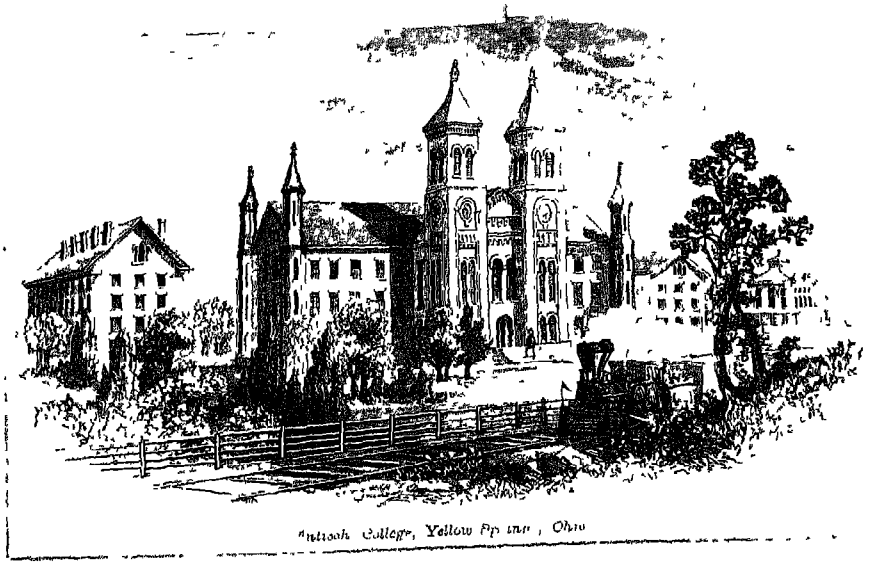


Opposite is a view made in 1853 by T. K. Wharton. It is from his unpublished Sketch Book in the possession of The New York Public Library.

Antioch College

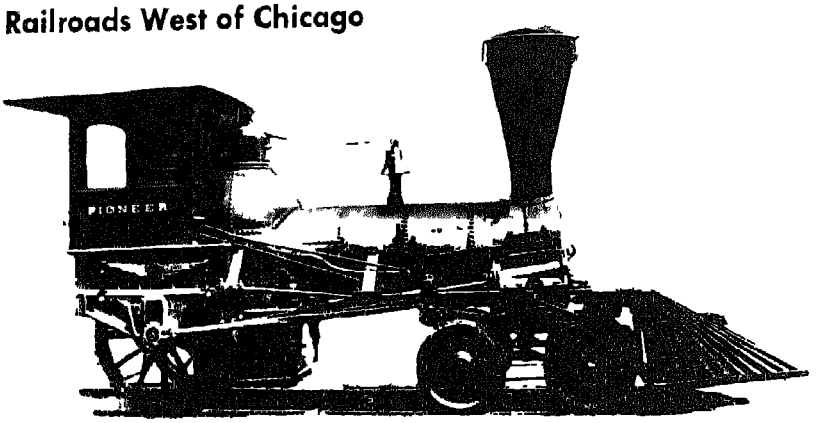
At Yellow Springs, Ohio, a religious denomination called Christians had just founded a college, a "peculiarity" of which was that it afforded "equal educational facilities to both sexes."

Courtesy, Antioch College, Yellow Springs, Ohio



Antioch College, Yellow Springs, Ohio

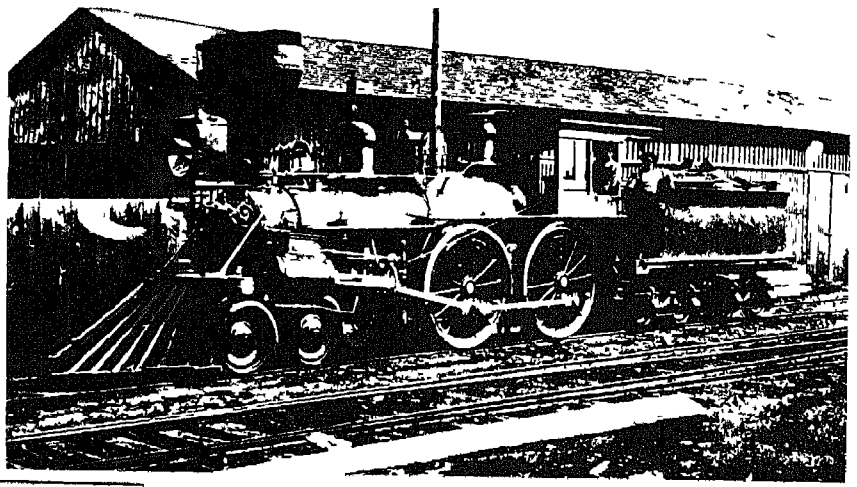
Railroads West of Chicago



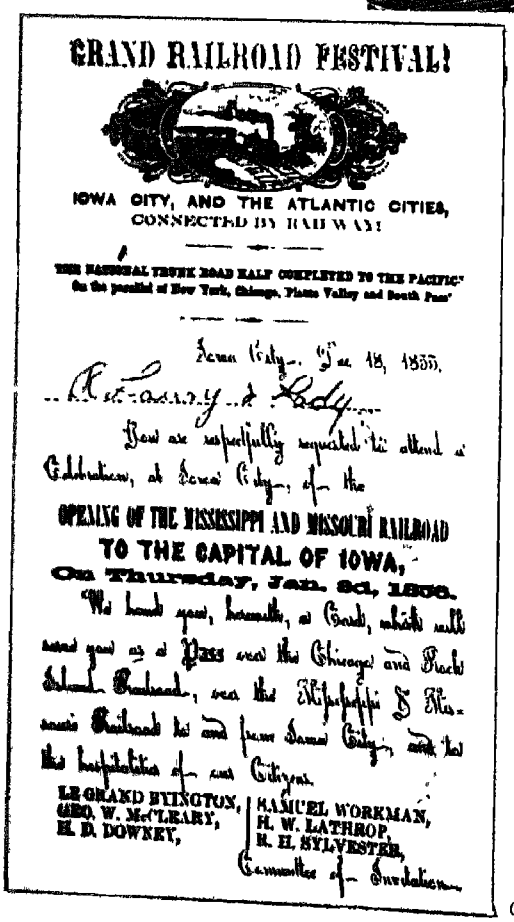
Courtesy Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad Co., Chicago, Ill

Between Chicago and Aurora, Ill., the little locomotive *opposite* was pulling trains—the genesis of the great Burlington System,

while between Chicago and Joliet the "Rocket" (*opposite*), first locomotive of the Rock Island Railroad, was in service.



Courtesy Rock Island Lines



GRAND RAILROAD FESTIVAL!

IOWA CITY, AND THE ATLANTIC CITIES,
CONNECTED BY RAILWAY!

THE NATIONAL TRUNK ROAD HALF COMPLETED TO THE PACIFIC
On the parallel of New York, Chicago, Platte Valley and South Pass

Iowa City, Jan. 18, 1855.

Gentlemen & Lady

You are respectfully requested to attend a Celebration, at Iowa City, of the

OPENING OF THE MISSISSIPPI AND MISSOURI RAILROAD
TO THE CAPITAL OF IOWA,
On Thursday, Jan. 25, 1855.

We hereby send, herewith, a Ticket, which will entitle you to a Pass over the Chicago and Rock Island Railroad, over the Mississippi & Missouri Railroad to and from Iowa City, and to the hospitalities of our Citizens.

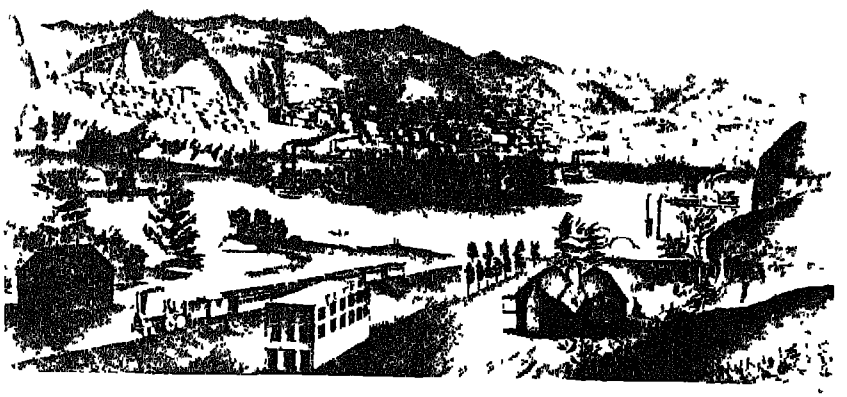
LE GRAND BYINGTON,
GEO. W. McCLEARY,
H. D. DOWNEY,
SAMUEL WORKMAN,
H. W. LATHROP,
R. H. SYLVESTER,
Committee of Invitation.

Courtesy, Rock Island Lines

And the Rock Island was already building west of the Mississippi under the name of the Mississippi and Missouri Railroad (see page 54)

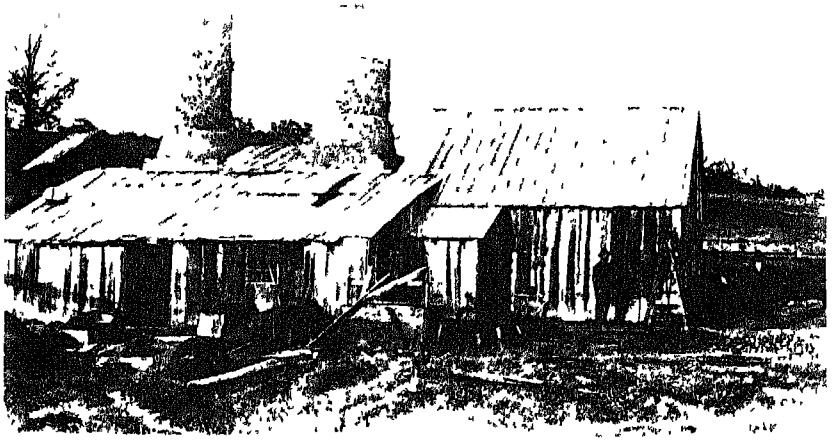
Lead Mining Country

Dubuque, Iowa, on the western bank of the Mississippi, was named for Julien Dubuque, who mined lead there as early as 1788. By 1853 the mining and smelting of lead had created a thriving city.



VIEW OF DUBUQUE, IOWA

Courtesy, Pike Collection, Chicago Historical Society, Ill



Across the Mississippi from Dubuque, in the newer state of Wisconsin, lead was also being mined. *Opposite* is an open hearth lead furnace of the time—located in what is now the village of Platteville, Wis

Courtesy, Wisconsin State Historical Society, Madison



VIEW OF MADISON THE CAPITAL OF WISCONSIN.

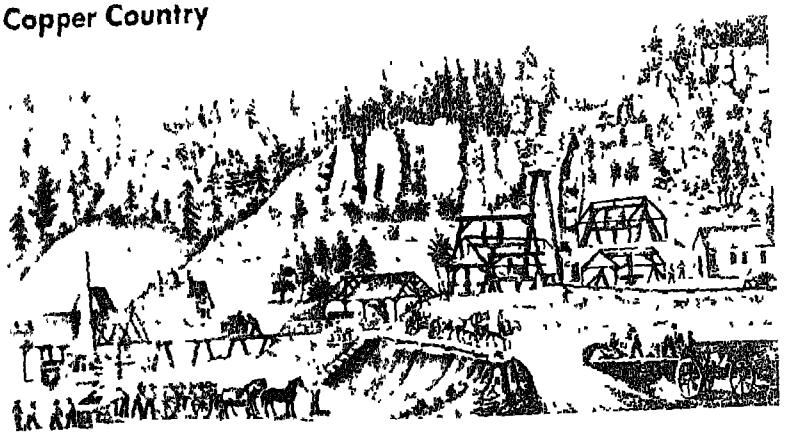
TAKEN FROM THE WATER CURE,

SOUTH SIDE OF LAKE MENDOTA, 1855.

Courtesy, Stokes Collection, The New York Public Library

Above is a view, made in 1855, of Madison, the capital of Wisconsin, which, partly due to the exploitation of lead mines within its area, had been admitted as a state seven years before.

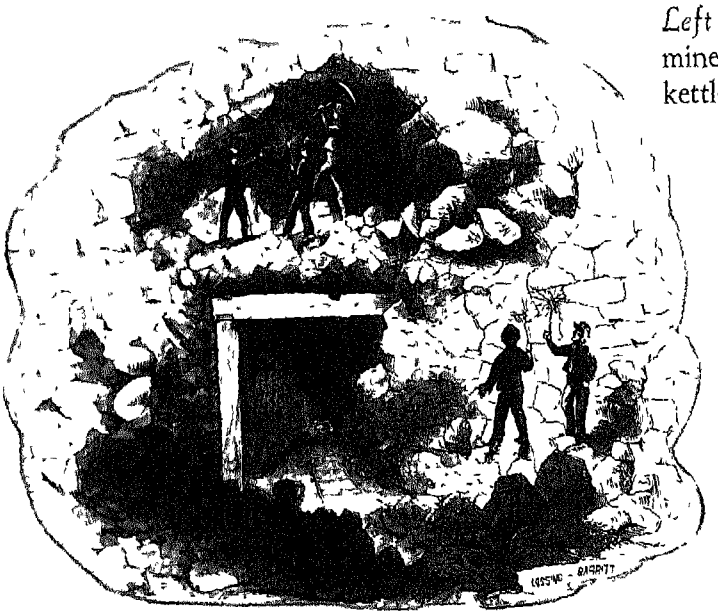
Copper Country



The existence of copper deposits on the southern shore of Lake Superior had long been known, but commercial exploitation did not begin until about 1846. *Opposite* we see the Cliff Mine in operation in the 1850's

U S House of Representatives, Executive Document No 69, 31st Congress, 1st Session

Left is a view of the interior of a copper mine The ore was raised in large iron kettles known as Kibbles.



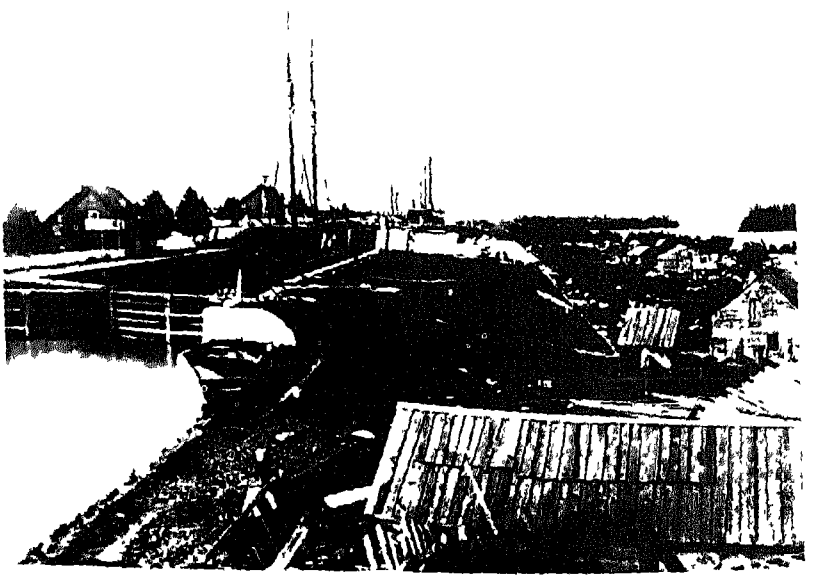
Harper's New Monthly Magazine March, 1853



Harper's New Monthly Magazine, March, 1853

Kibbles

The increased shipping from Lake Superior made necessary a better water connection with Lake Huron and the outer world. In 1855 the St. Mary's Falls Ship Canal was opened to traffic.



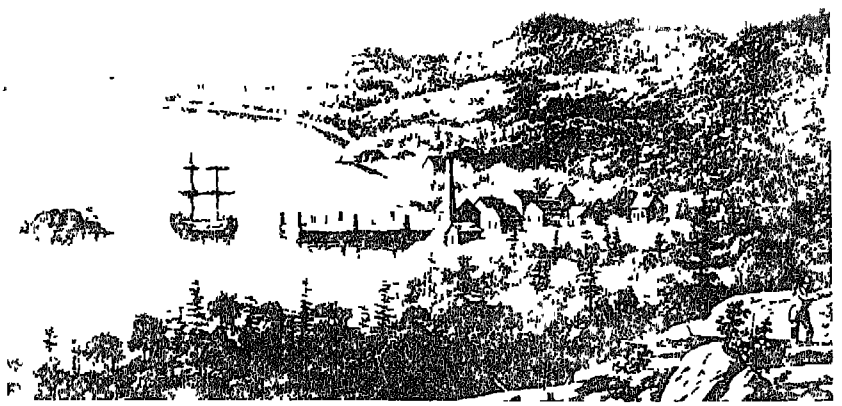
St. Mary's Falls (Sault Ste. Marie) Canal Lock.

Courtesy Burton Historical Collection Detroit Public Library, Mich.

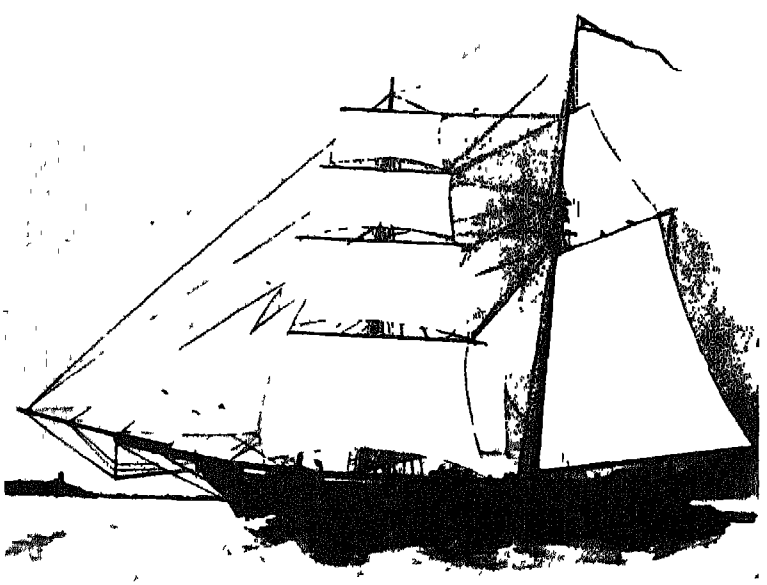
The Marquette Iron Range

Large deposits of very high grade iron ore had also been discovered a few miles inland from the southern shore of Lake Superior. By the 1850's the ore was being mined in considerable volume, and, either as ore or smelted into pigs, was being hauled to the Lake shore for transportation to the iron works in Pennsylvania and other eastern states (see page 19).

Opposite is a view made in 1849 of an iron furnace, dock and lake vessel —where the city of Marquette, Mich , was soon to come into being



Courtesy, The Marquette County Historical Society, Marquette, Mich



Courtesy, Mr William G Mather, Cleveland Cliffs Iron Co , Cleveland, Ohio

Left The brigantine *Columbia*, which in 1855 brought down the lakes from Marquette, Mich , to Cleveland, Ohio, the first cargo (one hundred tons) of iron ore to pass through the new Sault Ste Marie Canal (see page 32).

Right The Pioneer Furnace, built at Negaunee, Mich., in 1857.



Courtesy, Mr William G Mather, Cleveland-Cliffs Iron Co , Cleveland, Ohio

The Pacific Railroad Survey

In 1853 Congress authorized the War Department "to ascertain the most practicable and economical route for a railroad from the Mississippi River to the Pacific Ocean." Three cross-country surveying parties were promptly organized: one between the 47th and 49th parallels; one between the 38th and 39th parallels, one along the 35th parallel.



I. I. Stevens, who had just been appointed Governor of the newly created Territory of Washington, was placed in charge of the northern survey.

Starting from St. Paul, Stevens divided his party and made a broad sweep across Minnesota and present North Dakota. On the way he met a camp of hunters from Pembina on the Red River.



D DISTRIBUTION OF GOODS TO THE ASSINNIBOINES



FORT BENTON

At Fort Union, the American Fur Company post at the junction of the Yellowstone with the Missouri, Stevens had a "talk" with the Assinniboines. On September 5, he arrived at Fort Benton on the upper Missouri, near the approach to the mountains.

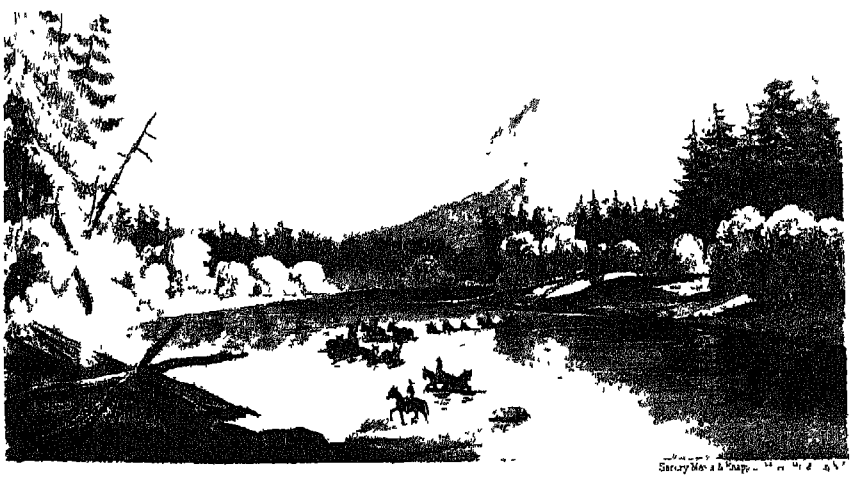
All illustrations on this page are by John Mix Stanley, who accompanied the expedition, and are reproduced from *Explorations and Surveys for a Railroad to the Pacific Ocean 1853-5* Vol. XII, Part I

Stevens' Survey *(Continued)*

Proceeding westward from Fort Benton, where he again divided his party, Stevens crossed the Rockies by Cadotte's Pass in presentday western Montana.



Following down the Blackfoot and Hell-Gate rivers, he crossed the Bitter Root River where the city of Missoula now stands



Here he turned south, up the Bitter Root, to the old St Mary's Mission, then known as Fort Owen, where the Flathead Indians had a village.



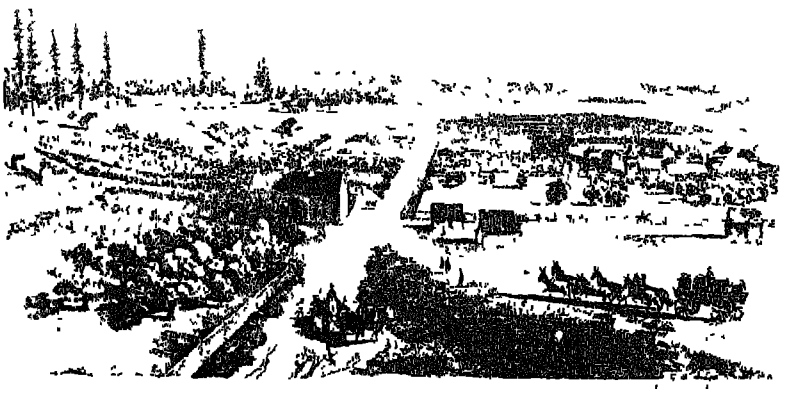
All illustrations on this page are by John Mix Stanley, who accompanied the expedition The reproductions are made from *Explorations and Surveys for a Railroad to the Pacific Ocean 1853 5* Vol XII, Part I

Stevens' Survey *(Continued)*



From Fort Owen, Stevens crossed the Bitter Root Mountains, stopped at the Coeur D'Alene (Jesuit) Mission, in present northern Idaho, and at Fort Colville met Capt. George B McClellan, his assistant, who had been exploring eastward from the Pacific.

Stevens then hurried on westward to Fort Vancouver at the site of the present city of Vancouver, Washington.





[illegible] & Mt RAINIER FROM WHIDBYS ISLAND

During the next few months, he directed detailed surveys of the Cascade Range and of the Puget Sound area

All illustrations on this page are by John Mix Stanley, who accompanied the expedition The reproductions are made from *Explorations and Surveys for a Railroad to the Pacific Ocean 1853 5* Vol XII, Part I

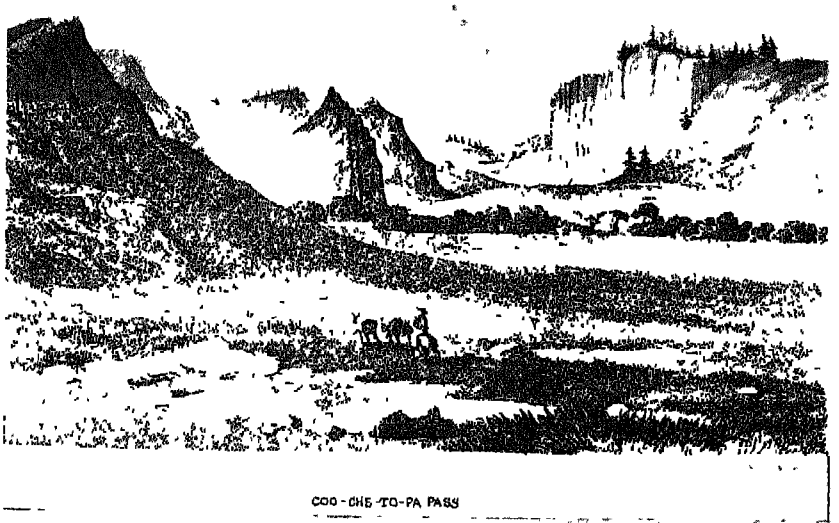
Gunnison's Survey

The survey between the 38th and 39th parallels was under the leadership of Capt John W. Gunnison.

Starting from Fort Leavenworth, the party proceeded through central Kansas, picking up the Santa Fe Trail and following it past Bent's Fort, and then turning south and west through the Sangre de Cristo Pass in southern Colorado.



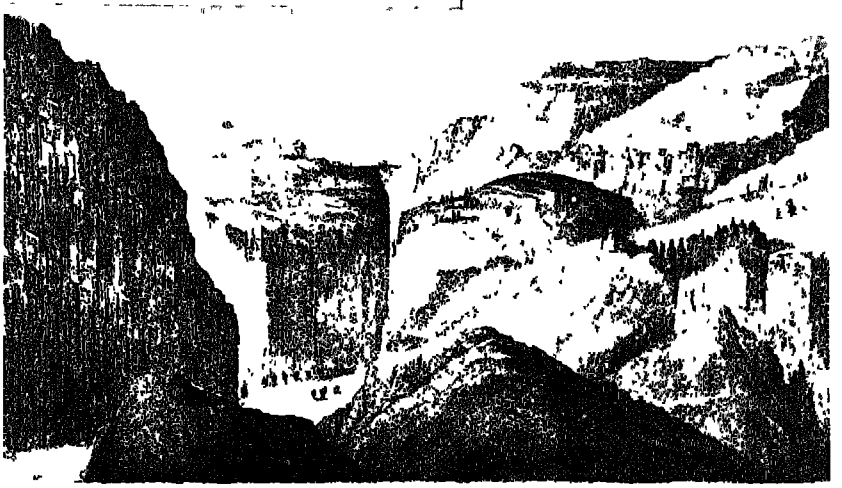
SANGRE DE CRISTO PASS LOOKING TOWARDS SAN LUIS VALLEY



COO-CHE-TO-PA PASS

Then veering north and west, the party crossed the Continental Divide at Coochetopa Pass—at an estimated elevation of 10,032 feet.

Crossing the Grand and the Green rivers, Gunnison pushed on into central Utah where, on Oct 26, 1853, he and seven members of his party, including R. H. Kern, the artist, were massacred by the Indians



VIEW SHOWING THE FORMATION OF THE CAÑON OF GRAND RIVER

The sketches for the two upper pictures were made by R H Kern and finished by John Mix Stanley, whose pictures with the northern survey we have seen on pages 34-36 Kern's pictures with earlier expeditions will be found in Vol II, pages 399-403 The lower picture was also finished by Stanley from a sketch by F W Egloffstein, who later accompanied Lt Ives on an exploration of the Colorado River (see page 66) All three pictures are reproduced from *Explorations and Surveys for a Railroad . to the Pacific Ocean 1853-4*, Vol II

Whipple's Survey

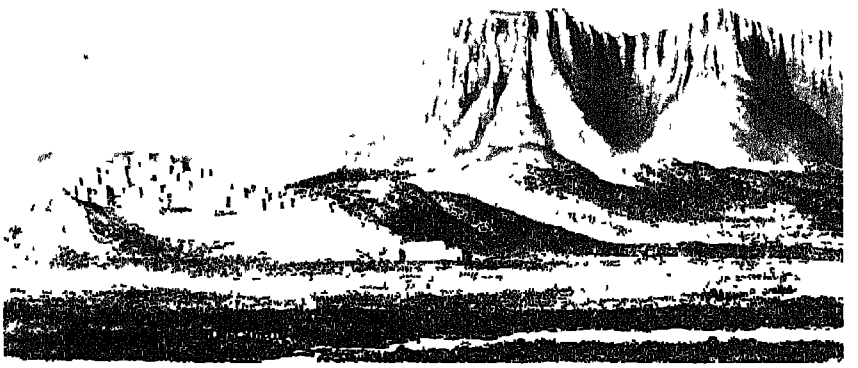
The survey along the 35th parallel was carried out by a party under Lt. A. W. Whipple.



CANADIAN RIVER NEAR CAMP 38

Starting from Fort Smith on the Arkansas River, he roughly followed the route of Josiah Gregg in 1839 and Capt. Marcy in 1849 (see Vol. II, pages 328 and 382)—along the Canadian River to Albuquerque, N M.

Proceeding through central New Mexico and Arizona, Whipple was in a region explored by Capt Sitgreaves in 1851 (see Vol. II, page 403) The pueblo of Zuni was on his line of march.



ZUNI



CAMP SCENE IN THE MOJAVE VALLEY OF RIO COLORADO

In February, 1854, he was at the Colorado River, having laid out a route which was later followed by the Santa Fe Railroad.

The two upper pictures are definitely, and the lower one probably, by H B Mollhausen, who accompanied the expedition All are reproduced from *Explorations and Surveys . for a Railroad to the Pacific Ocean 1853-4* Vol III.

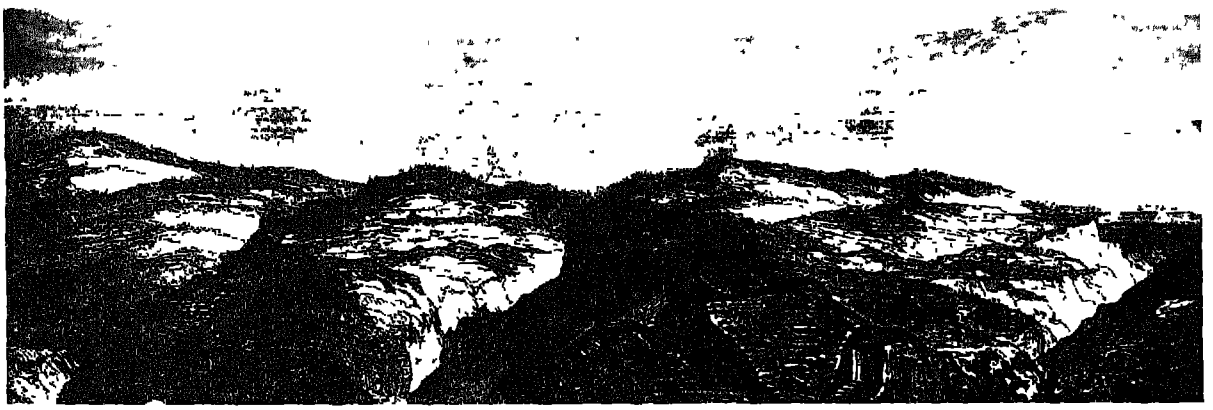
The Southern and Central Routes

In addition to the three proposed railway routes described in the preceding pages, there were two others—both already well known. A Southern Route had been mapped by Kearny and Cooke in 1846 (see Vol II, pages 343-345, 347) The Central Route, better known as the California or Oregon Trail, had been traced out by thousands upon thousands of covered wagons (see Vol. II, pages 330-335 and 374-378). However, both routes were examined in part by the Topographical Engineers.

Opposite is a view of Warner's Pass in Southern California on the Southern Route.

Explorations and Surveys for a Railroad to the Pacific Ocean 1853-6 Vol VII





Explorations and Surveys for a Railroad to the Pacific Ocean 1853 56 Vol XI

Above is a view of the Humboldt River on the Central Route.

Below is a view of the Valley of the Mud Lakes on the Central Route, with the snowy Sierras in the distance.



Explorations and Surveys for a Railroad to the Pacific Ocean 1853 56 Vol XI

It was over the Southern Route that the Overland Mail was soon to go (see page 72), and over the Central Route that the first transcontinental railroad was later to go (see pages 199, 207, 216, 229, 236 and 237).

The Kansas-Nebraska Act

The proposed railroad to the Pacific and the hope on the part of some promoters that it would follow a central route added to the demand that the Indian country west of Missouri and Iowa be organized into territories



Courtesy, Scribner Art File

Stephen A Douglas.

Early in 1854 Sen Stephen A Douglas of Illinois offered a bill for the formation of two new territories — Kansas and Nebraska As worded, this bill repealed the long established Missouri Compromise in that it left the decision as to slavery in the hands of the settlers in the new territories.

Instantly the antislavery forces opposed the bill.

However, the Act was passed in May, 1854.



Courtesy Michigan Historical Collections, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor

NEW-YORK DAILY TRIBUNE, TUESDAY, JANUARY 24, 1854.

THE LATEST NEWS,

RECEIVED BY

MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.

FROM WASHINGTON

WASHINGTON, Monday, Jan. 23, 1854.

Senator Douglas to-day reported a new bill, providing for the establishment of two Territories, giving the boundaries.

It is more specific touching the subject of Slavery. The delivery of his speech is deferred

Gen Cass has introduced the case of Bedini, and made a speech of twenty minutes in his vindication. He eulogized the Nuncio. Mason, Butler, Dawson, Douglas, Everett and Pettit, followed in the same style, denouncing violence. Mr Weller defended the Germans of Cincinnati, eliciting applause from the galleries Bedini was present.

DOUGLAS's new bill is intended to demolish DIXON and SUMNER, and to rest on the Compromise of 1850 So that all who supported that measure must now sustain Nebraska The new bill conforms to the views of the Administration, and will be made a test question A prominent member declares that only two grounds can be taken, which are SEWARD's or DOUGLAS's

DOUGLAS's new bill has taken the best friends of the Administration by surprise. They know nothing of the new move The new bill in so many words, declares that the Compromise act of 1850 renders inoperative the Missouri act of 1820 Members from the free States say that their death warrant is signed if they vote for this bill, and many declare it a "Hard" movement to overwhelm the "Softs" and ruin the Administration. The Softs declare the bill cannot pass, and the Hards say it will pass triumphantly Douglas is lauded by the Hards and anathematized by the Softs

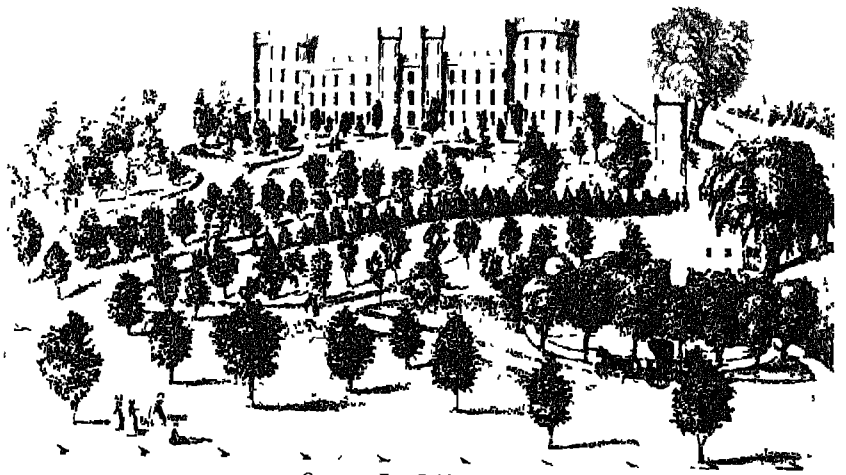
Courtesy, Yale University Library, New Haven, Conn

The immediate reaction to this Act was a widespread defection from the Democratic Party. All over the North dissenting political groups began to organize. At a state convention at Jackson, Mich., (shown *opposite*), on July 6, 1854, the name "Republican" was formally adopted for a new party opposed to the extension of slavery.

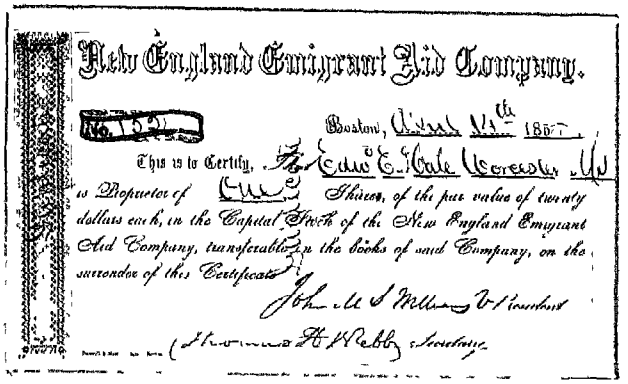
Popular Sovereignty

The Kansas-Nebraska Act had left to the settlers in the territories the decision as to whether they should be slave states or free states. Promptly the race was on to see which side could get control of the territorial governments.

On Goat Hill in Worcester, Mass., one Eli Thayer had built a "castle" in which he conducted a school for young ladies (shown *right*). Now he had a new idea, namely, to make Kansas a free state through organized emigration.



Courtesy, Free Public Library, Worcester, Mass



New England Emigrant Aid Company.

No. 52 Boston, March 15th 1857

This is to Certify, That Edw'd E. Hale Worcester Mass

is Proprietor of Two Shares, of the par value of twenty dollars each, in the Capital Stock of the New England Emigrant Aid Company, transferable on the books of said Company, on the surrender of this Certificate

John M. S. Williams President

Thomas H. Webb Secretary

Courtesy, Kansas State Historical Society, Topeka

In 1855 the New England Emigrant Aid Company was chartered to send settlers to Kansas and to invest its capital in enterprises in that territory. *Opposite* is a reproduction of one of the shares of stock—issued to Edward Everett Hale.

Meanwhile the government of Kansas had been organized by the pro-slavery settlers while the free-state settlers were holding opposition conventions The stage was set for trouble.



Frank Leslie's Illustrated Newspaper Dec 15, 1855

Free-State Constitutional Convention, held at Topeka, Kansas Territory, October, 1855.

The Great White Father Speaks

Along the Oregon Trail, east of Fort Laramie, a Mormon emigrant had left a lame cow

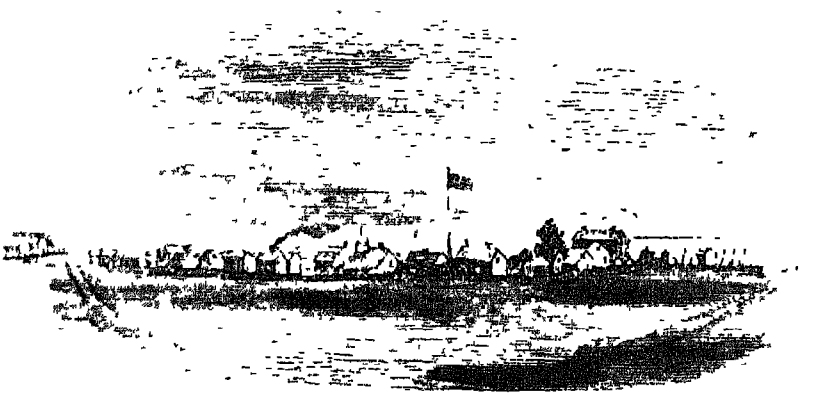


The Indians found the cow and had a feast. The view *opposite* depicts such an affair—with the head of the family and his son appropriating the real delicacies.

Joseph G McCoy, *Historic Sketches of the Cattle Trade of the West and Southwest* 1874

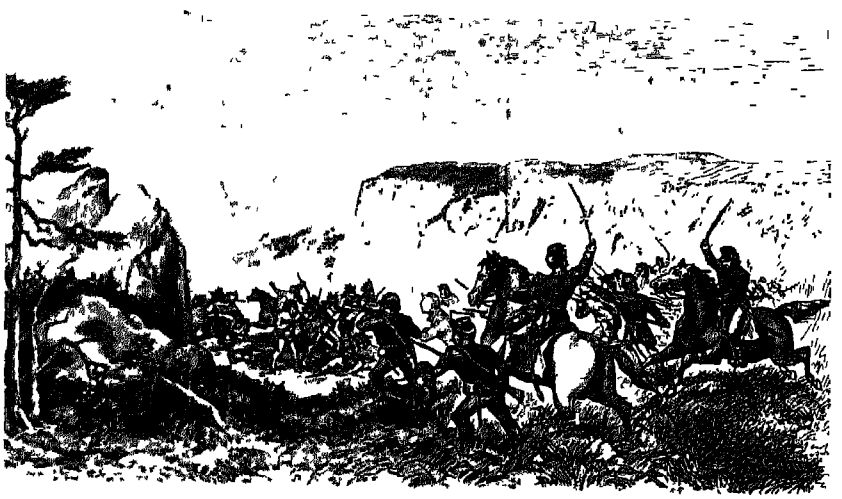
A detachment of soldiers, under Lt. Grattan, went out from Fort Laramie to apprehend the "thief." The Indians annihilated the soldiers.

To avenge this insult a small army, under Gen. Harney, marched from Fort Leavenworth in August, 1855.



C M Clark, *A Trip to Pike's Peak* 1861

Passing through Fort Kearny (shown *above*) and up the North Platte, Harney found a band of Sioux encamped at Ash Hollow.



Probably having had no part in the Grattan affair and not expecting to be attacked, the Indians were easily wiped out.

BATTLE OF ASH HOLLOW.

I. W Reavis, *Life of General William Selby Harney* 1878

2

BLEEDING KANSAS

1855-1859

Following the organization of Kansas Territory in 1854, with the question as to whether it should be a free state or a slave state left in the hands of the people of the Territory, settlers began to flow in from both the North and the South.

Leavenworth, on the Missouri River, was founded primarily by settlers from the proslavery section



From a lithograph made in 1856
Courtesy, Leavenworth Public Library, Kansas

Leavenworth, Kansas

At about the same time Lawrence, forty miles up the Kansas River from Westport Landing (Kansas City), was founded by the New England Emigrant Aid Society (see page 41) in honor of whose treasurer, Amos A Lawrence, it was named.



Frank Leslie's Illustrated Newspaper, Dec 25, 1858

Lawrence, Kansas

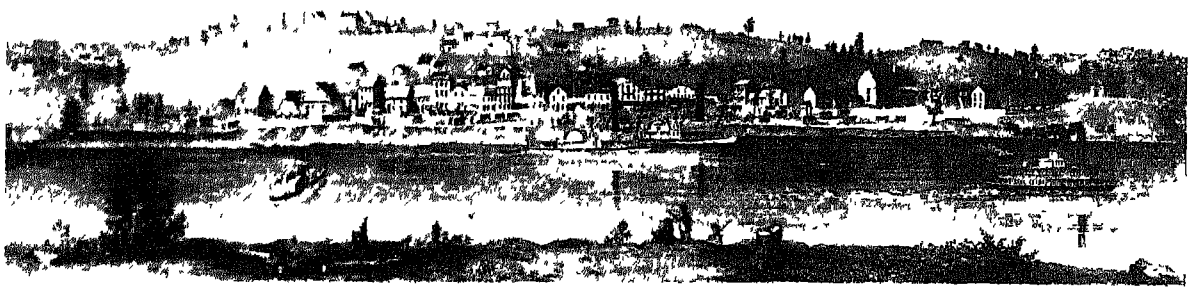
The Border Ruffians



WESTON

Across the Missouri River in the slaveholding state of Missouri lay such well established towns as Weston and Kansas City (Westport Landing).

Charles A Dana,
The United States Illustrated
West Volume (1855?)



KANSAS CITY, 1855.

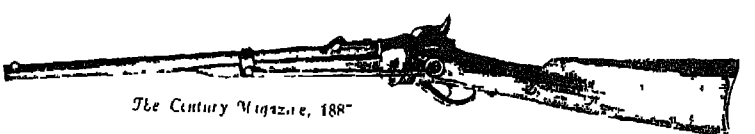
Courtesy Missouri Historical Society, St Louis



When the new territorial government of Kansas was being organized, the proslavery sympathizers from Missouri (called "Border Ruffians") flocked across into Kansas and dominated the elections.

John N Holloway, *History of Kansas* 1868

And "Beecher's Bibles"



The Century Magazine, 188-

The acts passed by the proslavery legislature were termed "bogus laws" by the free-state settlers and treated accordingly. Naturally violence followed—and soon the eastern supporters of the Emigrant Aid Company began shipping in Sharps rifles, dubbed "Beecher's Bibles" due to the fact that Henry Ward Beecher, a New York clergyman, helped to raise funds for their purchase.

Bleeding Kansas

By the legally constituted, though proslavery, authorities of the territory, Lawrence was looked upon as a hotbed of sedition. A grand jury, presided over by the Chief Justice of Kansas, brought indictments against a number of the free-state leaders As a sequel to the serving of the warrants, the Free State Hotel, Emigrant Aid Company headquarters at Lawrence, was burned, and two free-state newspaper offices were wrecked on May 21, 1856, by a proslavery posse.



RUINS OF THE FREE STATE HOTEL LAWRENCE
From the Daguerreotype taken for Mrs Robinson

Sara T L Robinson, *Kansas, Its Interior and Exterior Life* 1856



Three days later John Brown and a group of free-state men retaliated by the cold-blooded murder of five proslavery men at Potawatomie Creek, thirty-five miles south of Lawrence

Civil war now flared all over eastern Kansas, with free-state groups shooting down proslavery groups and proslavery groups shooting down free-state groups.

Albert D Richardson, *Beyond the Mississippi From the great River to the great Ocean* 1867

Below is a view, made by S J Reader, a free-state participant in the affair, of a free-state "army" under James H Lane attacking a proslavery settlement at Hickory Point, west of Leavenworth, in 1856



Courtesy, Kansas State Historical Society, Topeka

Battle of Hickory Point, Sept 13, 1856

The Army Steps In

With the whole border in an uproar, the U S Army was now called in to keep the peace



Opposite we see an unofficial free-state convention at Topeka being broken up by the soldiers on July 4, 1856



Many of the offenders were placed in custody at Lecompton, the territorial capital (as shown *opposite*)

Lecompton Prison

Below United States troop encampment near Lecompton in 1856



Sara T. L. Robinson, *Kansas: Its Interior and Exterior Life* 1856

At The National Capital

the 34th Congress was in session *Below* we see a group of ladies in the balcony listening to President Pierce's message

"A Message from the President"

Frank Leslie s Illustrated Newspaper, Jan 12, 1856



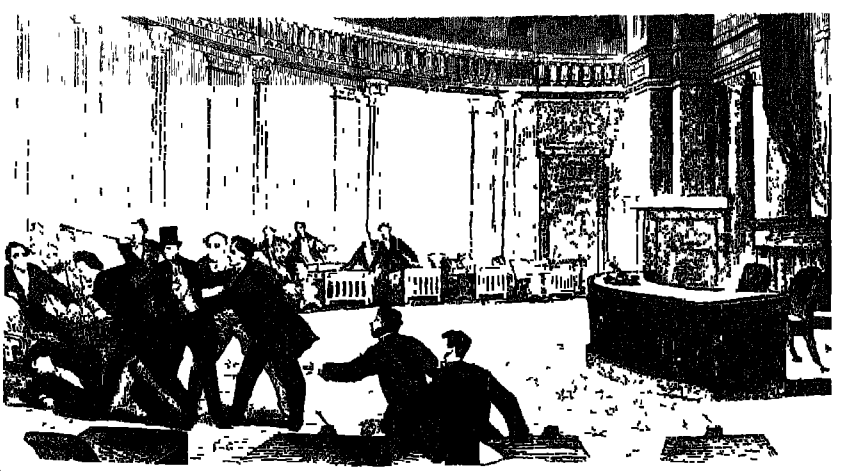
Frank Leslie s Illustrated Newspaper Jan 12, 1856

In the House of Representatives occurred an historic struggle for the Speakership On the 133rd ballot (early in 1856), N P Banks, who had opposed the Kansas-Nebraska Act, was elected Speaker This was a victory for the forces that were gathering into the new Republican Party (see page 40)

Right Scene on the Announcement of the Election of N P. Banks.



Frank Leslie s Illustrated Newspaper, Feb 16, 1856



Frank Leslie s Illustrated Newspaper, June 7, 1856

The Attack on Sumner

In the Senate during a speech entitled "The Crime Against Kansas," Charles Sumner of Massachusetts made some coarse allusions to Sen Butler of South Carolina, who was absent from Washington. Three days later Preston S Brooks, a member of the House and a nephew of Sen Butler, severely chastised Sumner with a cane at his desk in the Senate This occurred on May 22, 1856, the day following the attack on Lawrence, Kans

The Presidential Campaign of 1856

The Democratic Party met at Cincinnati and nominated James Buchanan of Pennsylvania. *Below* is a view of the Convention.



Frank Leslie's Illustrated Newspaper, June 14, 1856

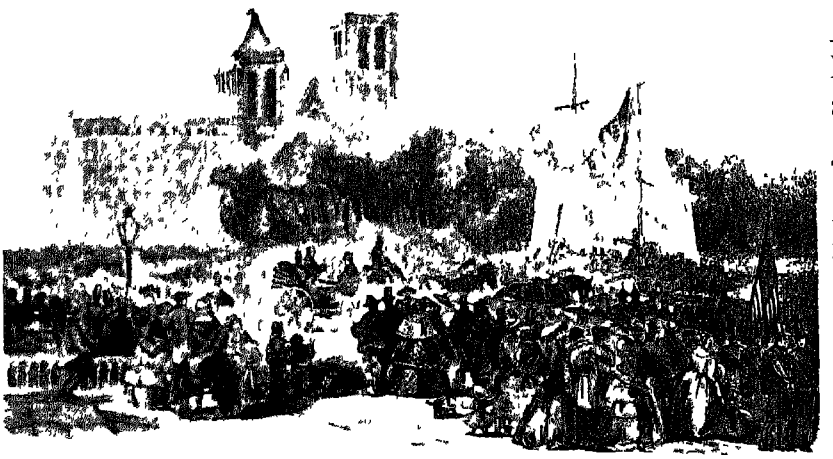
The new Republican Party met at Philadelphia and nominated John C. Fremont, whose western explorations and whose part in the conquest of California had made him a popular hero (see Vol. II, pages 332, 333, 337, 346).



Frank Leslie's Illustrated Newspaper, July 5, 1856

Above Announcing Republican nominations at Philadelphia.

The American, or Know-Nothing, Party nominated former President Millard Fillmore.



Frank Leslie's Illustrated Newspaper, July 12, 1856

Ovation to Fillmore, Union Square, New York.

Campaign and Election of 1856

Tammany Hall in New York was a center of Democratic activity.



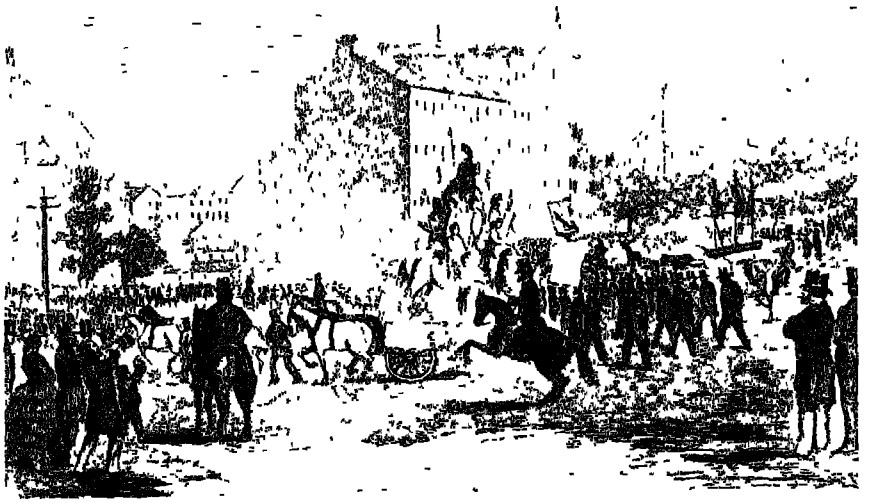
Frank Leslie's Illustrated Newspaper, Nov 8, 1856



Left Scene at the polls in New York on election day, Nov. 4, 1856.

Frank Leslie's Illustrated Newspaper, Nov 15, 1856

Buchanan won—and *opposite* we see the Democrats celebrating in the city of Washington.



Frank Leslie's Illustrated Newspaper, Dec 27, 1856

President Buchanan

On March 4, 1857, James Buchanan was inaugurated as the 15th President of the United States.



James Buchanan

Photograph by Mathew B Brady
Courtesy, Scribner Art File



Courtesy Scribner Art File

Wheatland, home of President Buchanan, near Lancaster, Pa.

Below Inauguration procession in honor of President Buchanan passing through Pennsylvania Avenue, Washington.



Frank Leslie's Illustrated Newspaper, Mar 21, 1857

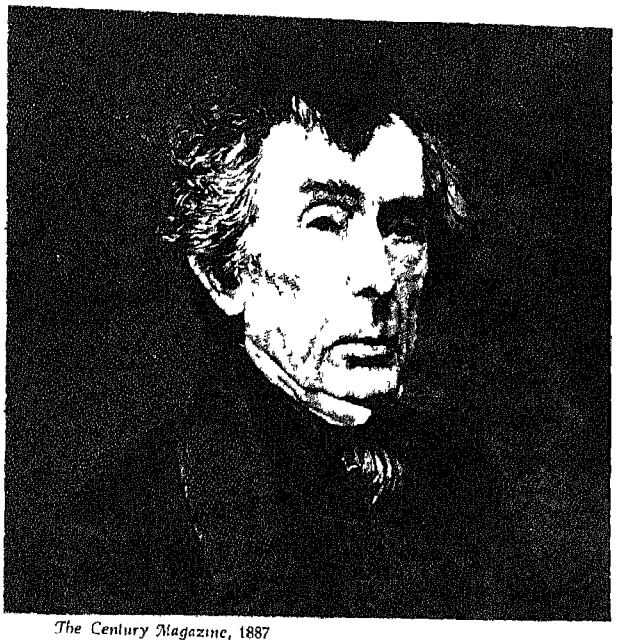
The Dred Scott Decision

Two days after the inauguration of Buchanan, the Supreme Court delivered a routine judgment in a case having to do with a slave named Dred Scott. In denying the right of a Negro slave to sue, the Court went out of its way to deny the right of Congress to legislate on aspects of slavery which were covered in the Constitution This was high confirmation of the principles involved in the Kansas-Nebraska Act, and further inflamed the antislavery factions.



The Century Magazine, 1887

Dred Scott



The Century Magazine, 1887

Roger Taney, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States

"The Underground Railroad"

a system by which runaway slaves were passed from one friendly Northern hideout to another until they were beyond capture, irritated the South Levi Coffin of Wayne County, Ind., was a typical operator of the "Underground."

Below From a painting by C T Webber entitled "The Underground Railway," we see a group of fugitive slaves being brought to Coffin's house



Courtesy Cincinnati Art Museum, Ohio

LIBRARY & DOCUMENTATION
Unit (N.C.E.R.T.)
Acc. No ... 6630
Date

The Ohio & Mississippi Railroad

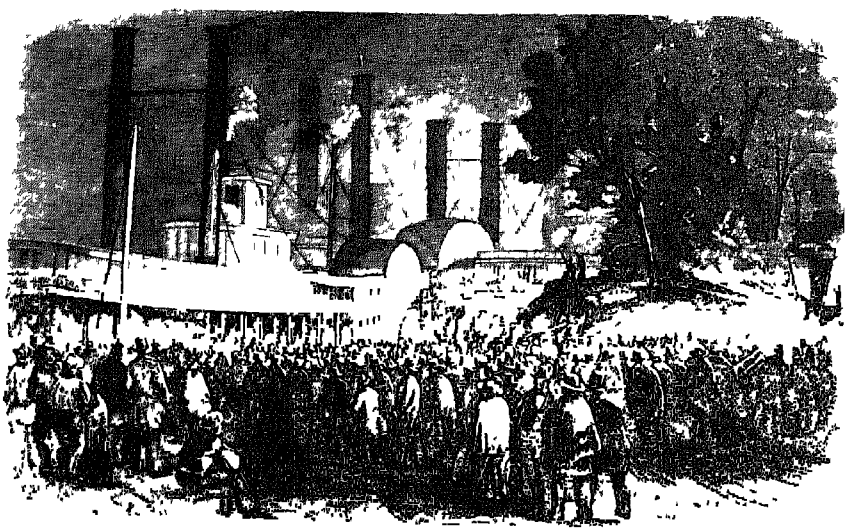


Frank Leslie's Illustrated Newspaper,
June 6, 1857

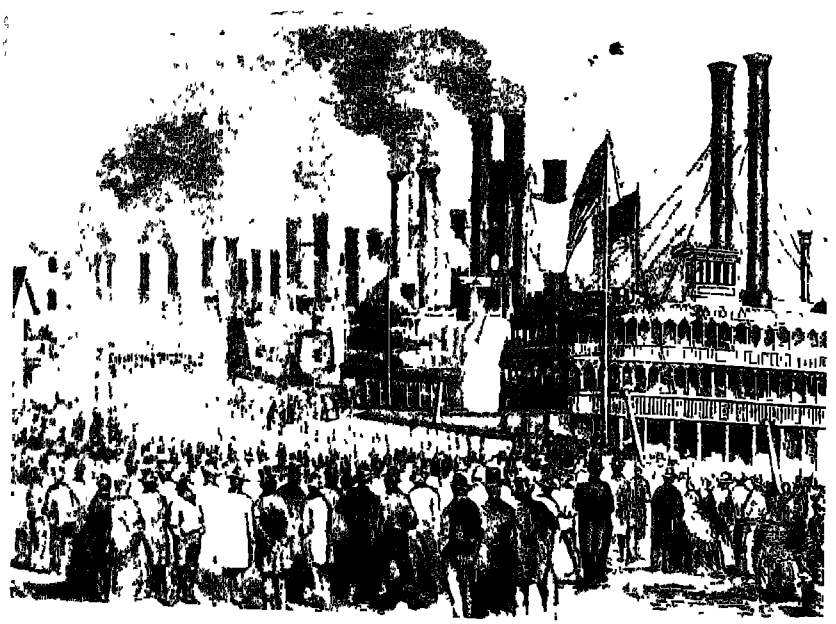
The opening of the Ohio & Missippi Railroad (from Cincinnati to East St. Louis) was an event of the summer of 1857—and fittingly celebrated.

Opposite we see the guests arriving at the O & M. depot in Cincinnati.

The excursion train from Cincinnati arrived at East St. Louis at midnight. There the guests were met by steamers provided for their accommodation. There was no bridge over the Mississippi at this point.



Frank Leslie's Illustrated Newspaper,
June 13, 1857



The following morning they were ferried across the river to St. Louis, where the celebration was continued

Frank Leslie's Illustrated Newspaper,
June 20, 1857

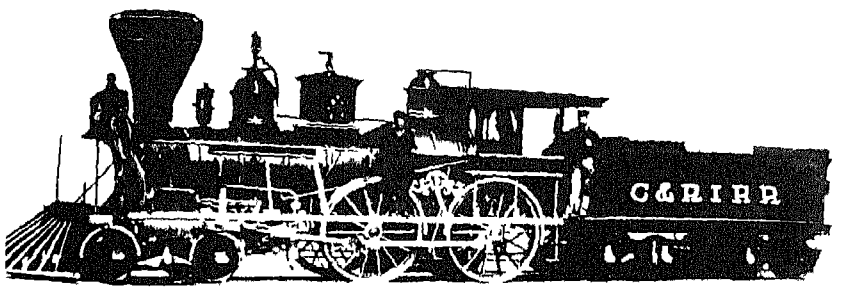
Bridging The Father of Waters

The first bridge across the Mississippi River was completed on April 21, 1856—between Rock Island on the Illinois side and Davenport on the Iowa side.



Courtesy, Rock Island Lines

A view of the bridge.



Courtesy, Rock Island Lines

Opposite is the Chicago & Rock Island locomotive "Antoine LeClaire," the first locomotive to cross the Mississippi River bridge between Rock Island and Davenport in 1856.



Courtesy, Pike Collection, Chicago Historical Society, Ill

Davenport, Iowa. About 1858

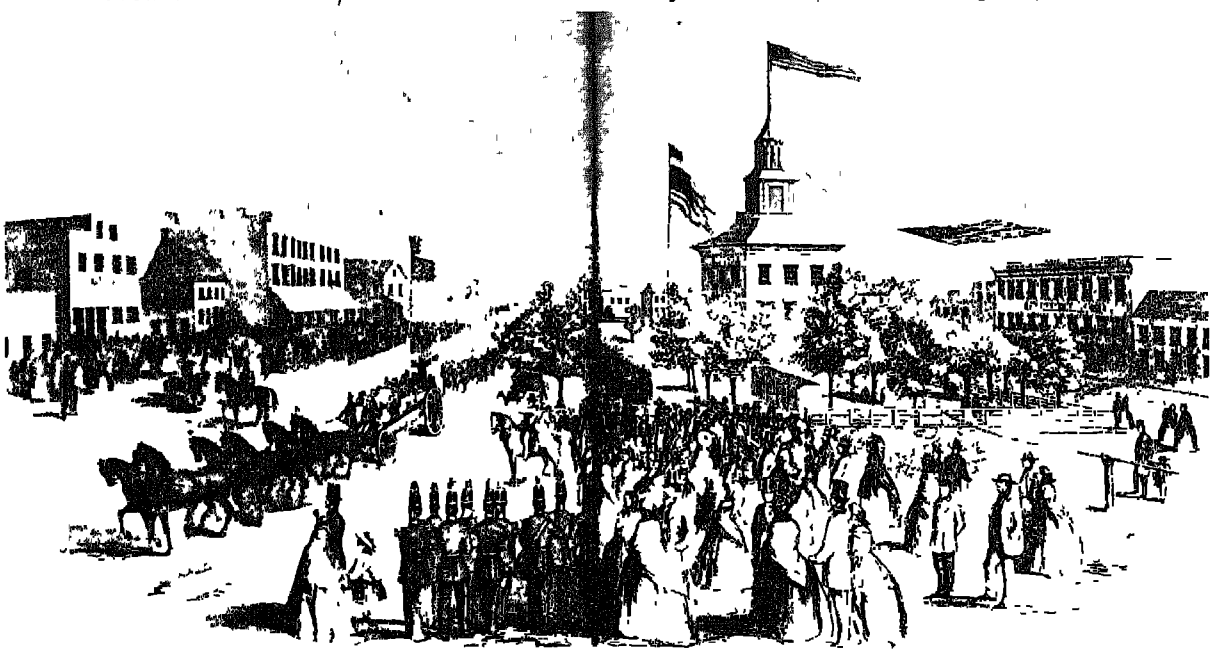
West of The Mississippi

The bridge across the Mississippi (see page 53) connected the Chicago & Rock Island Railroad with the Mississippi & Missouri Railroad which it was building westward through Iowa



Frank Leslie's Illustrated Newspaper, Nov 13, 1858

View of Muscatine, Iowa—From A Sketch By P. Ronde, of Washington, Iowa



Frank Leslie's Illustrated Newspaper Nov 13, 1858

In 1858 the section between Muscatine, Iowa, and Washington, Iowa, was opened with due ceremonies. *Above* is a view of the celebration as depicted by P Ronde of Washington, Iowa



At Spirit Lake, in northwestern Iowa, two hundred and sixty miles from the then railhead at Muscatine, a band of Sioux Indians in 1857 massacred thirty-two men, women and children, and carried four women into captivity Nothing much was done about it, which encouraged the Sioux outbreak in Minnesota five year later (see page 141).

L P Lee, *History of the Spirit Lake Massacre* 1857

Ladies' Fashions

Frank Leslie's Gazette of Fashions and the Beau Monde is the source for the 1856 style shown *opposite*



Harper's Weekly, which made its first appearance in January, 1857, offered the fashions shown *below* for February of that year.



And in June, 1857, *Frank Leslie's Illustrated Newspaper* presented the fashions shown *right*— furnished by Geo Bulpin, 361 Broadway.



The Hop



Left The Cadet Hop at West Point.

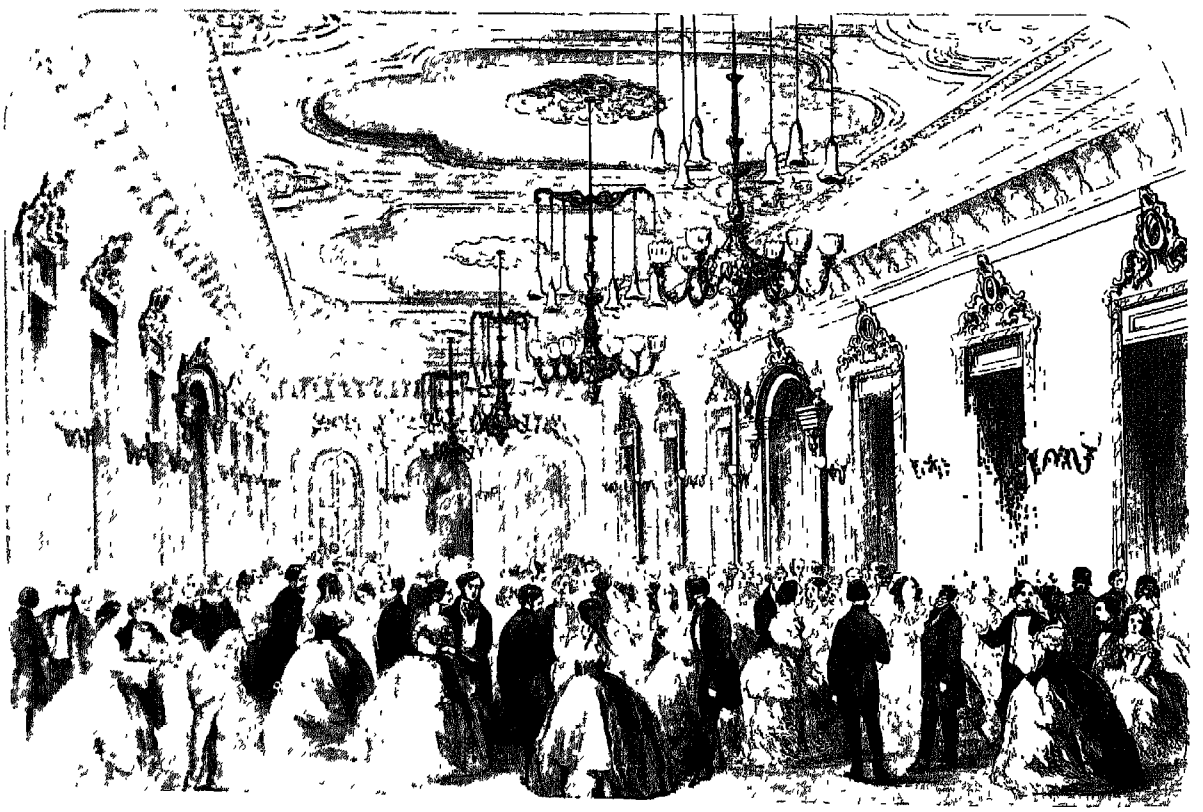
Harper's Weekly
Sept 3, 1859

Right Costumes of some of the Belles at the Metropolitan Hotel Hop, Feb. 16, 1859.

Frank Leslie's Illustrated Newspaper
Feb 26, 1859

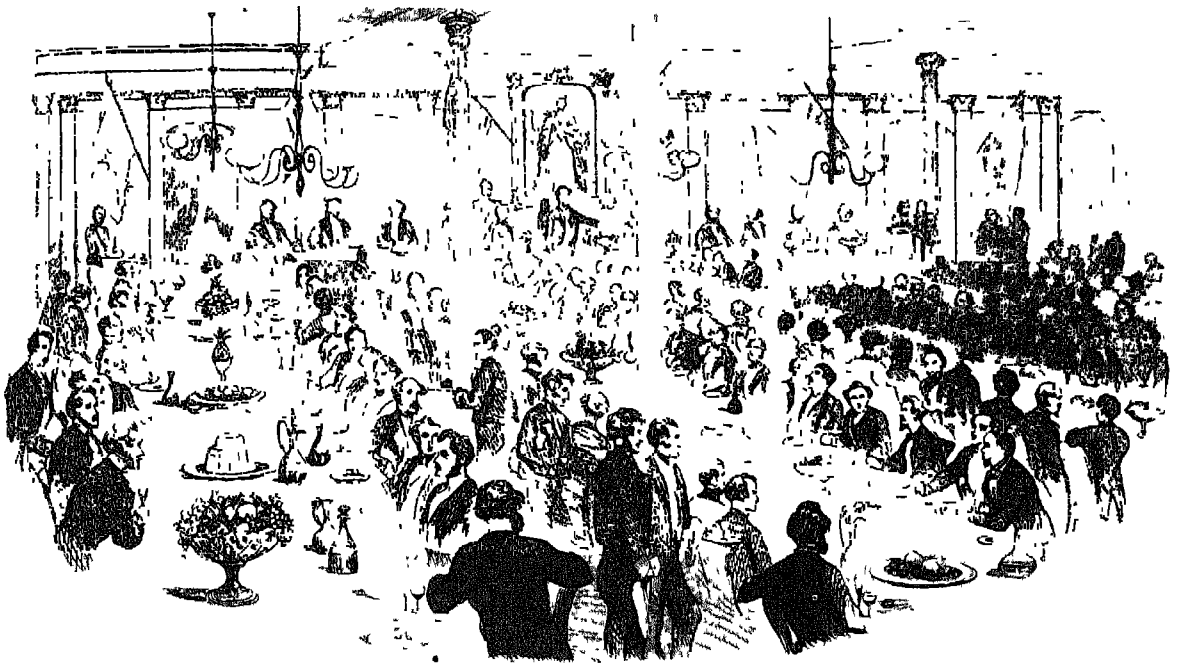


Below View of the Ballroom at the Metropolitan Hotel Hop.



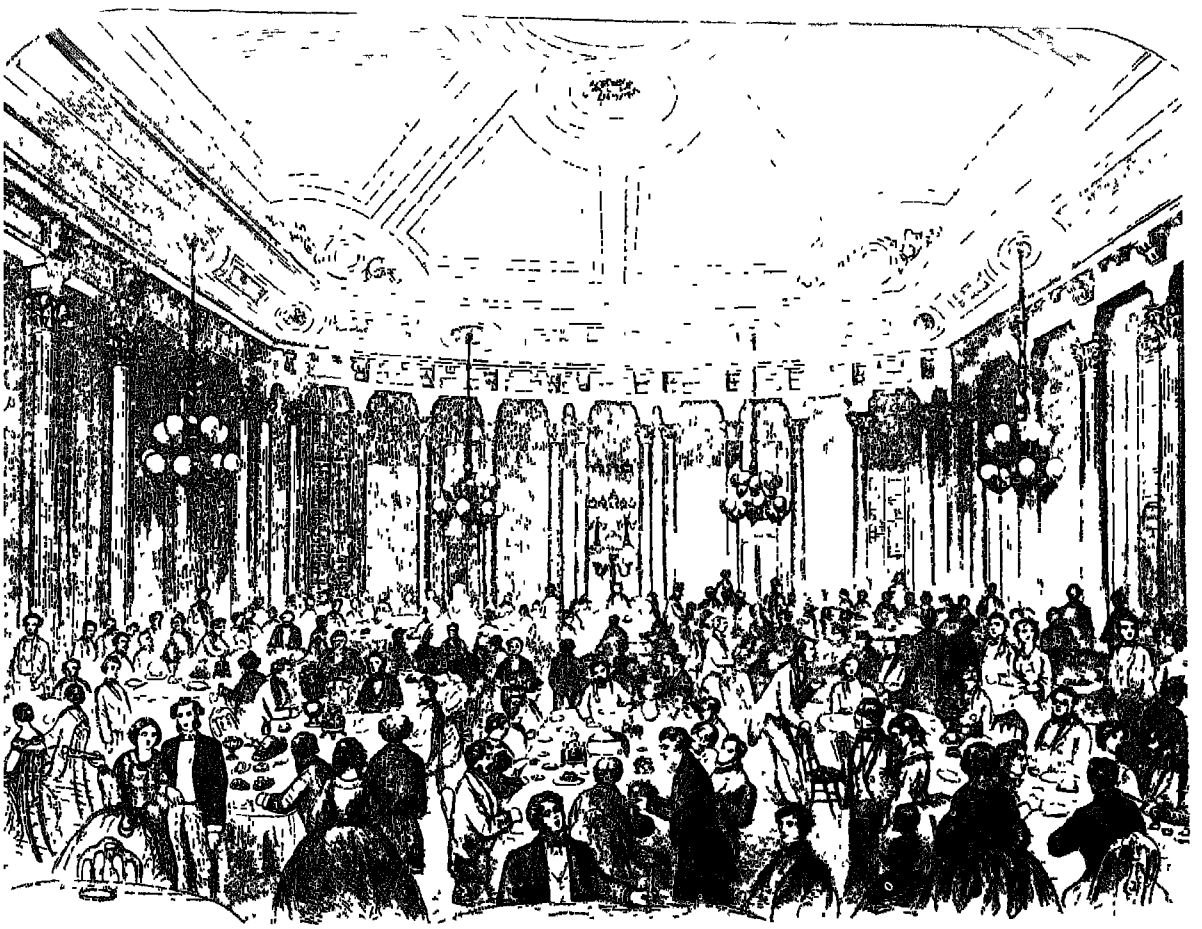
Frank Leslie's Illustrated Newspaper, Feb. 26, 1859

Banquets



Harper's Weekly, May 2, 1857

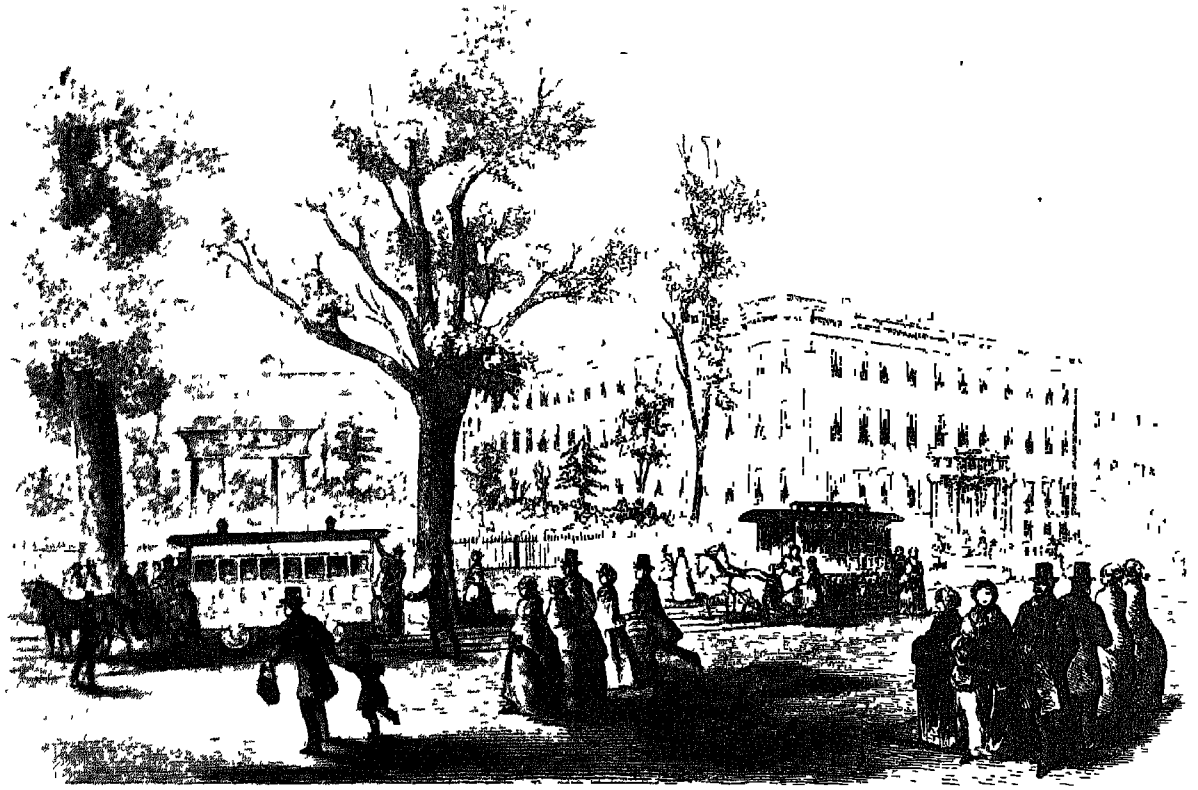
The St George's Society's Dinner at Delmonico's, on 23rd April, 1857



Harper's Weekly, Oct 1, 1859

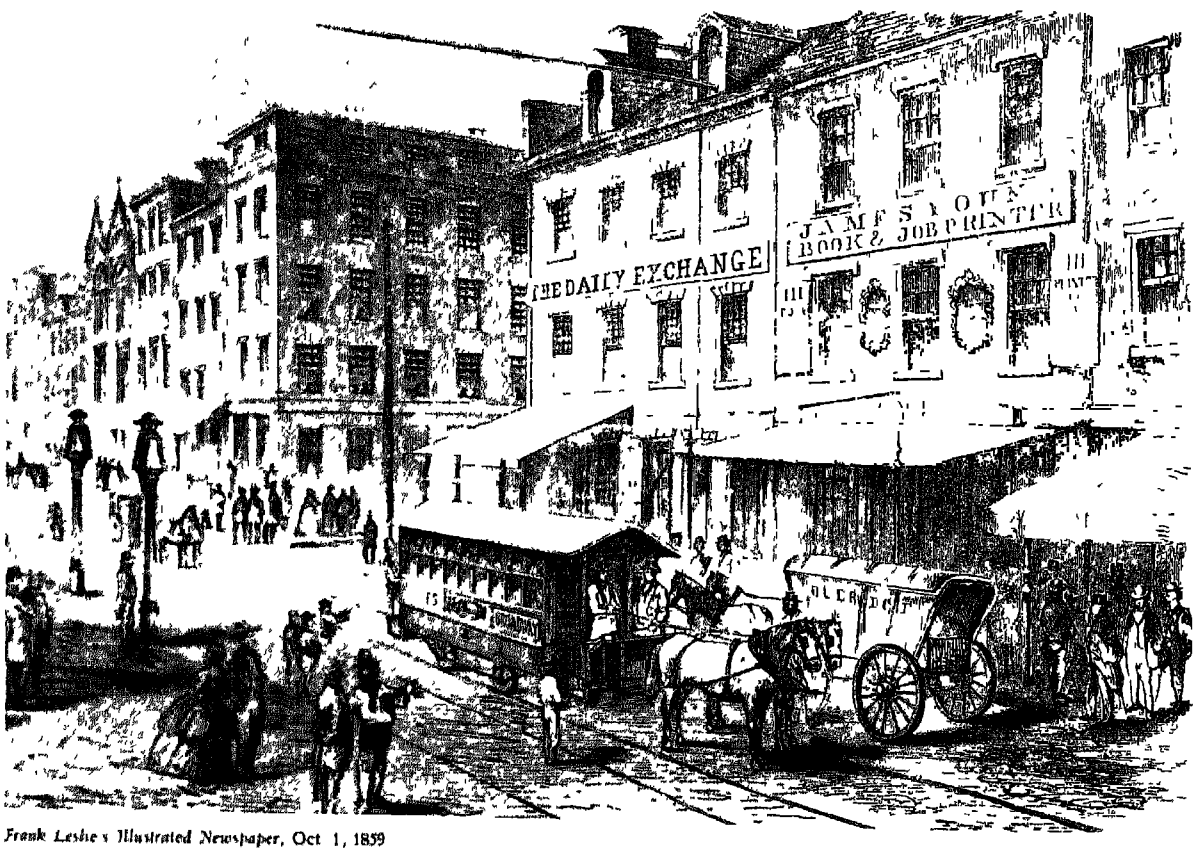
The Dining-Room of The Fifth Avenue Hotel, on Madison Square

The Horse Railroad



Ballou's Pictorial, Dec 13, 1856

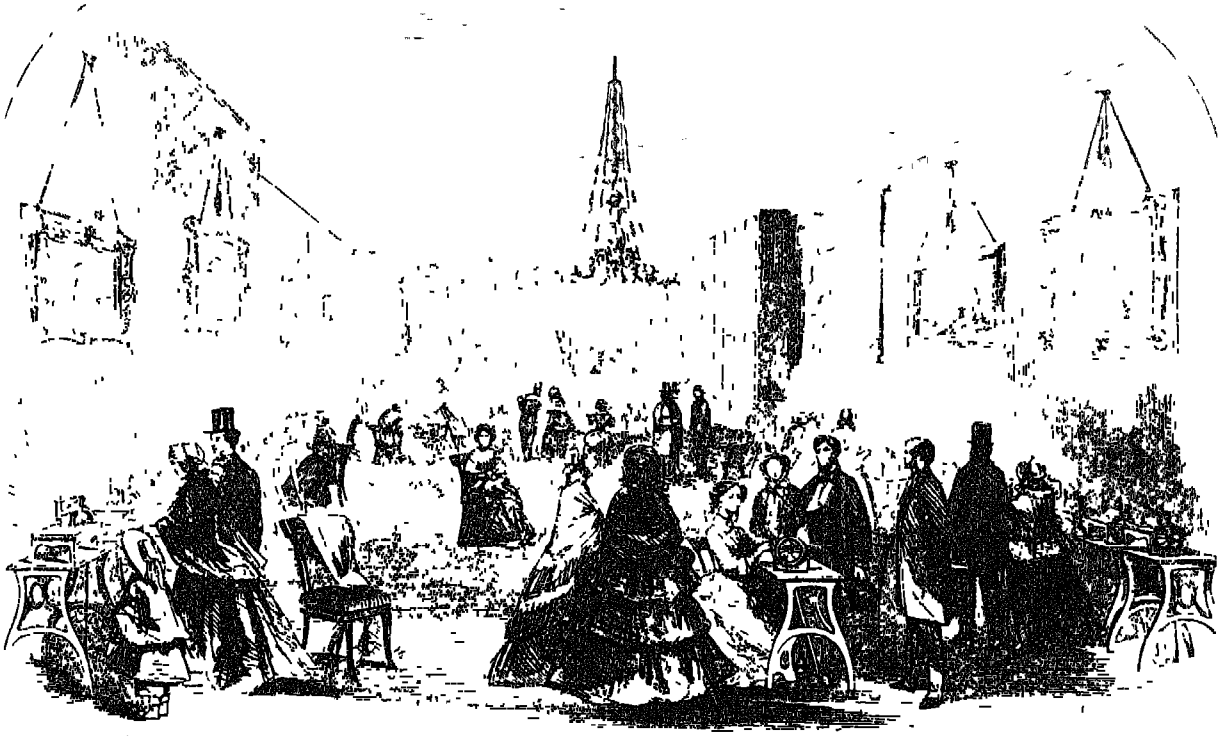
The Metropolitan Horse Railroad, Tremont Street, Boston



Frank Leslie's Illustrated Newspaper, Oct 1, 1859

Opening of The Baltimore City Railroad, July 20, 1859

Stores



Ballou's Pictorial, July 12, 1856

Above. Exhibition and Sales Room of Hunt & Webster's Sewing Machine Manufactory, Boston



Frank Leslie's Illustrated Newspaper, Dec 31, 1859

Evans' Bookstore, Philadelphia

Financial Panic

In August, 1857—two months after the spectacular opening of the Ohio & Mississippi Railroad (see page 52)—the Ohio Life Insurance Company, located in Cincinnati, the city from which the gay railroad celebration started, failed.



This set off a whole series of failures due to financial overexpansion, particularly in railroad construction *Opposite* is a scene at the New York Stock Board during the week of September 5-12, when stocks fell about eight to ten per cent in a day

Harper's Weekly, Sept 12, 1857

THE NEW YORK HERALD.

WHOLE NO. 7703. MORNING EDITION—FRIDAY, OCTOBER 9, 1857 PRICE TWO CENTS

By October a full fledged panic was in operation—which *The New York Herald* delicately called a "Revulsion."

THE REVULSION.

SUSPENSIONS, FAILURES AND ASSIGNMENTS.

Meetings of the Merchants of St. Louis and Chicago.

MASS MEETING IN PHILADELPHIA.

The Defalcation in the Sunday School Union.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE.

MISSOURI BONDS AND ILLINOIS CURRENCY.

Necessity of Pushing Produce to Market.

&c. &c, &c

THE PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE

SENATE.

HARRISBURG, Oct 8, 1857

Runs on banks and bank failures were the order of the day *Below* we see a "run" on one of the strongest banks in New York.



Harper's Weekly, Oct 31, 1857

Riots

Near Hoboken, N J , some twelve hundred Irish were working on the Erie Railroad Saturday, Feb 14, 1857, was pay day Whiskey was abundant. Soon the fight was on—with pistols, knives, clubs and bricks. Shanties were set on fire The "shindy" ended only when the militia appeared.



Frank Leslie s Illustrated Newspaper, Mar 7, 1857

Riot of Irish Laborers Near Hoboken

On the night of July 4, 1857, the "Dead Rabbits" and the "Bowery Boys," competing gangs of hoodlums, staged a memorable battle at Bayard and Elizabeth streets, New York City

Opposite View from the "Dead Rabbit" barricade



Frank Leslie s Illustrated Newspaper, July 18, 1857





Above "Dead Rabbi

Right "Bowery Boy"

Frank Leslie s Illustrated Newspaper July 18, 1857



Frank Leslie's Illustrated Newspaper July 18, 1857

The following night fighting broke out at Five Points near the new Mission House (see page 2) *Above* we see residents of Five Points throwing brick bats at the police

Lynchings

At Lexington, Ky., William Barker, on July 10, 1858, stabbed the city marshal and was shortly jailed. A crowd gathered, marched to the jail and took charge of the prisoner



A beam was pushed out from a second story window of the court house, and Barker was soon swinging from the end of a rope

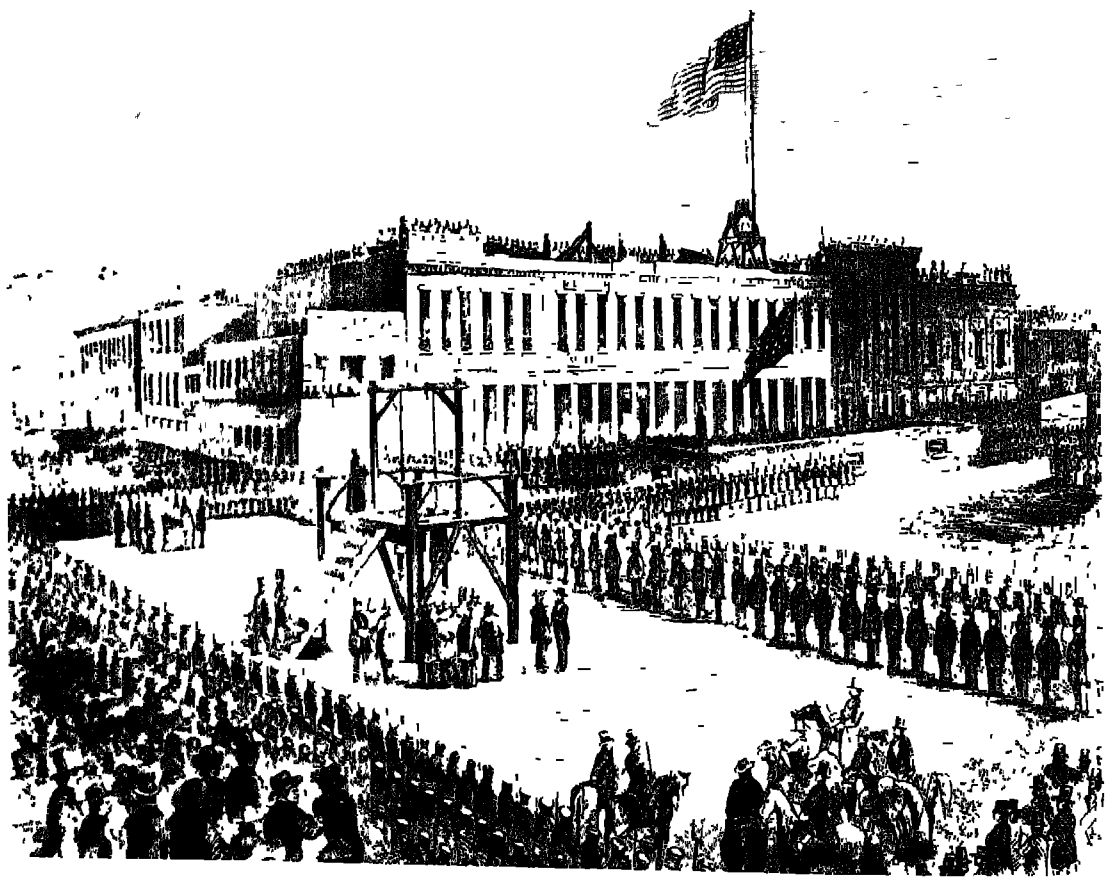
Opposite we have a Melainotype view of the affair made by J. C Elrod of Lexington

Harper's Weekly July 31, 1858

Vigilantes

In the new state of California, extralegal associations of citizens were organized to execute justice when the duly elected officials were incompetent or corrupt

Below we see two malefactors being hanged by the Vigilance Committee of San Francisco in 1856



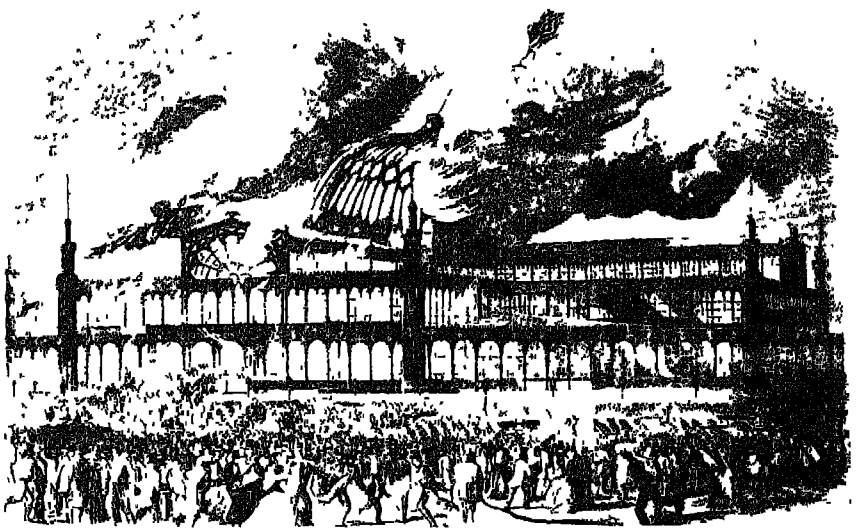
Frank Leslie's Illustrated Newspaper, Sept 13, 1856

Floods, Fires, Wrecks

In June, 1858, there was heavy rain The Mississippi and Ohio rivers went on a rampage *Opposite* is a view of the result at Cairo, Ill., where the two rivers meet.



Harper's Weekly, June 26, 1858



Frank Leslie's Illustrated Newspaper, Oct 16, 1858

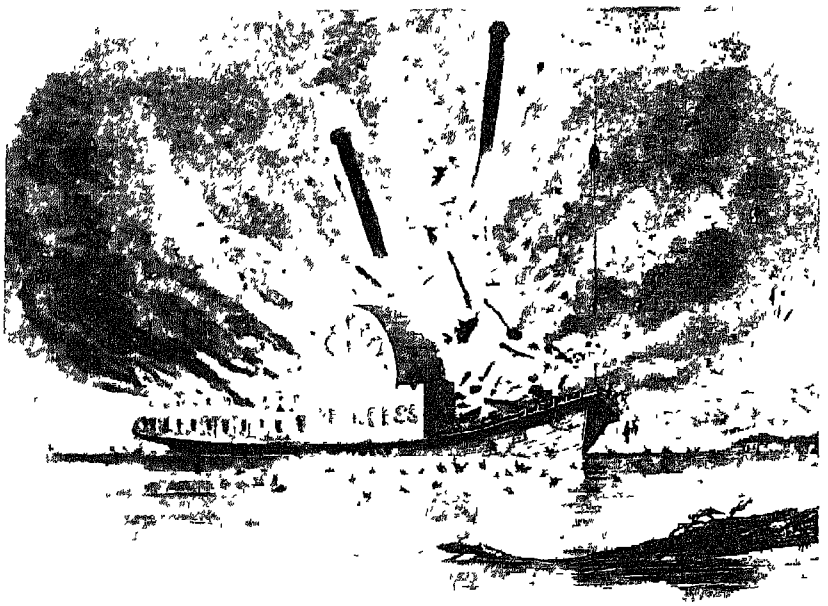
In the autumn of the same year, the Crystal Palace (see Vol II, page 418) in New York burned to the ground *Left* we see the dome falling in

Train wrecks were all too common. *Right* is a view of one that occurred June 27, 1859, on the Michigan Southern Railroad near South Bend, Ind Some forty persons lost their lives.



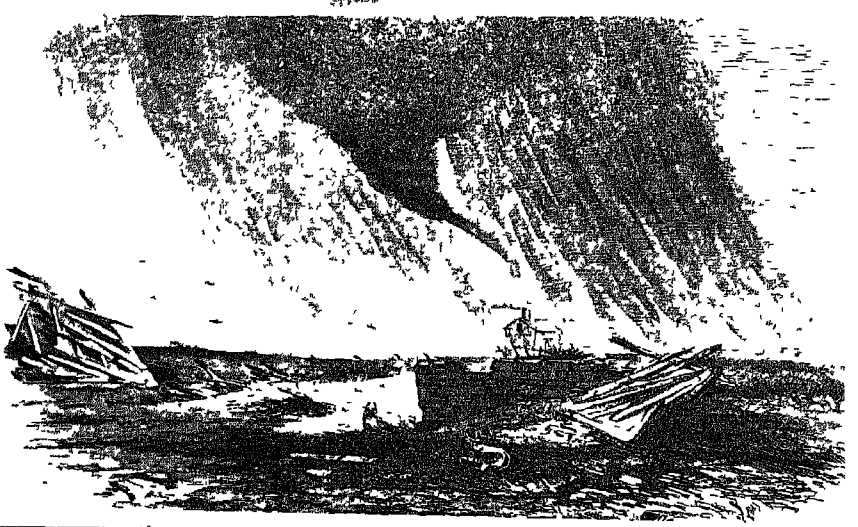
Harper's Weekly, July 16, 1859

Explosions, Tornadoes, Cave-ins



Explosions on river steamers were frequent *Opposite* is a view of the explosion and burning of the *Princess* on the Mississippi River near Baton Rouge, La. Two hundred lives were lost.

Frank Leslie's Illustrated Newspaper
Mar 19, 1859



In May, 1859, a tornado (or cyclone) passed through Iowa, leaving a trail of ruin in its wake. Even the growing crops were torn from the ground.

From a Sketch by J A Wetherby of Iowa City

Frank Leslie's Illustrated Newspaper
June 18, 1859

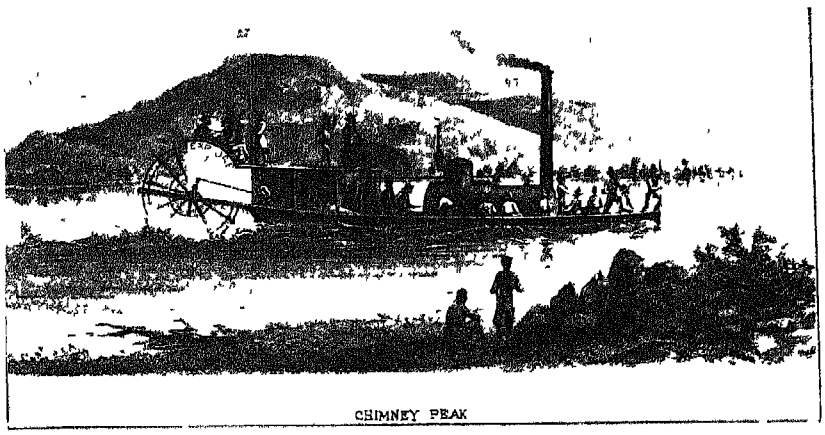


A shaft of the Blue Rock Coal Mine, near Zanesville, Ohio, caved in, burying a number of miners. *Left* we see rescuers forcing their way into the mine.

Frank Leslie's Illustrated Newspaper
May 31, 1856

The Colorado River of The West

Above the mouth of the Gila the Colorado River was still practically unknown. The reports of Coronado's captains were only half believed, Capt Sitgreaves had seen something of the upper river in 1851 (see Vol II, page 403), Lt Whipple had crossed it in 1853 (see page 38), now it was to be explored by the Topographical Engineers. Lt Joseph C. Ives, who had been with Whipple, was placed in charge of the expedition. Ives had a shallow draft steamboat made in the East, shipped it in sections by the Isthmus, assembled it at the mouth of the Colorado, and on Dec. 21, 1857, started chugging up up the river.

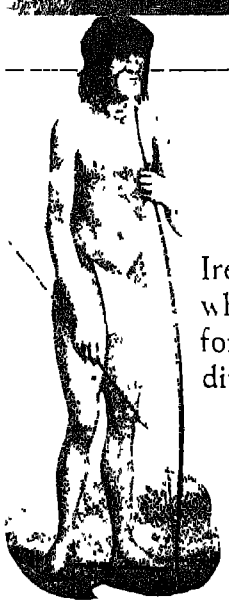


CHIMNEY PEAK

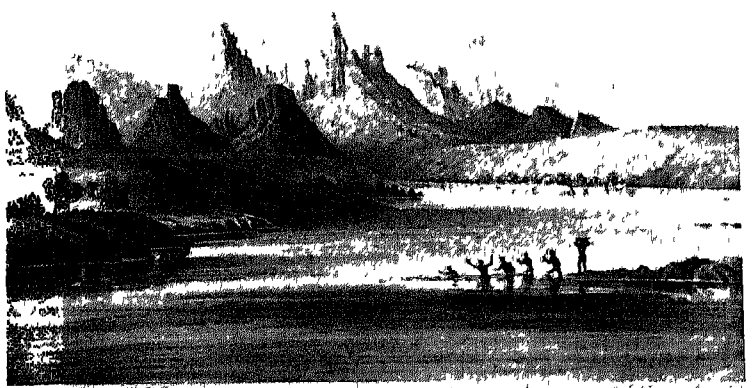


MOJAVE CAÑON

On through the Mohave Canyon went the tiny steamer; past The Needles (where the Santa Fe Railroad now crosses), and to the Mohave Villages (where Whipple's surveying party crossed in 1853).

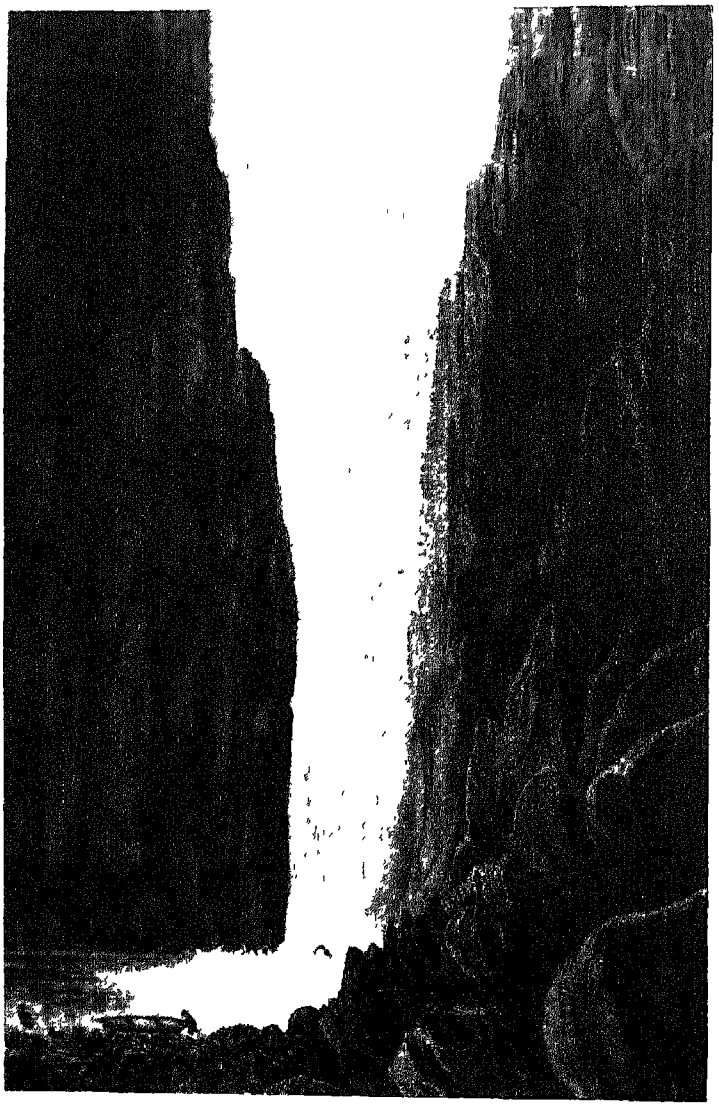


Ireteba, a Mohave who acted as guide for the Ives expedition.



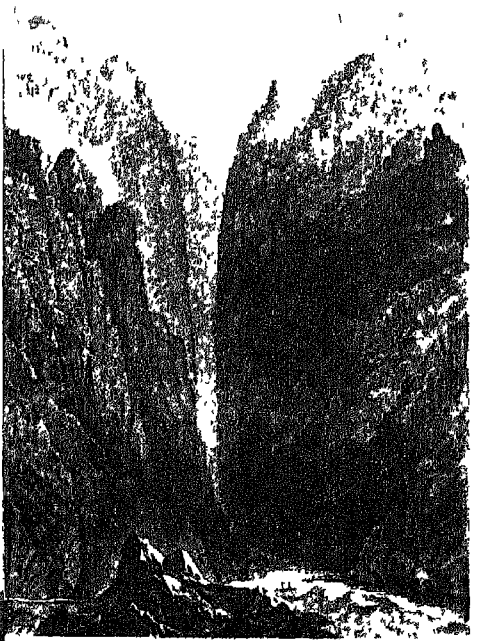
All pictures on this page are from sketches made by H B Mollhausen (who was with the expedition and who had also been with Whipple in 1853) and are reproduced from Joseph C Ives, *Report Upon The Colorado River of The West* 1861

The Grand Canyon of The Colorado



At the mouth of Black Canyon, just before the Colorado turned east to the Grand Canyon, Ives reached the point where navigation by his steamer was no longer possible—and got an inkling of what was beyond.

Sending his steamer back down the river, Ives now, by pack train, turned northeast across the bend of the river, striking it again at the mouth of Diamond River, where on April 5, 1858, he came upon the Grand Canyon in all its sublimity.





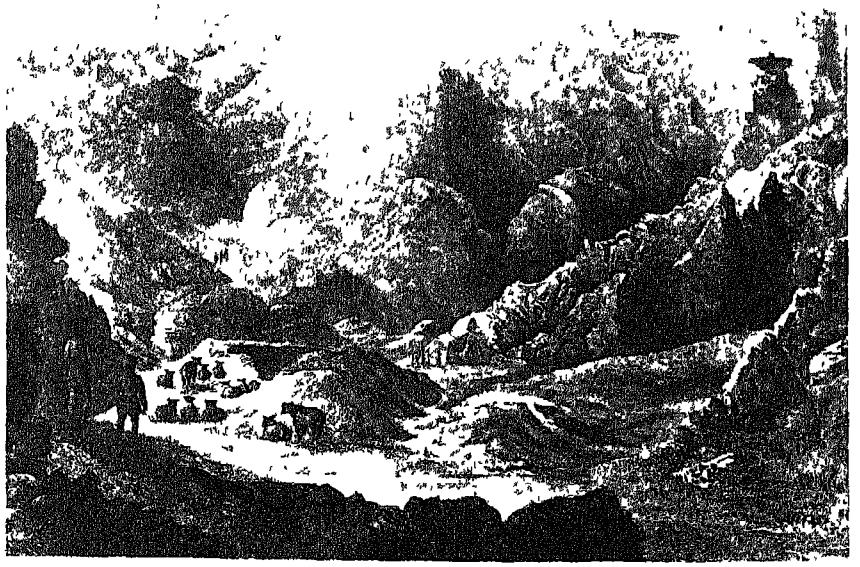
UPPER CATARACT CREEK NEAR BIG CAÑON

Drawing back from the side canyons, Ives proceeded eastward and again, at Cataract Creek, approached the Canyon Egloffstein, who also had been with Whipple in 1853 and who now accompanied Ives, made the sketches shown on this page

All pictures on this page are reproduced from Joseph C. Ives, *Report Upon The Colorado River of The West* 1861

A Visit to The Moqui

From the Grand Canyon, Ives again turned eastward and paid a visit to the Moqui, or Hopi, pueblos (in present northeastern Arizona). Two of the pueblos may be seen on the summit of the cliff. *Opposite*

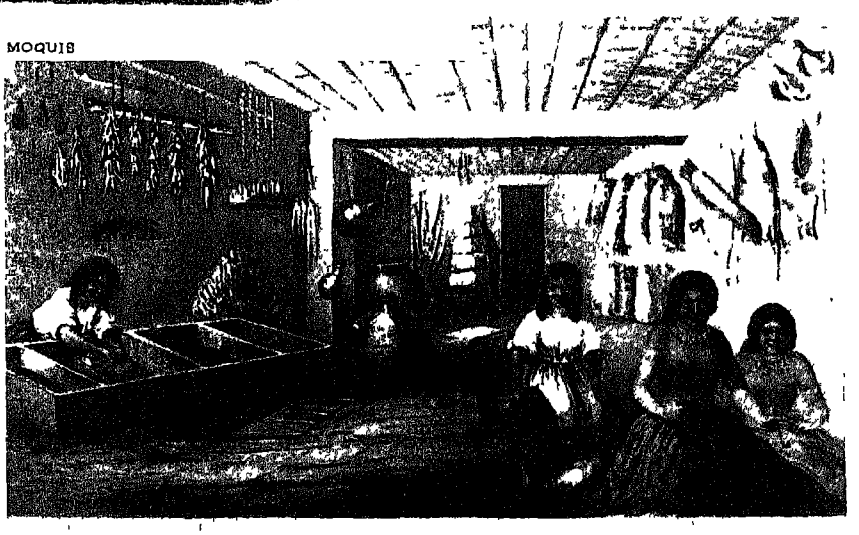


MOQUIS PUEBLOS



Although visited by Coronado's army in 1540, and later by Spanish missionaries, the Moqui had seen little of the white man and had maintained their distinctive customs and beliefs.

MOQUIS



INTERIOR OF A MOQUIS HOUSE

In the lower left of the picture *opposite*, we see a Moqui woman grinding corn on a "metate" or hollowed-out stone slab.

The top and bottom pictures are by Egloffstein and the middle one is by Mollhausen All three pictures are reproduced from Joseph C Ives, *Report Upon The Colorado River of The West* 1861

The Post Office



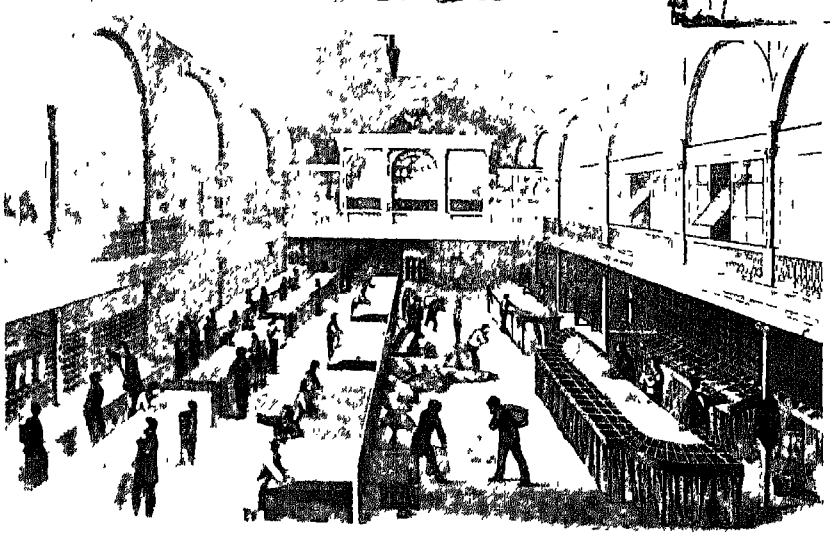
Courtesy Stokes Collection, The New York Public Library

Opposite we see the New York Post Office of the 1850's The building (located at Cedar, Liberty and Nassau streets) had formerly been a church

Below is a view of the lobby



Frank Leslie's Illustrated Newspaper
Jan 3, 1857

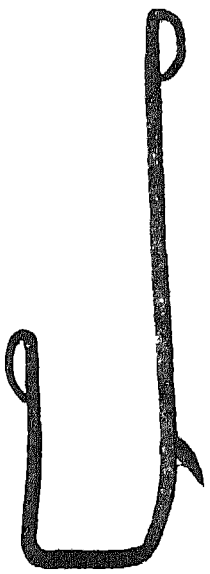


Left is an interior view of the room where the mail was distributed.

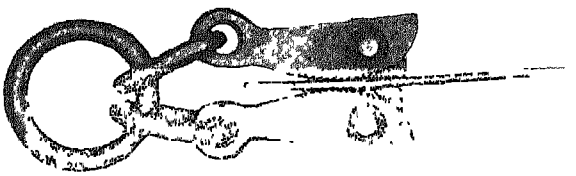
Frank Leslie's Illustrated Newspaper
Jan 3, 1857

The Telegraph

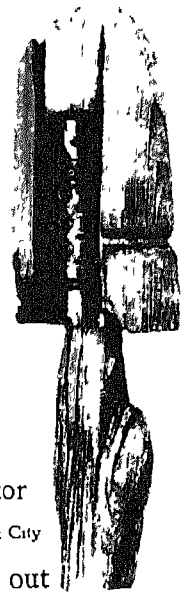
Following the success of Morse's experimental line between Baltimore and Washington in 1844 (see Vol II, page 312), Ezra Cornell, Jeptha H. Wade, Hiram Sibley and others began building lines in New York, Ohio, Michigan and even farther west



Left Boot hook used for climbing poles in the 1850's.



Above Grip used for stretching telegraph wire



Right Wooden insulator

Courtesy, The Western Union Telegraph Company, New York City

Cornell, who had first tried to run the wires through pipes, worked out the method of using poles with insulators

It soon became evident that the usefulness of the telegraph called for a consolidation of the numerous separate lines In 1856 such a consolidation—The Western Union Telegraph Company—was formed, with Sibley as president



Courtesy The Western Union Telegraph Company New York City

The main office (shown *opposite*) was at Rochester, N.Y., in the Reynolds Arcade, where also the Bausch & Lomb business was operated (see page 8). What appears in the picture to be a high silk hat standing on the floor was really a cast-iron cuspidor.

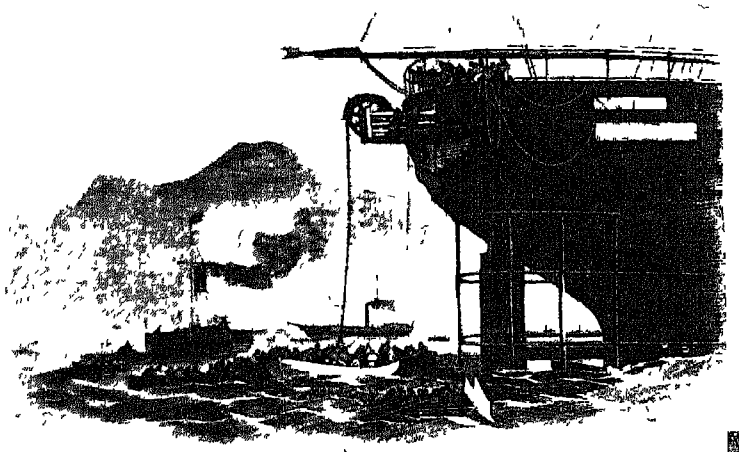


Right The Receiving Department of the telegraph office at Cincinnati in the 1850's

J. P. Shaffner *The Telegraph Manual* 1859

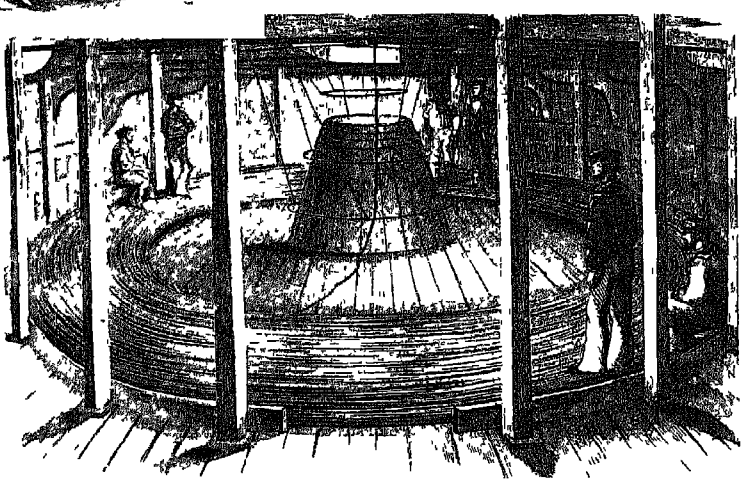
The Atlantic Cable

In 1854 Cyrus W Field organized a company for the laying of a telegraph cable from Ireland to Newfoundland. The United States Government co-operated by lending the frigate *Niagara* The actual work of laying the cable was begun in 1857.



Frank Leslie's Illustrated Newspaper, Aug 28, 1858

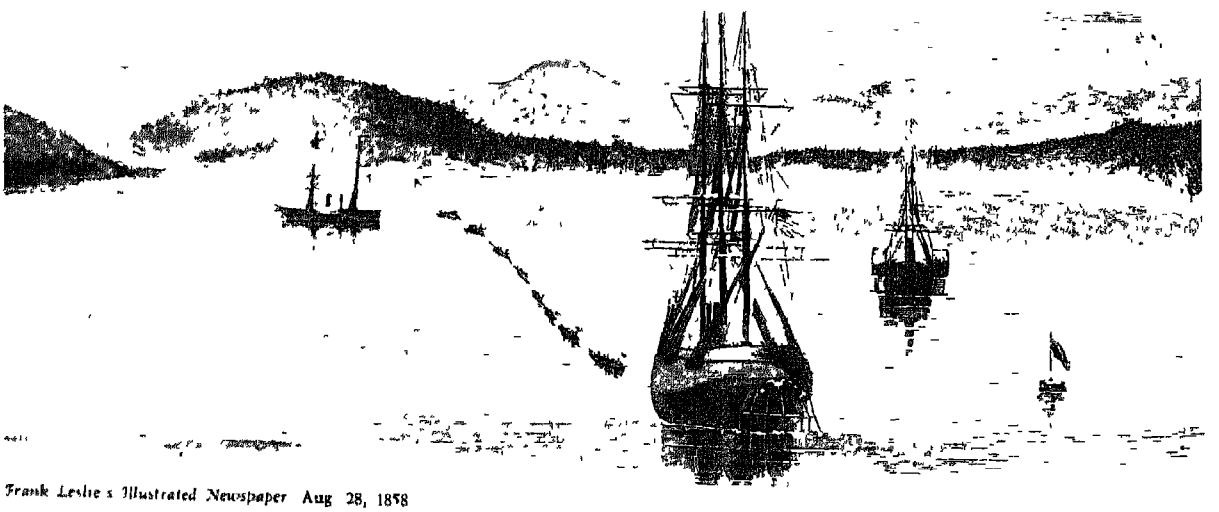
Opposite we see the cable being lowered into boats from the stern of the *Niagara*



Right Paying out the cable from the *Niagara*.

Frank Leslie's Illustrated Newspaper Sept 4, 1858

Below Landing of the American end of the cable at Trinity Bay, Newfoundland, on Aug. 5, 1858.

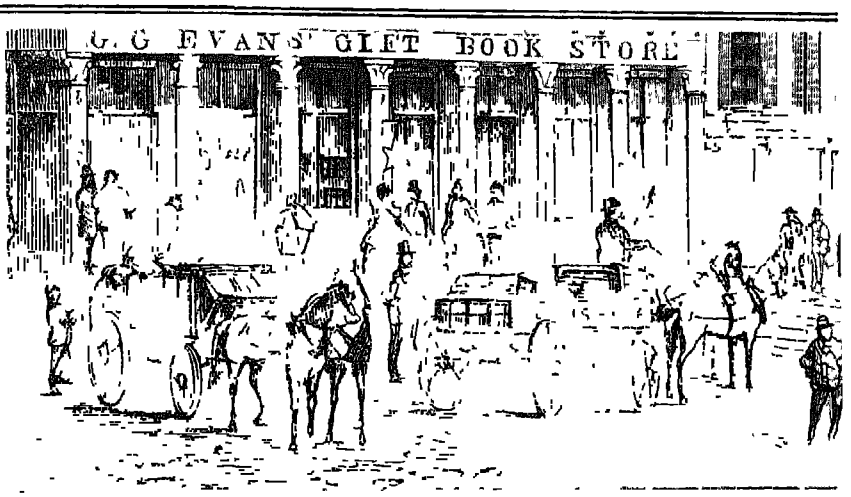


Frank Leslie's Illustrated Newspaper Aug 28, 1858

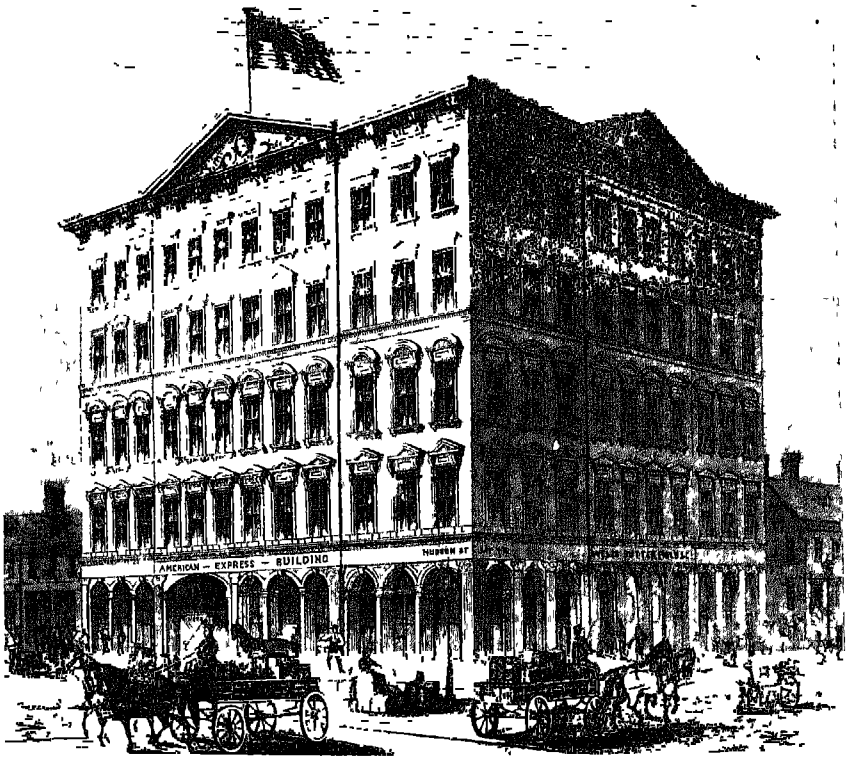
President Buchanan and Queen Victoria exchanged congratulatory messages; a two-day "cable carnival" was held in New York, and then the cable ceased to carry messages. However, Field was not whipped (see page 196).

Express Companies

The pioneer in the express business was Alvin Adams. By the 1850's he had established a nationwide business.
Opposite we see one of his wagons in front of Evans' Bookstore in Philadelphia in 1859.



Frank Leslie's Illustrated Newspaper
Dec. 31, 1859



Frank Leslie's Illustrated Newspaper
July 10, 1858

But competition was developing. Henry Wells and John Butterfield, both experienced express men, had formed the American Express Company.
Left is a view of their building at Jay and Hudson streets in New York in 1858.

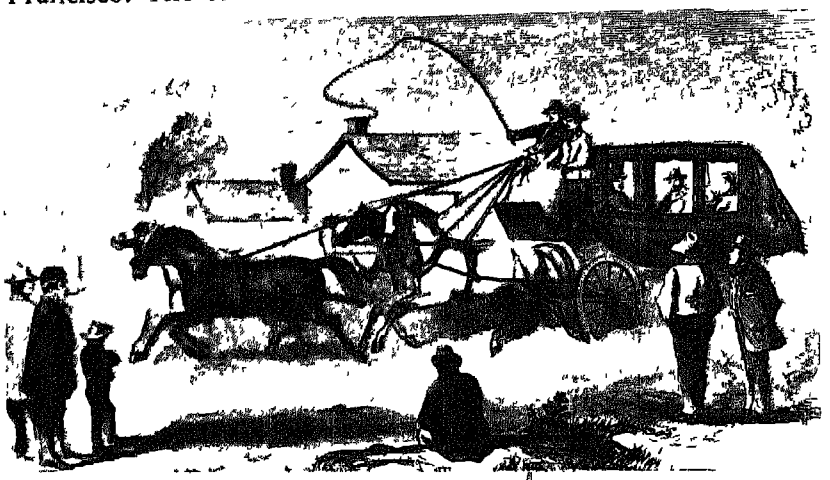
To handle the business west of the Mississippi and Missouri rivers Wells, together with William G Fargo, had organized a company in 1852 known as Wells, Fargo and Company. *Opposite* is a view of one of the first Wells, Fargo offices in California in the 1850's.



Courtesy, Railway Express Agency, Inc
New York City

The Overland Mail

In 1857 Congress authorized a transcontinental stage line—from the Mississippi River to San Francisco. The contract was awarded to John Butterfield, W. G. Fargo and their associates (see page 71). The service began on Sept. 15, 1858 From the East, stages left simultaneously from St Louis and Memphis, converging at Fort Smith, Ark., and thence through El Paso and Tucson to San Francisco.



Left The Start from the Eastern End

Frank Leslie s Illustrated Newspaper
Oct 23, 1858

At Fort Smith both the mail and the passengers were transferred from the stages to what were known as "celerity wagons." *Opposite.*



Frank Leslie's Illustrated Newspaper, Oct 23, 1858

The contract called for semi-weekly service on a 25-day schedule. The fare varied from $100.00 to $200.00 each way.



Frank Leslie s Illustrated Newspaper, Nov 27, 1858

Overland Crossing Pecos River in Western Texas

Camels in the West

One of the oddest of the many attempts to solve the problem of transportation in the West occurred during the 1850's.

Congress appropriated $30,000 for the purchase of camels "for military purposes." An army officer was sent to Egypt, thirty-five camels were bought and embarked on a U S Naval vessel, in May, 1856, they were safely landed at Indianola, Tex



U S Senate, Executive Document No 62, 34th Congress, 3rd Session

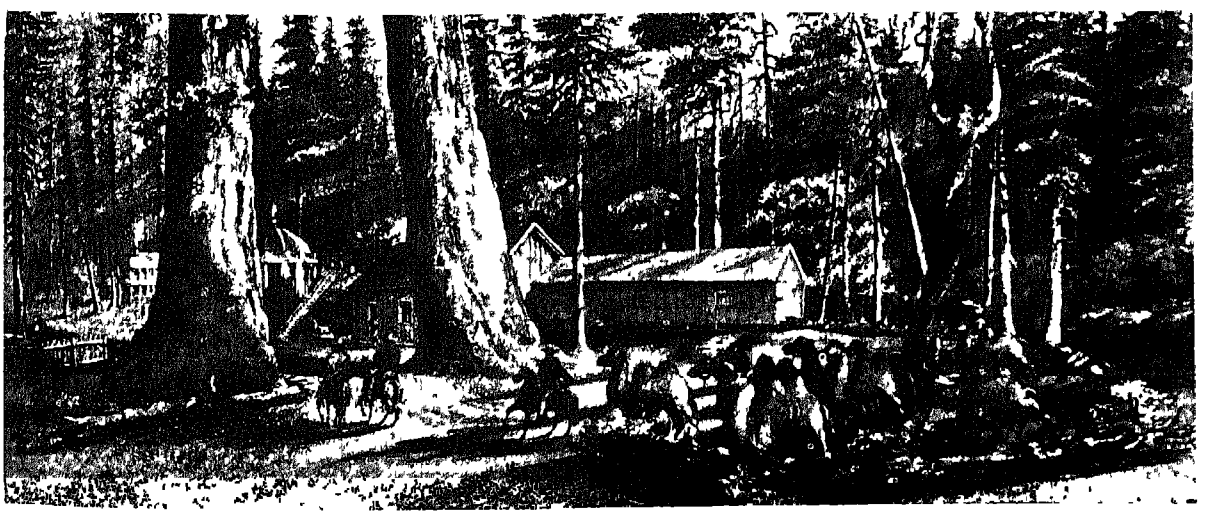
Embarkation of Camels in Egypt

In 1857 a camel train left from Fort Defiance, N M, (see Vol II, page 401) for California The trip was successful, but Americans did not understand camels The experiment did not "take"



From Edward Vischer, *Pictorial of California* 1868 *Courtesy*, The Bancroft Library, University of California, Berkeley

A Camel Train in the West

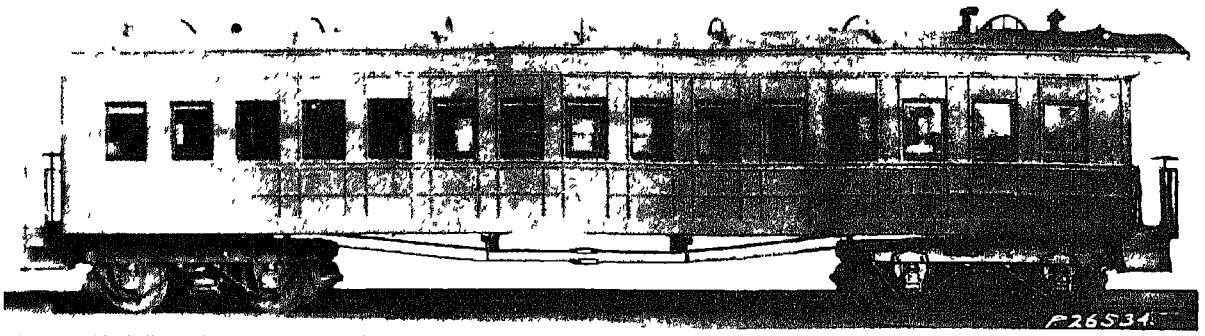


From Edward Vischer, *Pictorial of California* 1868 *Courtesy*, The Bancroft Library, University of California, Berkeley

Within a few years the camels were sold—and ended up carrying salt to the silver mines at Virginia City, Nev., or doing farm work

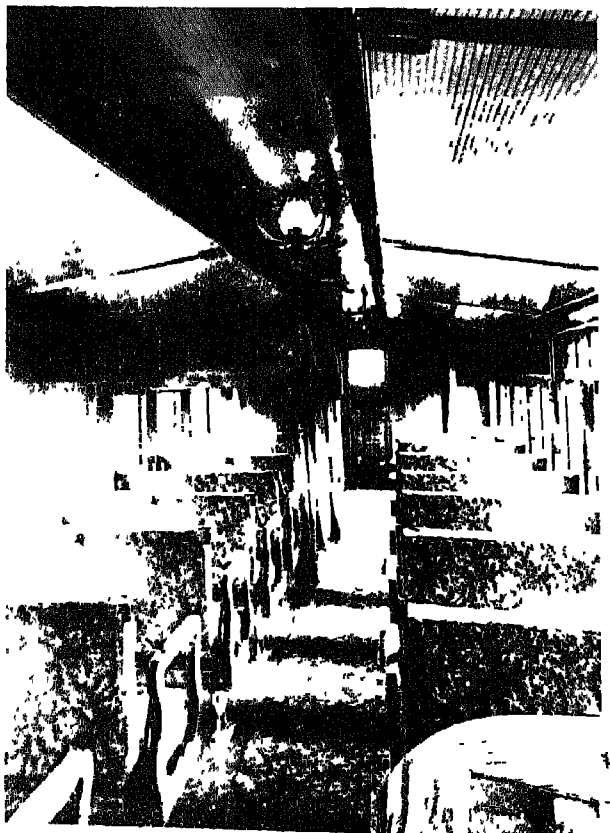
Sleeping Cars

The ever growing length of the railroads suggested to George M Pullman the desirability of improved sleeping accommodations on trains In 1858, at Bloomington, Ill , Pullman remodelled two ordinary coaches with ten sleeping apartments and two washrooms in each.



Courtesy The Pullman Company, Chicago, Ill

Above is an exterior view of the first Pullman—put into use in 1859



Opposite is a view of the interior of the same car.



Courtesy The Pullman Company Chicago, Ill

Right Sleeping cars used on the New York Central Railroad in 1859

Frank Leslie's Illustrated Newspaper April 30, 1859

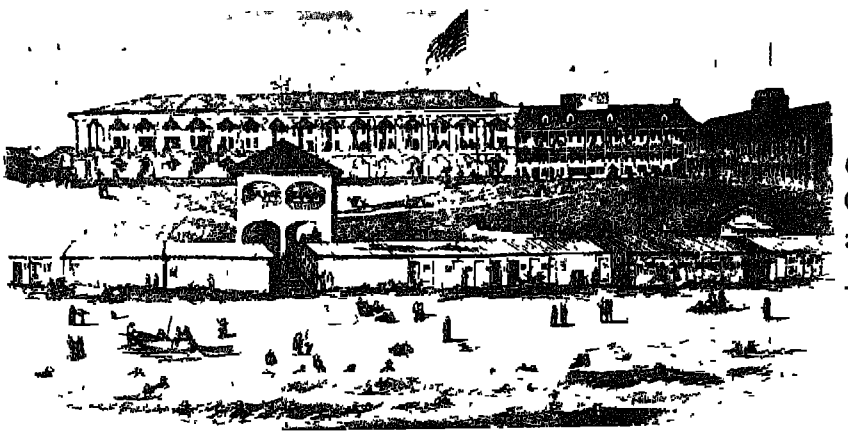
On the Beach

At Coney Island, near New York, the girls wore daring bathing suits—and the Beau Brummells stared



Frank Leslie's Illustrated Newspaper Sept 20, 1856

Coney Island Bathing Scene



Frank Leslie's Illustrated Newspaper
July 24, 1858

Opposite is a view of the Congress Hotel and beach at Cape May, N. J., in July, 1858.



At Newport, R I (*opposite*) we get another view of costumes worn at the seaside during the 1850's

Frank Leslie's Illustrated Newspaper
Sept 10, 1859

Play

At the Elysian Fields (see page 7) young men played a new game called "baseball" Note the umpire seated in a chair.



Harper's Weekly Oct 15, 1859

In the north skating was a winter sport engaged in by young and old, rich and poor. *Below* is a view on Jamaica Pond near Boston in 1858



Frank Leslie's Illustrated Newspaper April 3, 1858



Indoors, checkers held sway as the popular game At a local fair in Chicago in 1859, John Rogers, an unsuccessful sculptor, exhibited a clay plaster group entitled "Checkers up at the Farm" (*opposite*) It caught the public fancy, and in the years to come over 100,000 copies of the various "Rogers Groups" were sold in America.

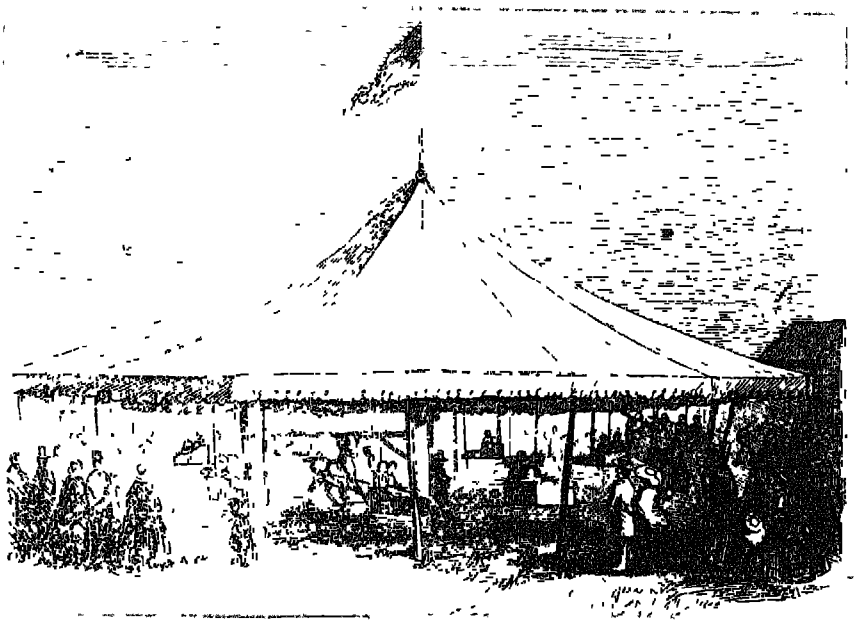
Courtesy, Essex Institute, Salem, Mass

Amusement

Picnics provided relief from the humdrum of work. *Opposite* we see one given by Douglas and Sherwood at David's Island in Long Island Sound for the eight hundred young ladies employed in their hoop skirt factory (See page 55)

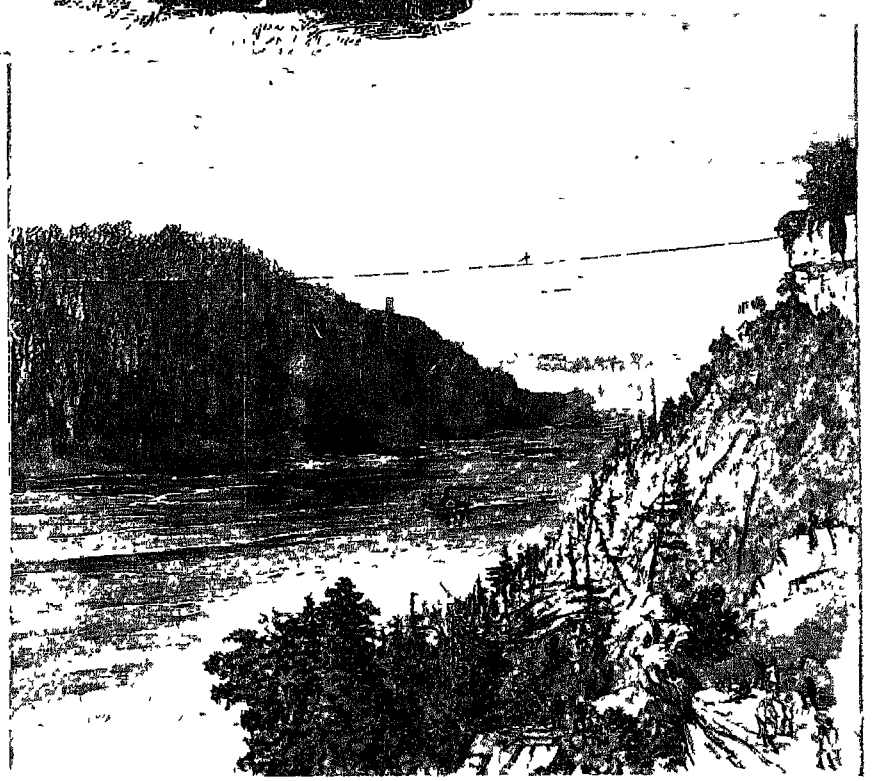


Frank Leslie's Illustrated Newspaper, Sept 4, 1858



The merry-go-round added its bit to the fun at picnics or resorts.

Frank Leslie's Illustrated Newspaper
Aug 22, 1857



In 1859 Monsieur Blondin crossed the Niagara River on a tightrope—to the edification of a large audience of spectators

Frank Leslie's Illustrated Newspaper
July 16, 1859
From a stereoscopic view taken by J Thomson

Pigs

were beginning to be looked upon as not acceptable in city streets. Even so far up town as 57th Street in New York they were frowned upon by the authorities.



Frank Leslie's Illustrated Newspaper Aug 13, 1859

The piggery district between 56th and 57th streets and 6th and 8th avenues in New York



Frank Leslie's Illustrated Newspaper Aug 13 1859

Above we see the police driving the pigs to the pound Mrs McElroy, who had some shoats of her own, branded the procedure as "a shame."



And City Streets

Right is a view of a New York "swell," in high boots, crossing a slushy street.

Frank Leslie's Illustrated Newspaper, Jan 15, 1859

Politics

Out in the frontier state of Illinois, a lawyer named Abraham Lincoln was nominated in 1858 for the U S Senate by the new Republican Party. His opponent was the Democratic incumbent, Stephen A. Douglas, whom we have already met as the author of the Kansas-Nebraska Act (see page 40).



From a painting by Robert Marshall Root of Shelbyville, Ill *Courtesy*, Illinois State Historical Library, Springfield

The Lincoln-Douglas Debate at Charleston, Ill.

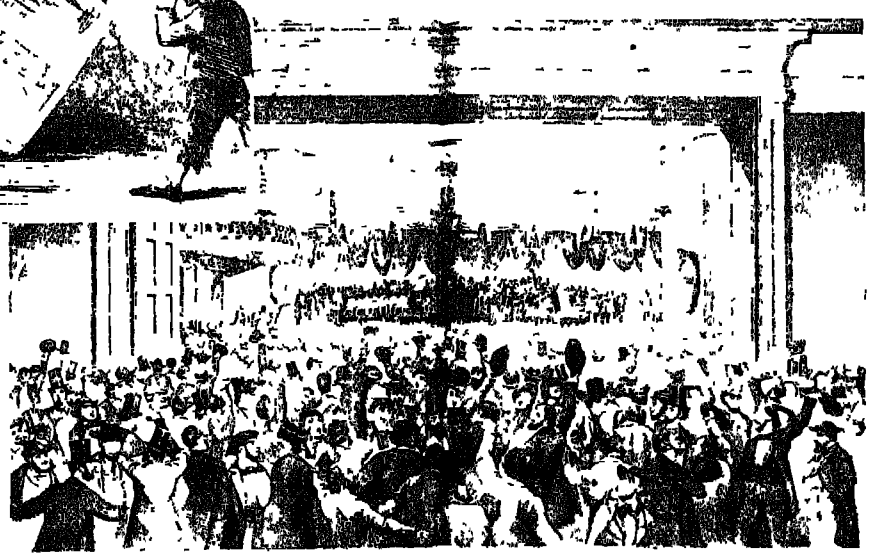
An incident of the campaign was a series of debates on the slavery question between the two candidates. Douglas won the election



From Leslie's Illustrated Newspaper Nov 13, 1858

In New York, during the municipal elections of that year, John Kelly, candidate for sheriff, had his opponents

Below. A view of the election returns of 1859 being received at Tammany Hall, New York.



Harper's Weekly, Nov 19, 1859

Trouble with the Mormons

The Mormon colony on Great Salt Lake had grown steadily since its settlement there in 1847 (see Vol. II, page 361, 380). From the eastern states and from Europe came a steady stream of converts. Those who could not buy horses and wagons often made the long march from the Missouri River on foot, pulling handcarts as shown *below*.



Ballou's Pictorial, Sept 20, 1856

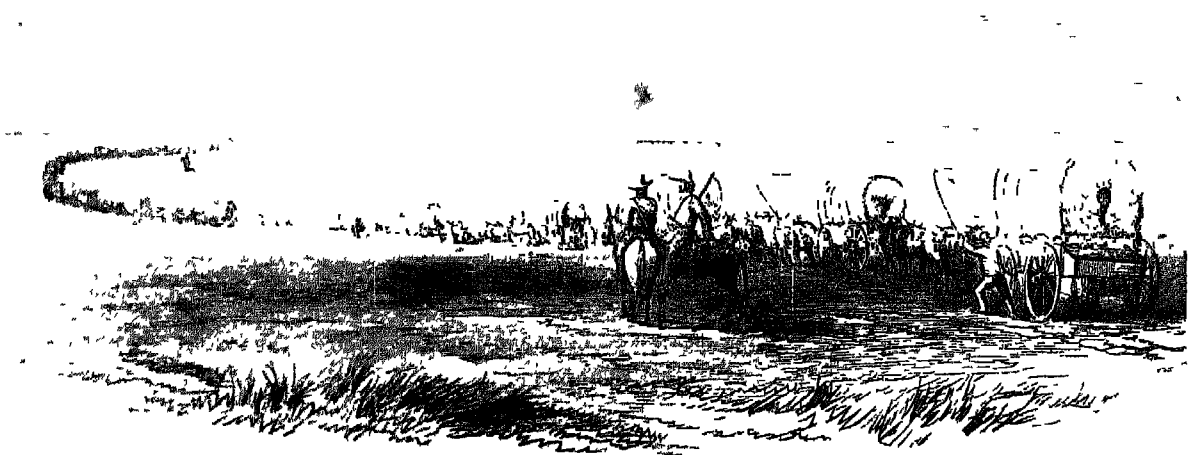
The refusal of the Mormons to obey Federal laws led to troops being ordered to Utah in 1857. An event which occurred in the autumn of that year did not help matters. Two companies of emigrants, passing through Utah on their way to California, were practically wiped out at Mountain Meadows. The massacre was the work mostly of Indians led by a few Mormons, but the Mormons as a whole got the discredit of the affair.



J. P. Dunn, Jr., *Massacres Of The Mountains* 1886

Scene of Mountain Meadows Massacre

Long lines of Federal troops wound westward toward Utah.



Frank Leslie's Illustrated Newspaper, Jan 8, 1859

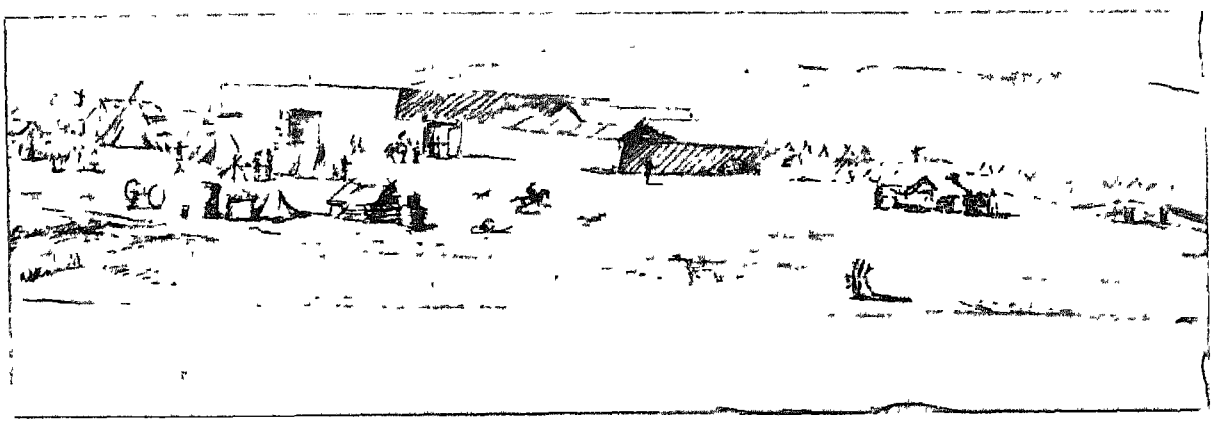
The Mormon Expedition

Winter caught the soldiers en route across the mountains, while the guerrilla tactics of the Mormons cut into the supplies of the Army.

The expedition went into winter quarters at Fort Bridger, one hundred miles east of Salt Lake City.



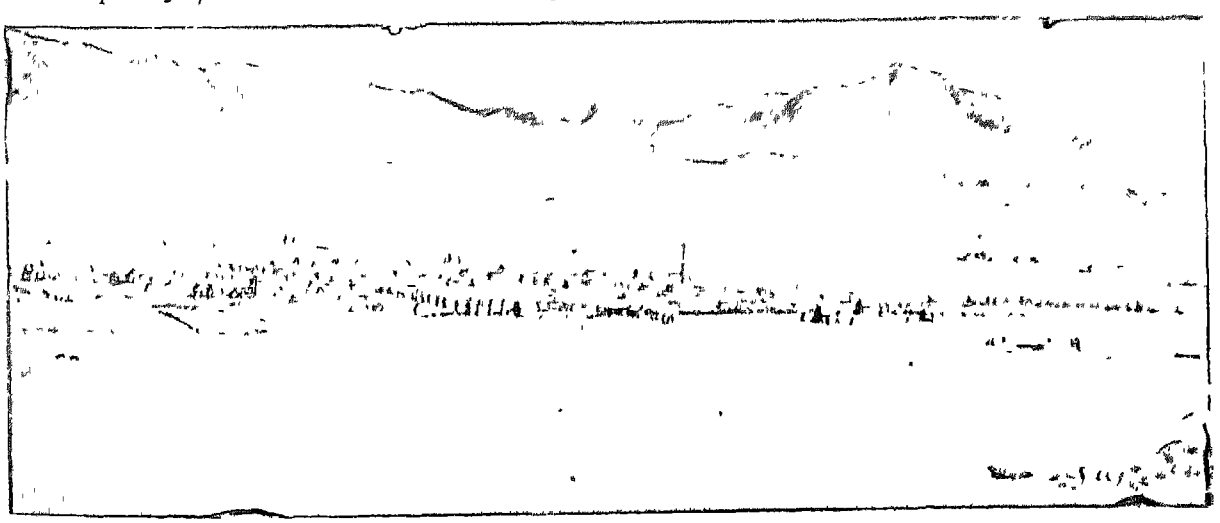
Harper's Weekly April 24, 1858



From an unpublished Sketch Book by Capt Albert Tracy of the 10th Infantry, who accompanied the expedition
Courtesy The New York Public Library

Fort Bridger, 1858

The following spring, after some negotiating between the Government and the Mormon Church, the expedition marched peaceably into Salt Lake City However, a military post was established at Camp Floyd, southwest of Salt Lake City.



From an unpublished Diary by Capt Albert Tracy of the 10th Infantry, who accompanied the expedition
Courtesy, The New York Public Library

Camp Floyd, Utah, 1860

"Pike's Peak Or Bust"



Harper's Weekly Aug 13, 1859

In the winter of 1858-9 stories began to circulate of rich gold discoveries in a region roughly known as the Pike's Peak country—then a part of Kansas Territory. Immediately there was a "rush" for the new diggings.

Many went by wagons across central Kansas by what was known as the Smoky Hill Route Some courageous prospectors even pushed wheelbarrows all the way to the mines.



Frank Leslie's Illustrated Newspaper April 30, 1859

Others went by the old Oregon Trail (see Vol II, pages 330-335) along the Platte River, following the south fork to Cherry Creek (the present site of Denver).



C. M. Clark, *A Trip to Pike's Peak* 1861

Above. The Lower California Crossing of the Platte River—near presentday Brule, Neb

Denver City, Kansas Territory

quickly came into being as an outfitting and supply point for the rich diggings coming to light in the mountains a few miles to the west.



Frank Leslie's Illustrated Newspaper, Aug 20, 1859

Denver in 1859



In May, 1859, the first coach of the newly established Leavenworth and Pike's Peak Express reached Denver The fare from Leavenworth was $100 00 including board.

Frank Leslie's Illustrated Newspaper, Aug 20, 1859

Leavenworth and Pike's Peak Express Office at Denver

The "Diggings"

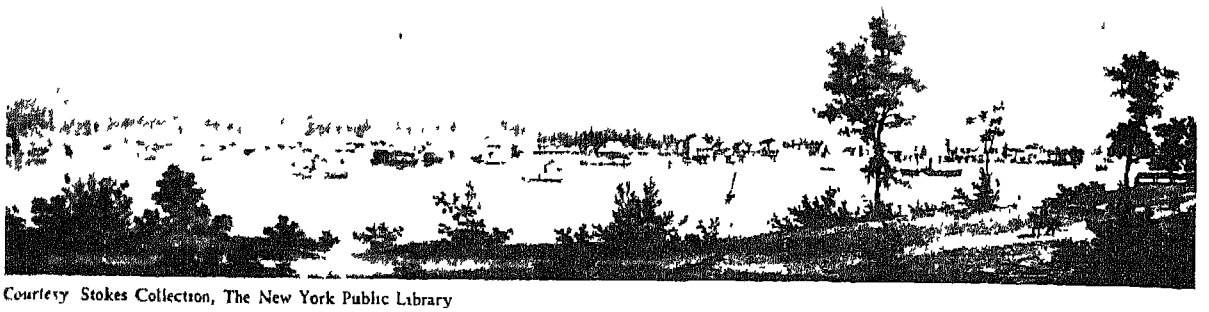
were from five to thirty miles north and west of Denver—with Pike's Peak sixty miles southward. *Below* is a view at Gregory's Gulch.



Frank Leslie's Illustrated Newspaper, Dec 15, 1860

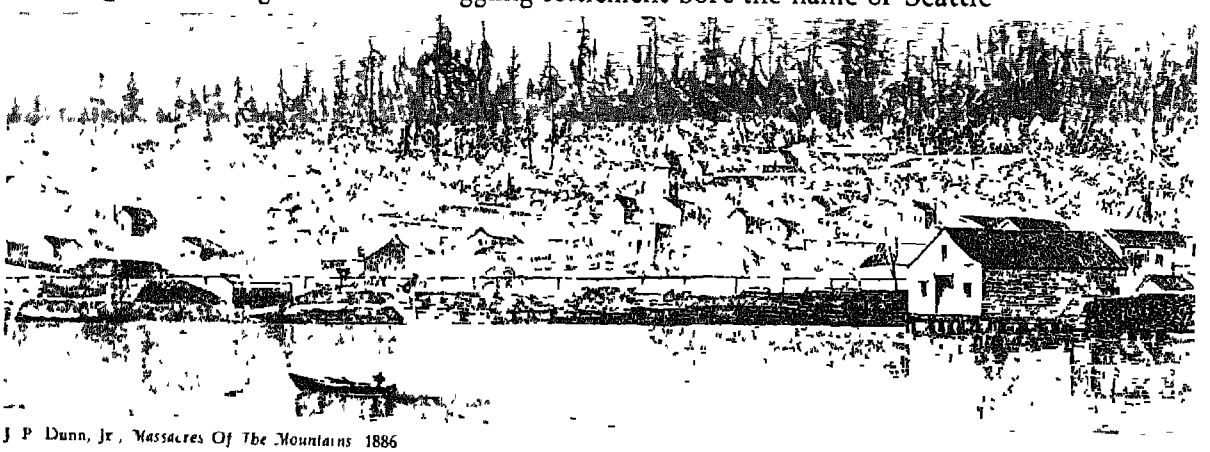
The New Northwest

The former vast Territory of Oregon, now reduced to its present boundaries, was admitted as a state in 1859. *Below* is a view of Portland made the year previous.



Courtesy Stokes Collection, The New York Public Library

All the remainder of the old Oregon Territory was in 1859 organized as the Territory of Washington On Puget Sound a straggling settlement bore the name of Seattle



J P Dunn, Jr , *Massacres Of The Mountains* 1886

Seattle About 1858

White settlement brought the usual Indian war In 1855 the Yakimas attacked parties of prospectors. Several attempts to suppress the uprising failed In 1858 Col George Wright, of the regular army, broke the power of the Indians, who were placed on reservations.

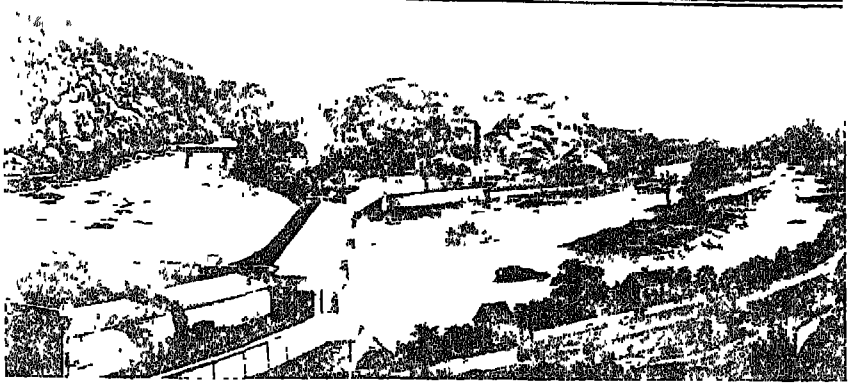


J P Dunn, Jr , *Massacres Of The Mountains* 1886

Cavalry Charge of Col. Wright Against the Yakimas

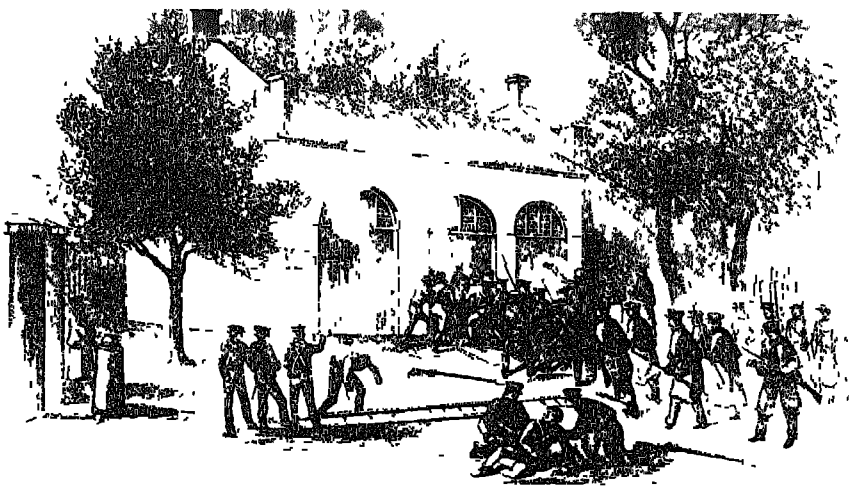
John Brown's Raid

At Harpers Ferry, Va (now West Virginia), where the Shenandoah River flows into the Potomac, was a government armory and arsenal with stores of arms and munitions. This was the place selected by John Brown, whom we last saw murdering proslavery men in Kansas (page 45), for the beginning of a war to free the slaves.



Courtesy, Stokes Collection, The New York Public Library

Harpers Ferry

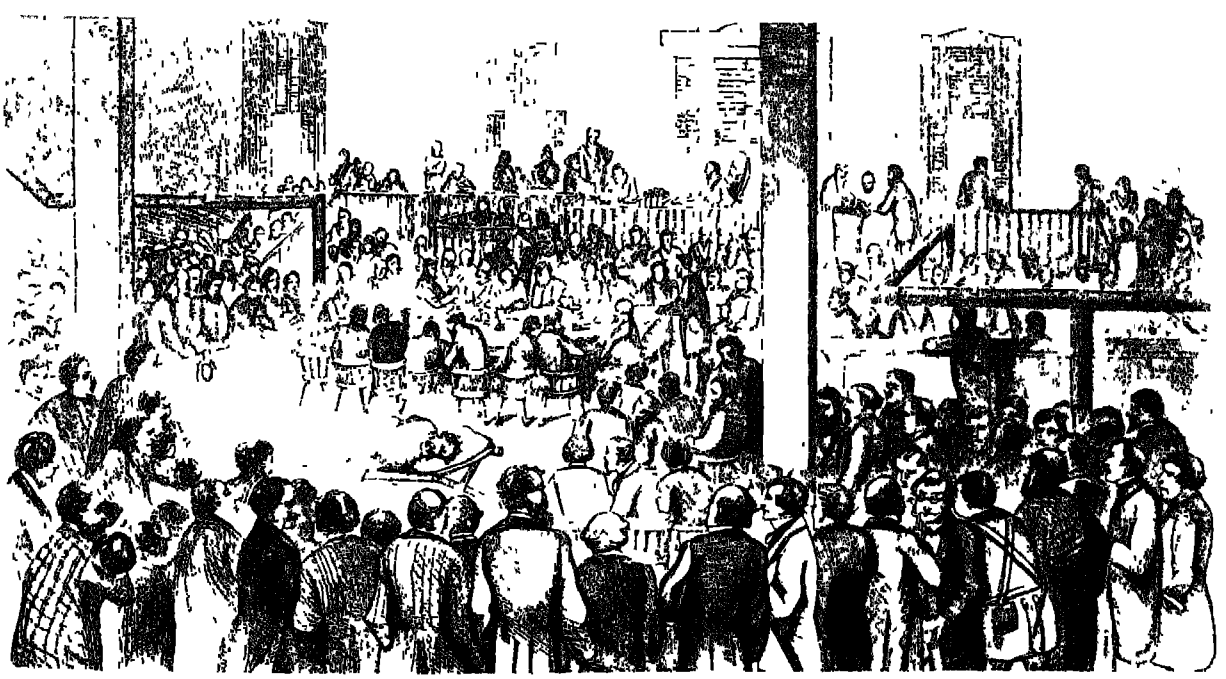


Harper's Weekly, Nov 5, 1859

On the night of Oct 16, 1859, Brown, with seventeen white and five colored followers, descended upon the armory A force of Marines, led by Col R E Lee, came to the aid of the local militia, capturing Brown and killing ten of his men

Left Marines storming the Engine House to capture Brown.

Below is a view of the courtroom where Brown was tried for treason and murder Brown, himself, wounded at Harpers Ferry, is shown on a cot at the left.



Harper's Weekly, Nov. 12, 1859

The Hanging of John Brown

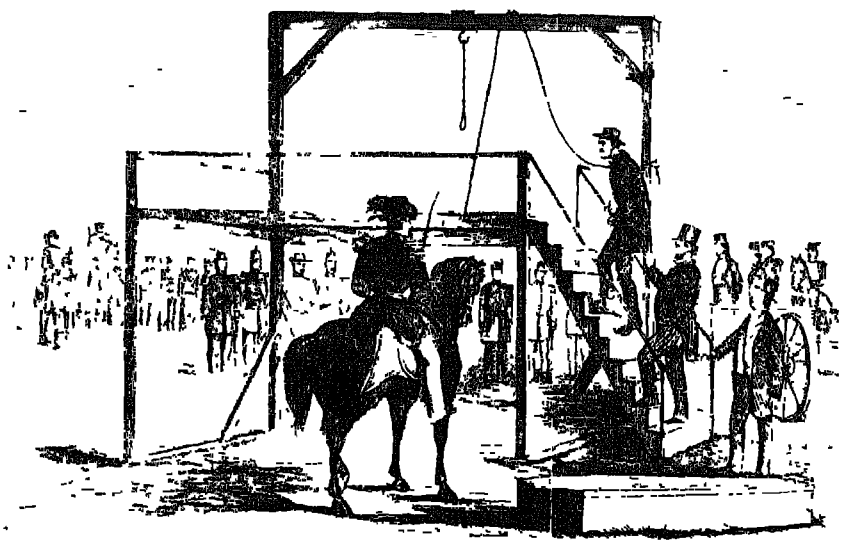


Opposite John Brown, sitting on his coffin, being driven to the place of execution.

Frank Leslie's Illustrated Newspaper,
Dec 17, 1859

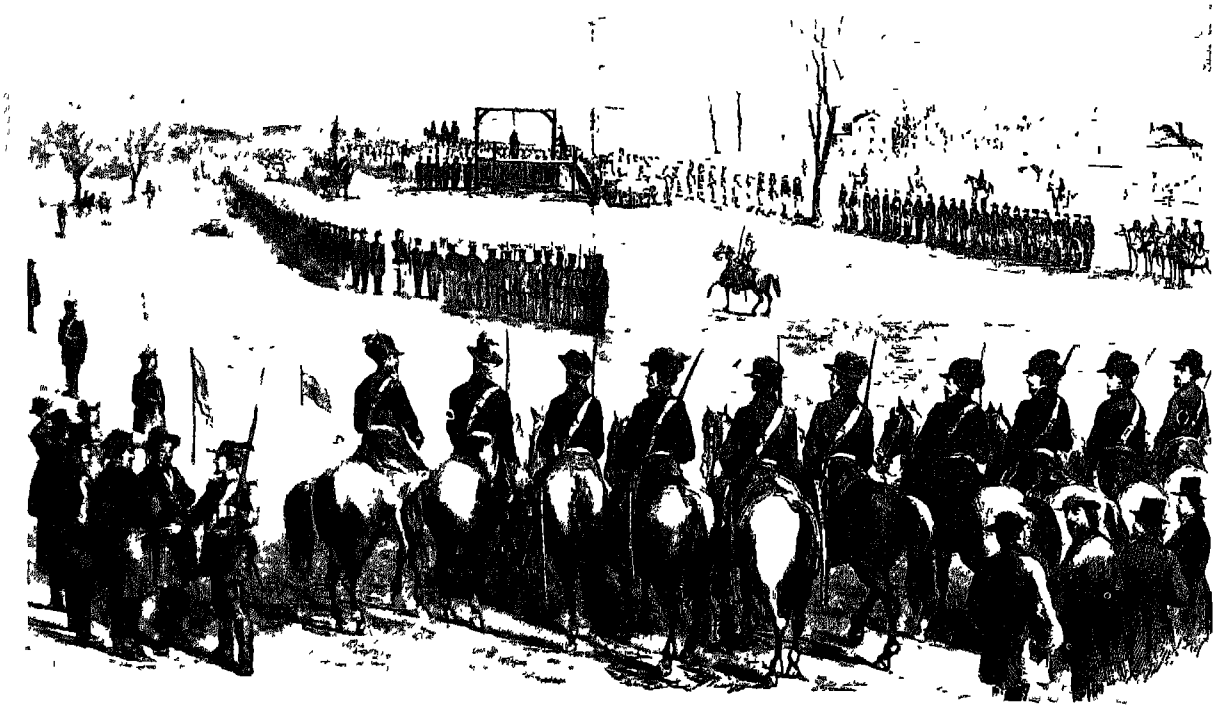
Right John Brown ascending the scaffold preparatory to being hanged.

Frank Leslie's Illustrated Newspaper
Dec 17, 1859



Below. The execution of John Brown, Dec. 2, 1859.

Frank Leslie's Illustrated Newspaper,
Dec 10, 1859



3

THE STORM BREAKS

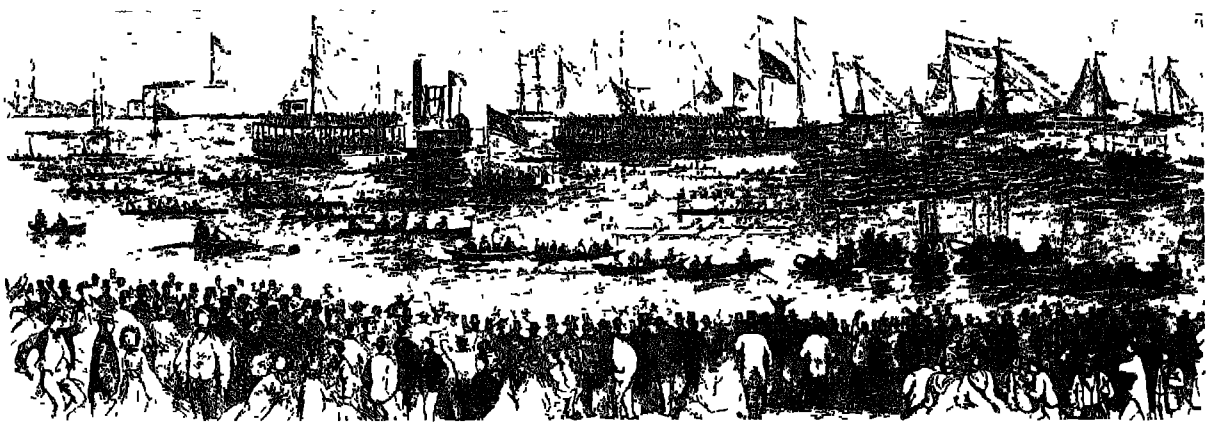
1860-1862

For the great majority of people the Year of Grace 1860 seemed just another year.



Frank Leslie's Illustrated Newspaper, Jan 7, 1860

At Central Park in New York City those who liked winter sports skated as usual.



Frank Leslie s Illustrated Newspaper, Jul 21, 1860

The Fourth of July was celebrated by a regatta in New York Bay.



Frank Leslie's Illustrated Newspaper, Aug 11, 1860

The Harvard crews had their annual races.

A Labor Strike



Frank Leslie's Illustrated Newspaper Mar 17 1860

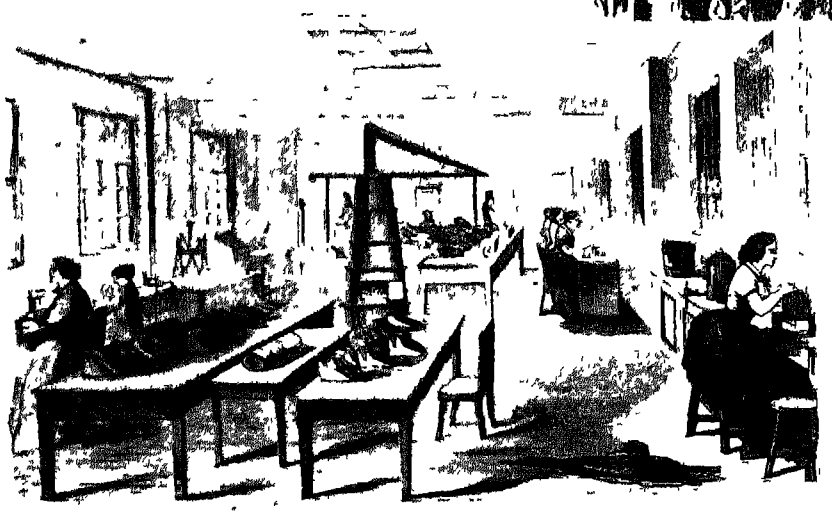
At Lynn, Mass , the lady shoe makers went on a strike. *Opposite* we see the fair strikers marching through the streets during a snow storm in March, 1860.

The strikers received considerable popular support, but not all the operators went out

Below is a view showing six girls at work in a shop equipped for thirty.



The New York Illustrated News, Mar 10, 1860

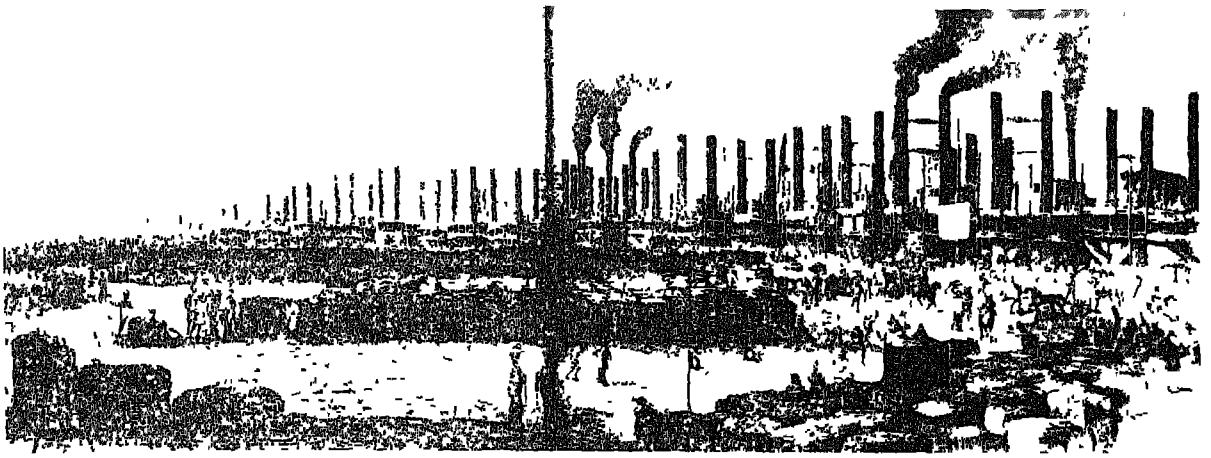


Frank Leslie's Illustrated Newspaper, Mar 17, 1860

New England was changing. Factories were ousting agriculture—with the farmers' daughters as the operatives

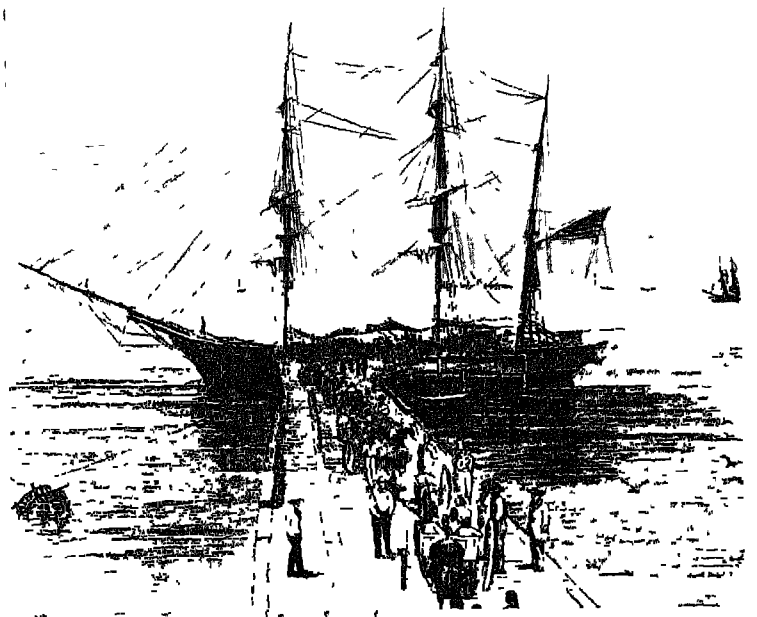
The Slavery Question

Cotton, cotton, ever more cotton was demanded by the growing Northern mills—and was produced in ever increasing amounts by slave labor on Southern plantations. *Below* we see the levee at New Orleans heaped with bales of cotton and lined with steamships.



Frank Leslie's Illustrated Newspaper Apr 14, 1860

The increased production of cotton called in turn for more slaves Although strictly forbidden, the importation of Negroes went steadily on *Opposite* is a view of a cargo of slaves being landed at Key West, Fla , after the capture of a smuggler by a U S patrol steamer



Frank Leslie's Illustrated Newspaper, Jun 23, 1860

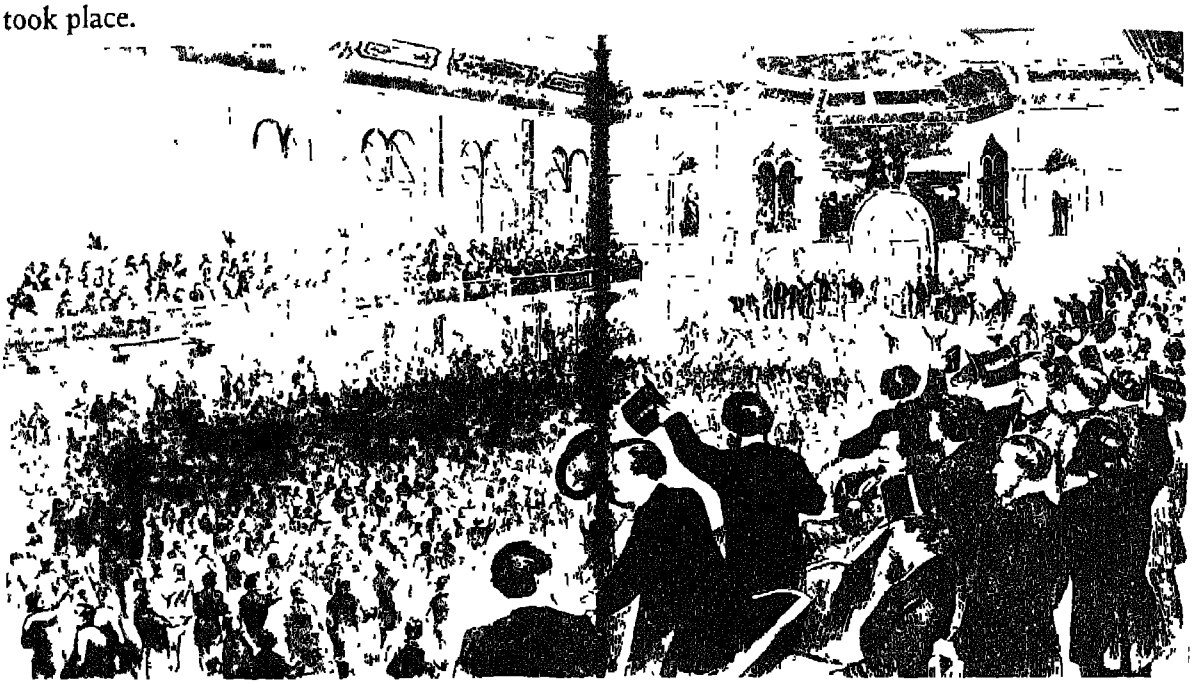


Harper's Weekly, Dec 15, 1860

Meanwhile the abolitionists kept up such a furore against slavery that not even the free North could always abide them. *Left* we see the police ejecting a group of abolitionists and Negroes from Tremont Temple in Boston in 1860

The Presidential Conventions of 1860

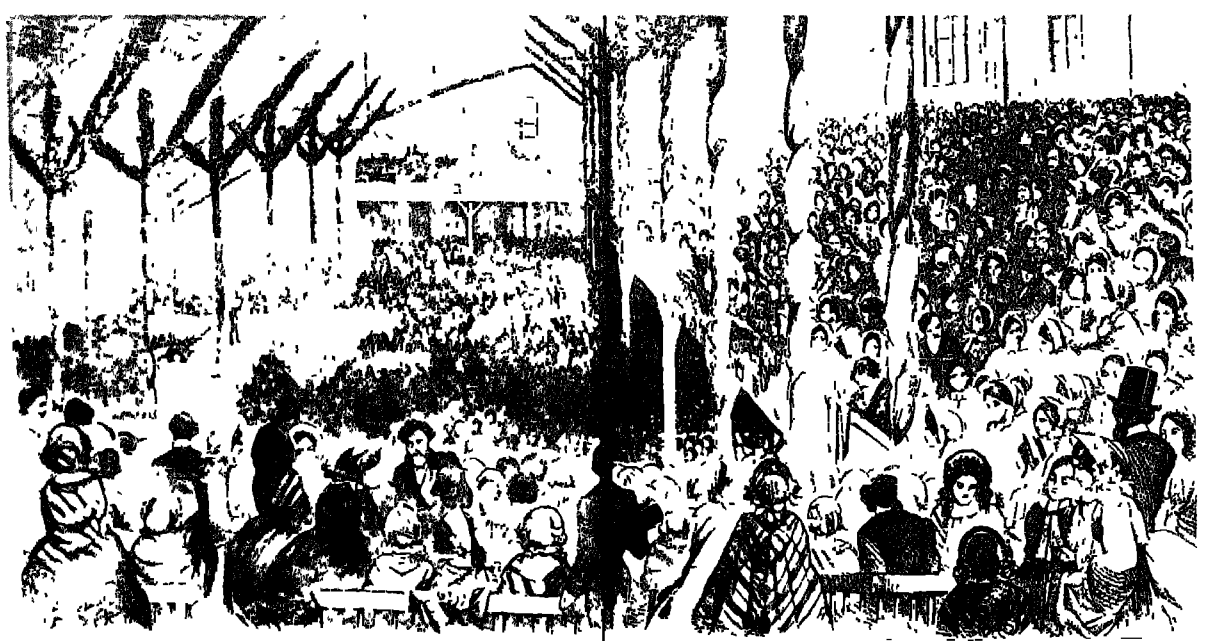
In an atmosphere of violent antislavery activity in the North and deep resentment of this activity in the South, with the Democratic Party divided within itself on the slave question, and with the new Republican Party opposing slavery, the nominating conventions of 1860 took place.



Frank Leslie's Illustrated Newspaper, May 5, 1860

Democratic Convention at Charleston, S C

The Democratic Convention first met at Charleston, S C, in April, but after failing to agree on a candidate or a slavery plank, it adjourned to Baltimore There Stephen A Douglas was nominated by one faction, while John C. Breckinridge was nominated by a seceding faction The party was hopelessly split



THE REPUBLICANS IN NOMINATING CONVENTION IN THEIR WIGWAM AT CHICAGO, MAY, 1860

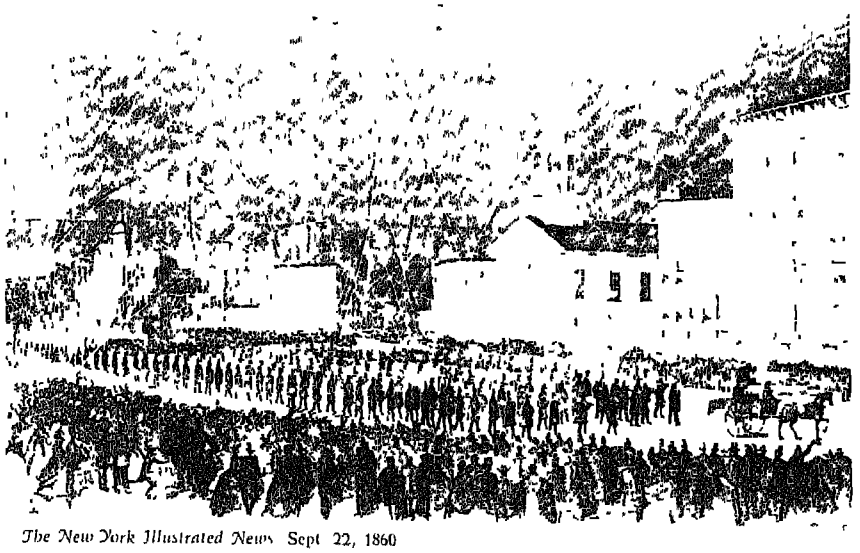
Harper's Weekly May 19, 1860

The Republicans held their convention at Chicago in May and nominated Abraham Lincoln, who had joined in debate on the slavery question with Douglas two years earlier (see page 79)

The Campaign of 1860

was waged vigorously by the Republicans. Under the name of "Wide-Awake Clubs" Lincoln supporters organized processions—which accentuated the antislavery stand of the party and irritated the South.

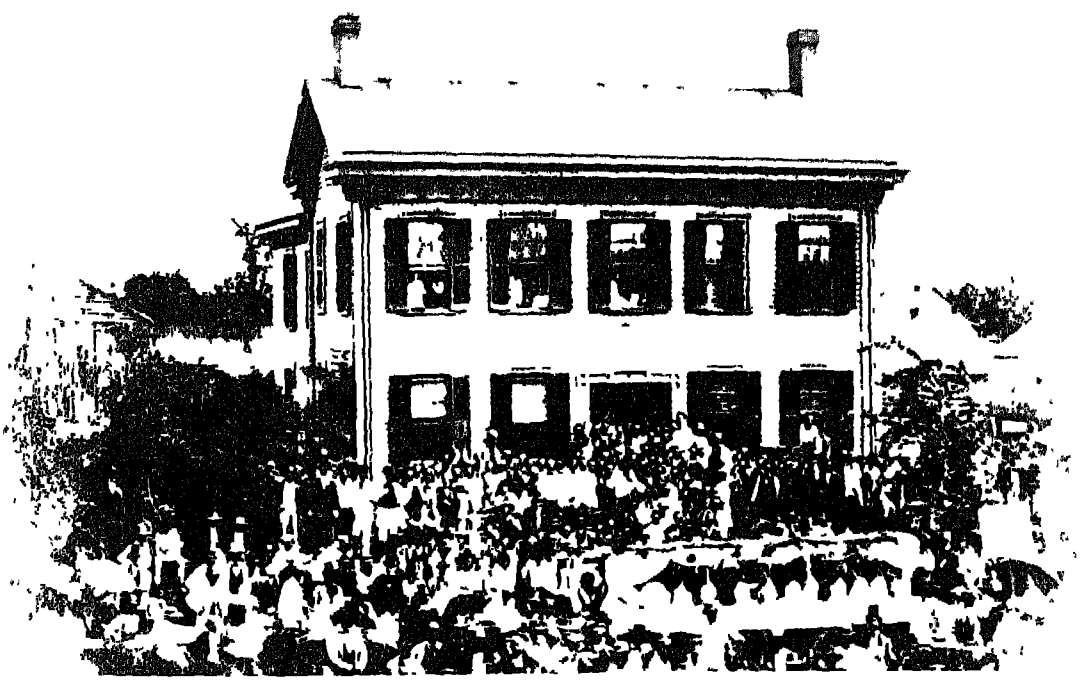
Opposite A "Wide-Awake" procession marching through the streets of Detroit, Mich., on Sept 4, 1860



The New York Illustrated News Sept 22, 1860

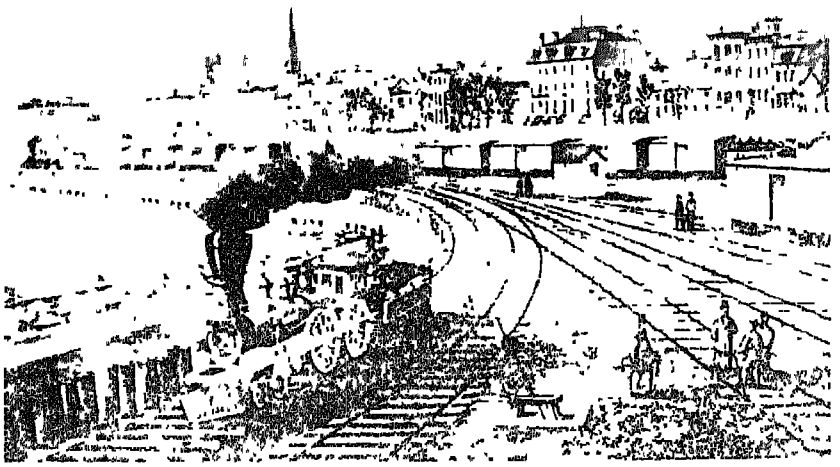
One of the highlights of the campaign was the great Republican rally held at Springfield, Ill., Lincoln's home town, on August 8

Below is a photograph of the procession halted in front of Lincoln's home at Eighth and Jackson Streets Lincoln stands at the right of the door, in a white suit A "grand torchlight procession" wound up the day's program.



Courtesy, Illinois State Historical Library, Springfield

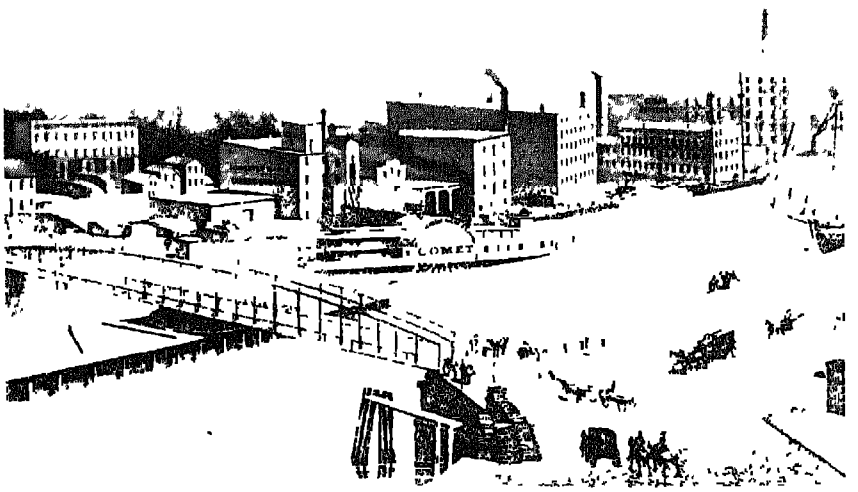
Chicago In The 1860's



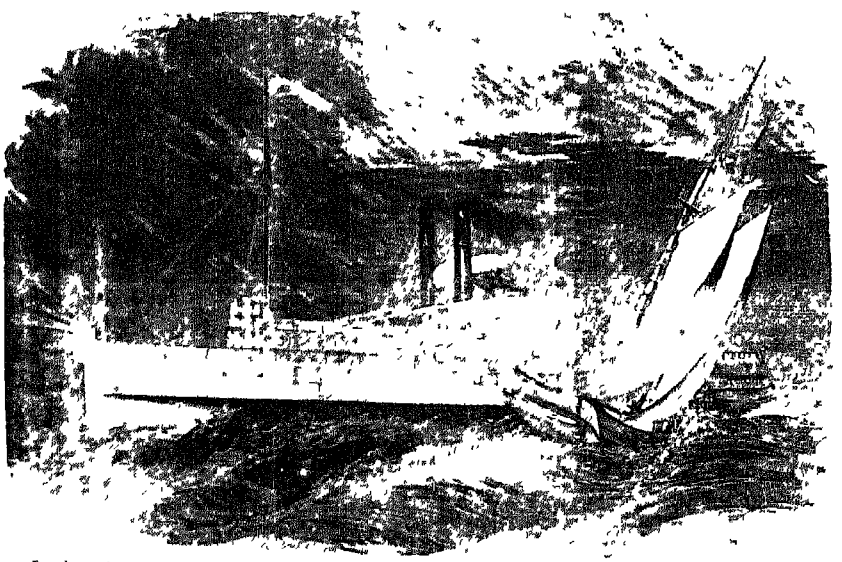
Courtesy Chicago Historical Society, Ill

Left Illinois Central Railroad with Michigan Avenue in the background

Right North bank of the Chicago River with the McCormick Reaper Factory in right background



Courtesy Chicago Historical Society Ill



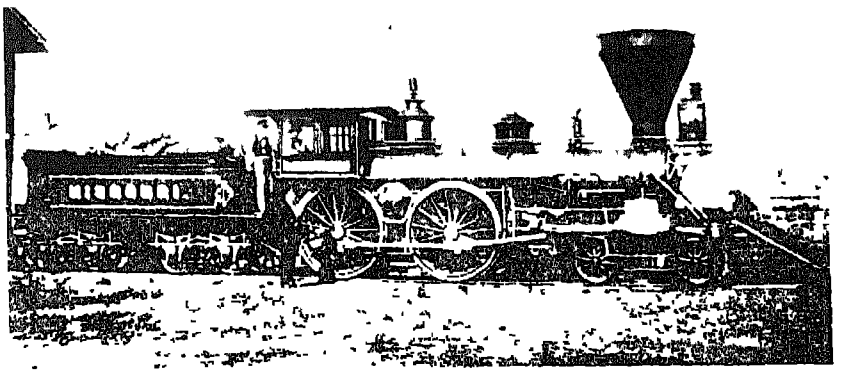
Frank Leslie's Illustrated Newspaper, Sept 22, 1860

On Sept. 8, 1860, the steamer *Lady Elgin*, returning from Chicago to Milwaukee with excursionists, collided with a lumber schooner on Lake Michigan and sank with the loss of some 297 lives

Collision between the *Lady Elgin* and the *Augusta*

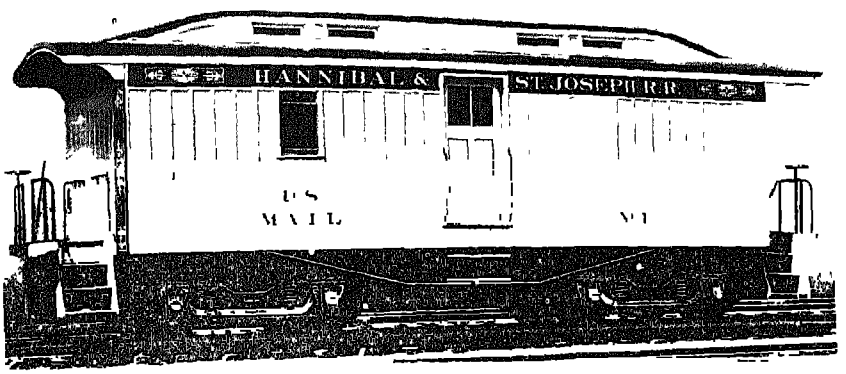
The Retreating Frontier

In 1859 the Hannibal & St. Joseph Railroad reached the Missouri River at St Joseph. Fast transportation for mail, for passengers and for freight was pointing its finger westward on the central route



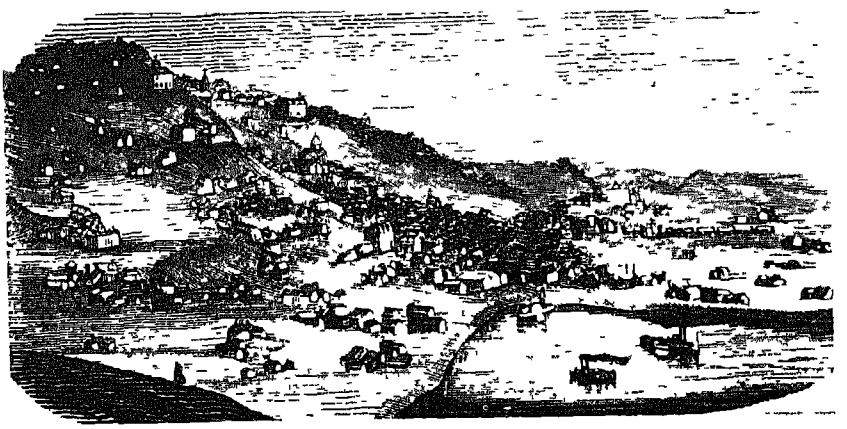
Opposite The locomotive "Missouri" built for the Hannibal & St Joseph in 1859

Courtesy Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad Co , Chicago, Ill



Left Mail car used on the Hannibal & St Joseph Railroad

Courtesy, Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad Co , Chicago, Ill



Right St Joseph, Mo , in 1860

C M Clark, *A Trip to Pike s Peak* 1861

Neither Kansas City nor the new town of Lawrence, Kansas Territory, yet had rail connections



Courtesy, Stokes Collection, The New York Public Library

Lawrence Kansas Territory, in 1860 Looking northeast from Mt Oread

A Mountain Of Silver

Westward from the Missouri stretched the great wagon and stage road to California At the eastern base of the Sierras the Emigrant Road ran past the canyon of Sun Mountain, a part of the Washoe Range.



J Ross Browne Crusoes Island 1864

For some years gold had been mined there in small quantities A troublesome "blue stuff" had made gold mining difficult In 1859 it was discovered that this "blue stuff" was almost pure silver, worth $3,000 00 or $4,000 00 a ton Instantly there was a rush for Washoe In the next twenty years millions upon millions of dollars worth of silver were brought forth from the desolate mountain, and from it came the Territory and State of Nevada

The ledge of ore acquired the name of Comstock Lode from one of the shiftless early miners who claimed the discovery And, from an even more shiftless one, known as "Old Virginny," the town which grew up on Sun Mountain took the name of Virginia City



The Comstock Lode

J Ross Browne Crusoes Island 1864



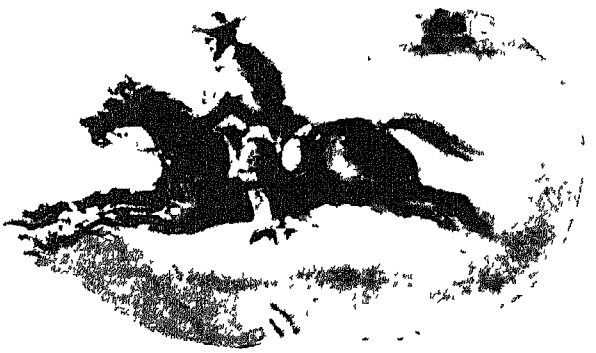
Courtesy Stokes Collection, The New York Public Library

Virginia City, Nevada Territory, 1861

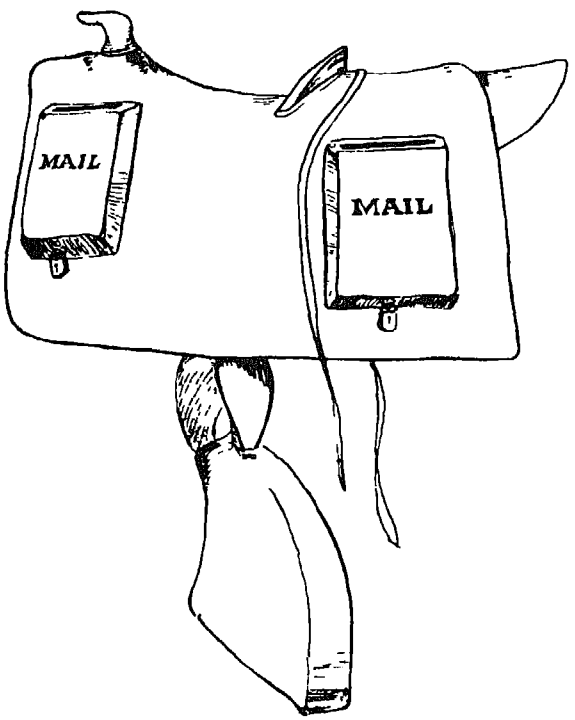
The Pony Express

With a mountain of silver in the west, with the hope of a mail contract in the offing, and with the intent of proving that the central overland route was better than the southern (see page 72), Russell, Majors and Waddell, a great freighting outfit, initiated the Pony Express in April, 1860

The railroad had reached St Joseph, Mo, (see page 93) That was the obvious place from which to start—with a relay of fast ponies being ridden west while another relay came east from San Francisco

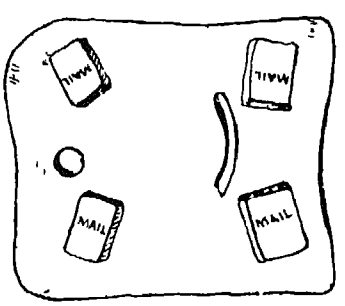


Detail from a painting by Edward Vischer
Courtesy The Society of California Pioneers, San Francisco



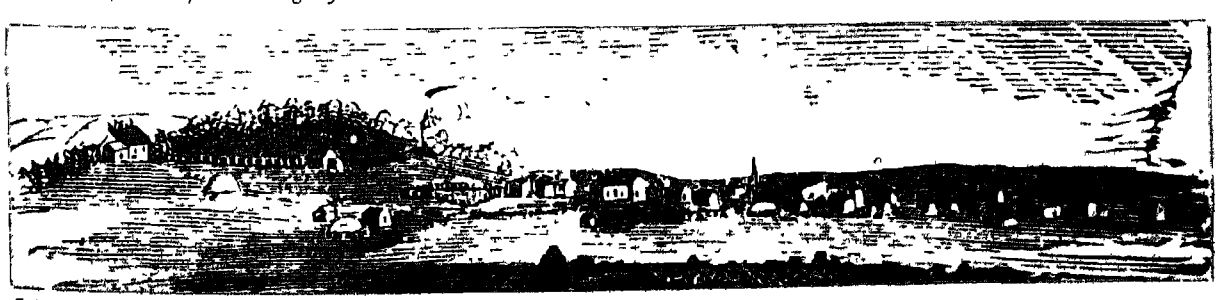
Courtesy Mr W R Honnell, Kansas City, Kans
Above Saddle and *Mochila*

The mail was carried in four pouches attached to a saddlebag known as a *mochila*, which went over the saddle and on which the rider sat When changing ponies, the *mochila* was transferred from one saddle to the other Many riders and even more ponies carried the mail, but only the *mochila* made the entire trip



Right, Mochila
Courtesy, Mr W R Honnell, Kansas City, Kans

Crossing the Missouri River on a ferryboat, the rider out of "St Joe" sped, with several changes of ponies, to Seneca, Kans, some eighty miles west There he was relieved by the rider of the next relay



C M Clark, *A Trip to Pike's Peak* 1861

Seneca, Kansas Territory, 1860

The Pony Express (*Continued*)

On through Marysville, situated on the Big Blue River, went the second rider, turning northward toward Fort Kearny on the Oregon Trail (see Vol. II, pages 330-335).



MARYSVILLE—on the Big Blue River.

C M Clark, *A Trip to Pike's Peak* 1861

Below, from the brush of W. H. Jackson, we see the *mochila* being transferred from the jaded pony of the incoming rider to the pony "ready and raring" to run the next relay



Courtesy Mr C S Jackson
Brooklyn N Y

O'Fallon's, on the Oregon Trail, a hundred and twenty miles west of Fort Kearny, was a regular station on the Pony Express route.

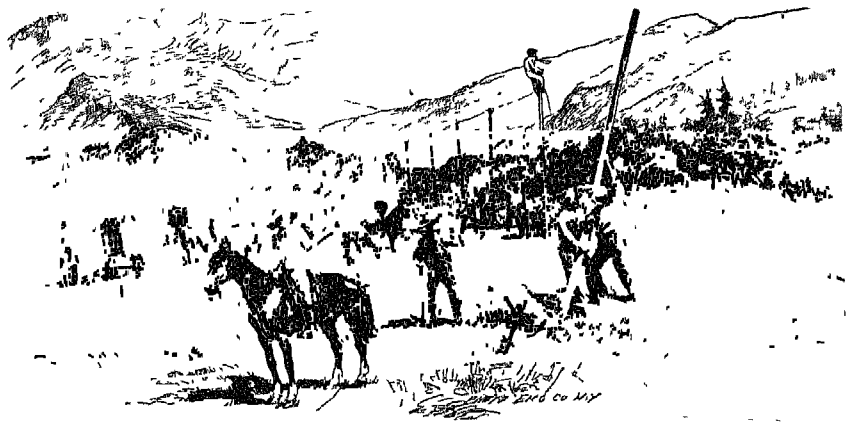


C M Clark, *A Trip to Pike's Peak* 1861

U. S. MAIL STATION—O'FALLON'S BLUFF.

The Pony Express (*Continued*)

West of Julesburg (Colo), during the late summer of 1861 the Pony Express riders saw construction crews building the transcontinental telegraph, which within a few months connected East and West by wire (see page 119).



John W Clampitt, *Echoes From The Rocky Mountains* 1888

On westward went the ponies—over South Pass, through Salt Lake City, along the narrow trails of the high Sierra Nevadas, and into San Francisco.

The New York Illustrated News, Jun 2, 1860



Below First Pony Express rider arriving in San Francisco.



The New York Illustrated News, May 19, 1860

By the Pony Express the mail was carried between St. Joseph and San Francisco in ten days as against twenty-two days on the Southern Overland Mail.

Lincoln Elected

Tuesday, Nov. 6, 1860, was election day. *Below* we see the crowd in front of the *Herald* office in New York watching the returns.



Harper's Weekly, Nov 10, 1860

On the morning of November 7 the *Herald* carried the following headline.



THE NEW YORK HERALD.

WHOLE NO. 8826. MORNING EDITION—WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 7, 1860 PRICE TWO CENTS.

THE RESULT.

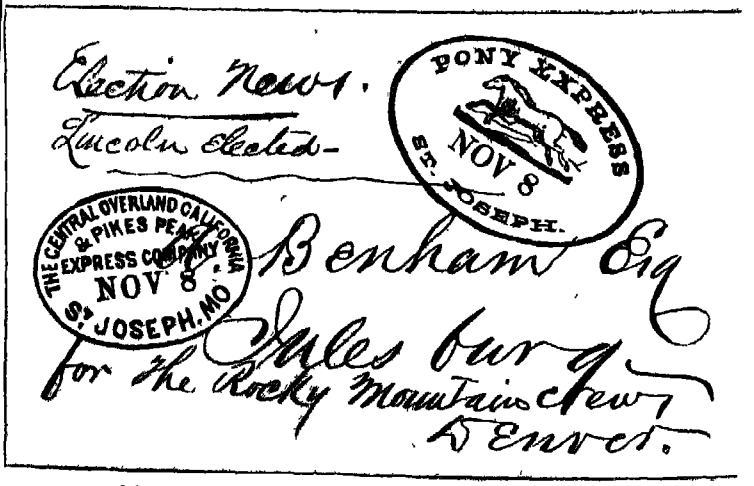
END OF THE GREAT NATIONAL CONTEST

ABRAHAM LINCOLN,
OF ILLINOIS,
ELECTED PRESIDENT,
AND
HANNIBAL HAMLIN,
OF MAINE,
VICE PRESIDENT,
OF THE
UNITED STATES.

Overwhelming Majorities in the Interior for the Republicans.

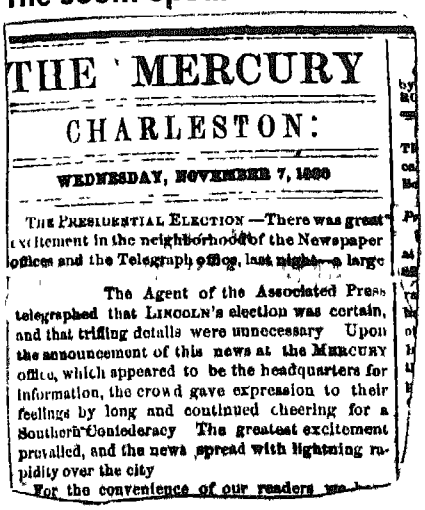
Anti-Republican Majority in

On November 8 the Pony Express rider left St Joseph, Mo., carrying the news west.



John W Clampitt, *Echoes From The Rocky Mountains* 1888

The South Speaks



THE MERCURY

CHARLESTON:

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 7, 1860

THE PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION.—There was great excitement in the neighborhood of the Newspaper offices and the Telegraph office, last night—a large

The Agent of the Associated Press telegraphed that LINCOLN's election was certain, and that trifling details were unnecessary Upon the announcement of this news at the MERCURY office, which appeared to be the headquarters for information, the crowd gave expression to their feelings by long and continued cheering for a Southern Confederacy The greatest excitement prevailed, and the news spread with lightning rapidity over the city

For the convenience of our readers we

From the Charleston S C, *Mercury*
Courtesy, The Library of Congress, Washington, D C



Southern Recorder.

MILLEDGEVILLE:

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 13, 1860.

MASS MEETING IN SAVANNAH.

SAVANNAH, Nov. 8—P M—The largest public meeting that ever assembled in this city is now being held.

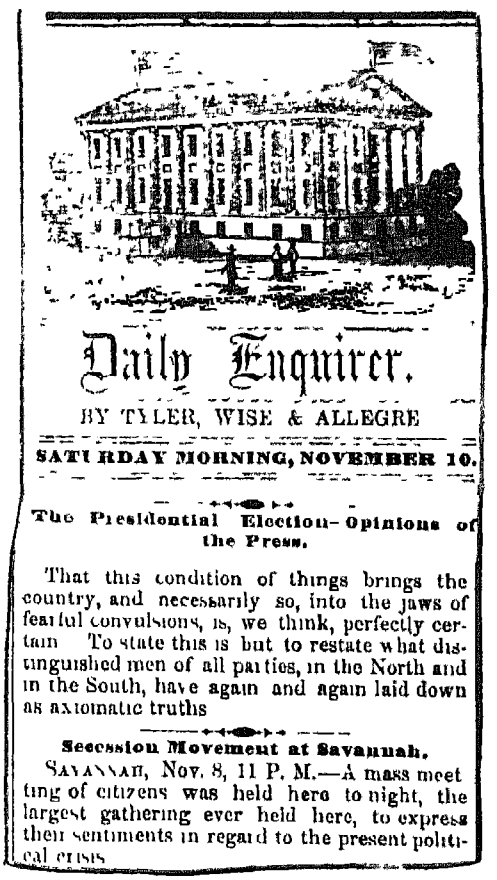
Capt John W. Anderson, is President, and Charlton H Way is Secretary

The following resolutions were moved by Capt. F S. Bartow and seconded by Col H. R. Jackson, and supported in an eloquent and patriotic speech by Hon. Wm Law, (one of the Bell Electors for the State at large The resolutions were adopted, with great enthusiasm

We, the citizens of the County of Chatham, ignoring party names and views, cordially unite in the following resolutions

1st, *Resolved*, That the election of Abraham Lincoln and Hannibal Hamlin to the Presidency and Vice Presidency of the United States ought not to be, but will not be, submitted to,

2d, *Resolved*, That we request the Legislature to ex-



Daily Enquirer.

BY TYLER, WISE & ALLEGRE

SATURDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 10.

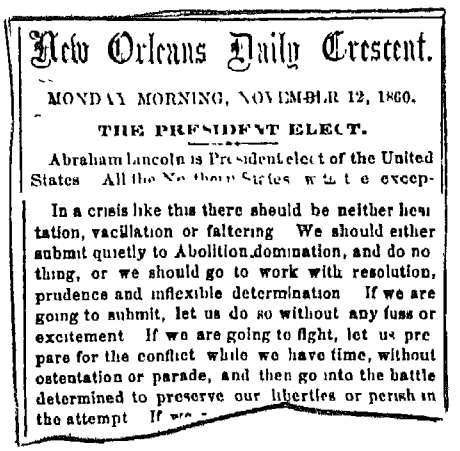
The Presidential Election—Opinions of the Press.

That this condition of things brings the country, and necessarily so, into the jaws of fearful convulsions, is, we think, perfectly certain To state this is but to restate what distinguished men of all parties, in the North and in the South, have again and again laid down as axiomatic truths

Secession Movement at Savannah.

SAVANNAH, Nov. 8, 11 P. M.—A mass meeting of citizens was held here to night, the largest gathering ever held here, to express their sentiments in regard to the present political crisis

From the Richmond, Va, *Daily Enquirer*
Courtesy, The New-York Historical Society, New York City



New Orleans Daily Crescent.

MONDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 12, 1860.

THE PRESIDENT ELECT.

Abraham Lincoln is President elect of the United States All the Northern States with the exception

In a crisis like this there should be neither hesitation, vacillation or faltering We should either submit quietly to Abolition domination, and do nothing, or we should go to work with resolution, prudence and inflexible determination If we are going to submit, let us do so without any fuss or excitement If we are going to fight, let us prepare for the conflict while we have time, without ostentation or parade, and then go into the battle determined to preserve our liberties or perish in the attempt If we

For the New Orleans, La, *Daily Crescent*
Courtesy, Louisiana State Museum, New Orleans



LOUISVILLE DAILY COURIER

LOUISVILLE KENTUCKY THURSDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 8, 1860

The Presidential Election—Lincoln Elected.

Ill news travels fast, and so the lightning brings us intelligence from the Northern States that bodes ill for the peace and quiet of the Republic The whole North seems abolitionized Pennsylvania has

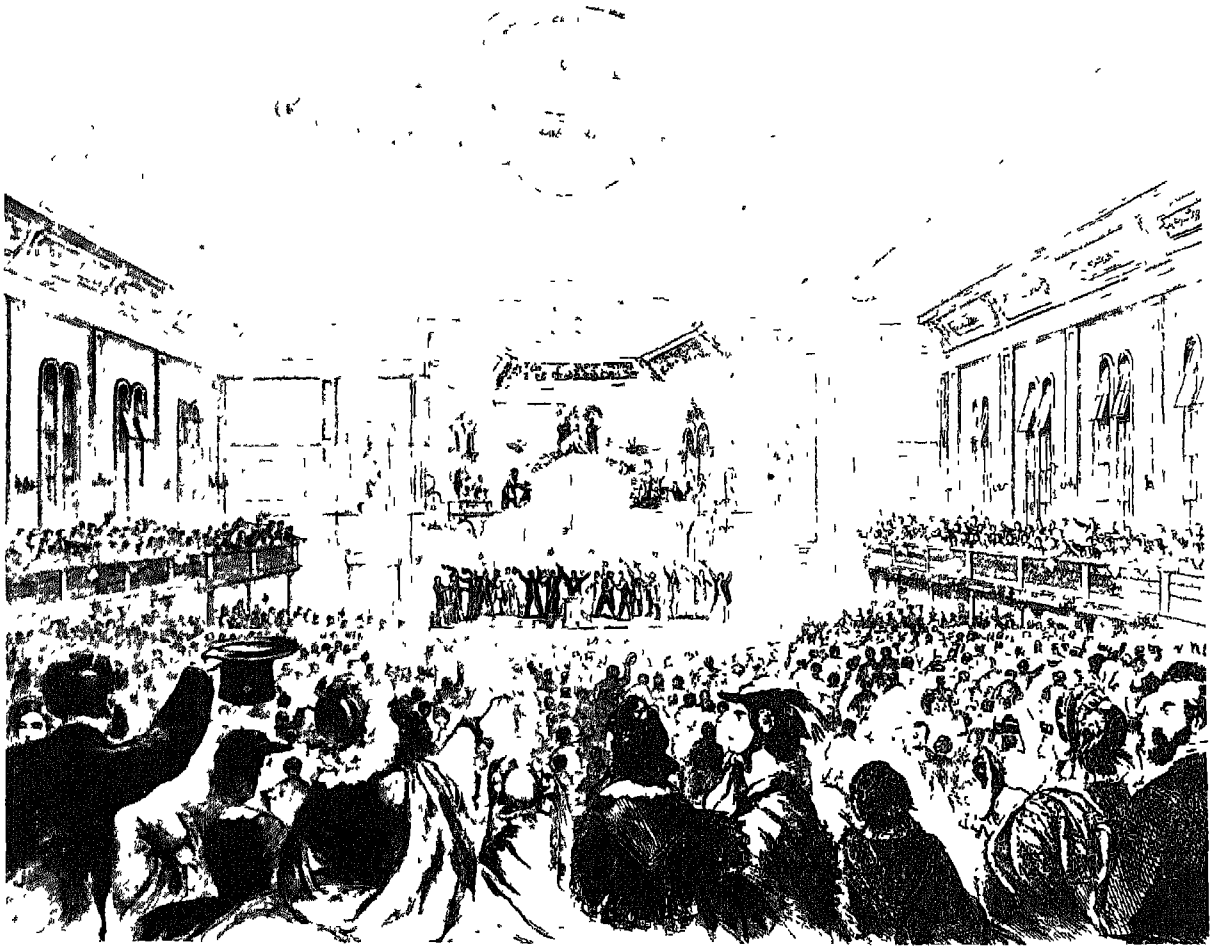
The telegraph will afford the details of the intelligence that we are apprehensive will lead to fearful troubles in this once happy, but now, alas! distracted country

From the Louisville, Ky, *Daily Courier*
Courtesy, Kentucky State Historical Society, Frankfort

Above Left From the Milledgeville, Ga, *Southern Recorder*
Courtesy, The Library of Congress, Washington, D C

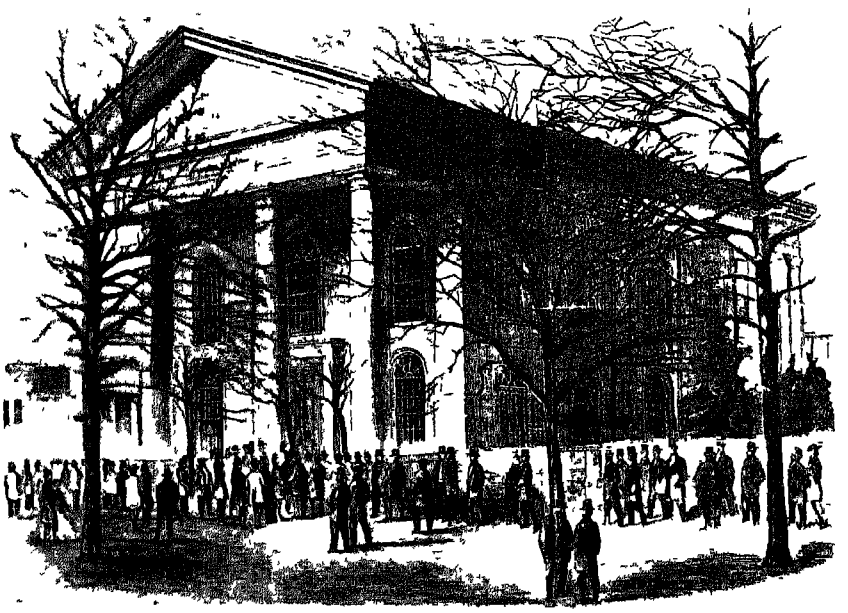
Secession

Six days after the election a mass meeting at Charleston, S C (shown *below*), endorsed a call for a state convention to discuss the question of secession from the Union.



Frank Leslie's Illustrated Newspaper Nov 24, 1860

On December 17 the convention met at Columbia, the state capital, but on account of an outbreak of smallpox, adjourned to Charleston, where, on December 20, an Ordinance of Secession was unanimously adopted.



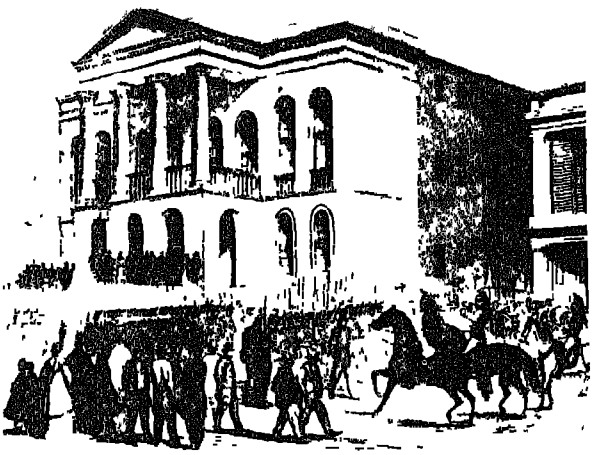
Opposite Baptist Church at Columbia, S. C., where the Secession Convention first met

Frank Leslie's Illustrated Newspaper, Jan 5, 1861

"The Union Is Dissolved"

As the Ordinance of Secession was being signed, the cry arose from the spectators, "The Union is dissolved"

South Carolina now considered itself an independent state It looked upon the public buildings, customs houses, arsenals and forts within its borders as the property of the state The attitude of the National Government was uncertain Buchanan, the retiring President, hesitated to take any definite position Maj Anderson, in command of the Federal forts at Charleston harbor, was in a difficult position Fort Moultrie, which he occupied, could not be held against those whom he knew expected to take possession



The New York Illustrated News Jan 12, 1861

South Carolina troops drilling at Charleston

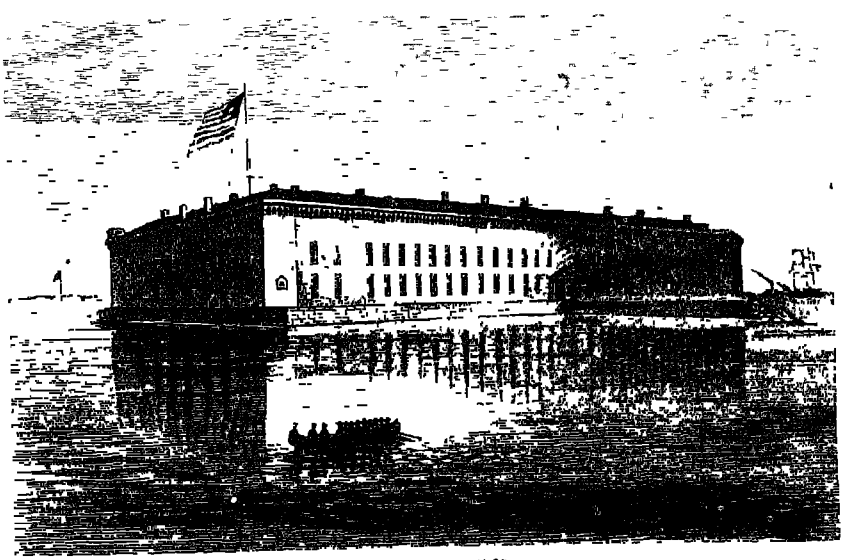


Frank Leslie's Illustrated Newspaper, Jan 19, 1861

Evacuation of Fort Moultrie

On the night of Dec. 26, 1860, Anderson quietly transferred his forces to Fort Sumter, situated on an island in the harbor.

Right Fort Sumter.



FORT SUMTER IN 1860

Benson J Lossing, *Pictorial Field Book of The Civil War* Vol I 1868

Jan. 9, 1861



The New York Illustrated News
Jan 19, 1861

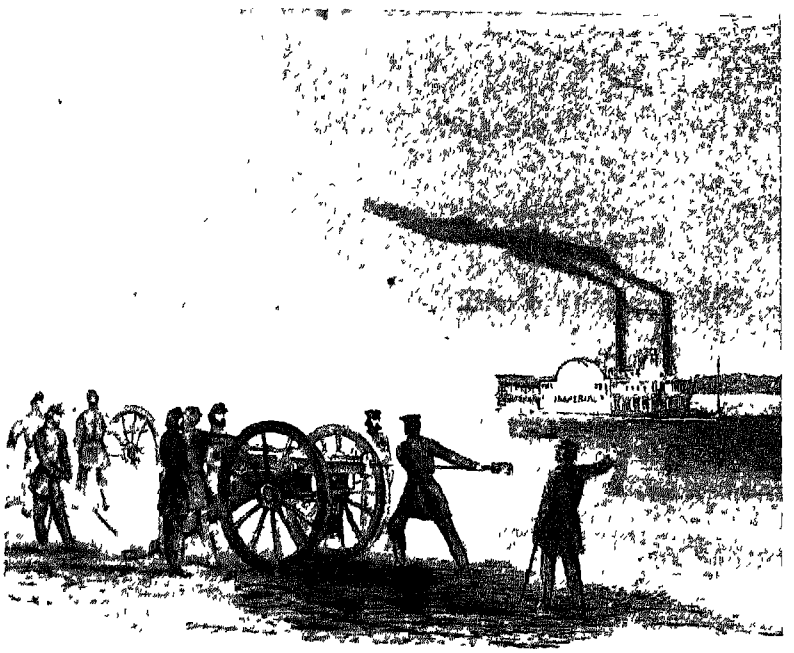
Maj Anderson's evident intention to hold control of Charleston harbor infuriated the South Carolinians And when the Federal Government dispatched the steamer *Star of the West* from New York to revictual and reinforce Fort Sumter, the authorities at Charleston began erecting batteries at the entrance to the harbor

On the morning of January 9 the *Star of the West* was seen approaching the fort Cannon spoke from the shore batteries and the ship put back to New York — leaving Fort Sumter unsupplied



Morris Island Battery firing on *Star of the West*

Harper's Weekly Jan 26, 1861



On that same day the State of Mississippi seceded from the Union and promptly blocked the Mississippi River at Vicksburg as shown *opposite*

The New-York Illustrated News, Feb 9, 1861

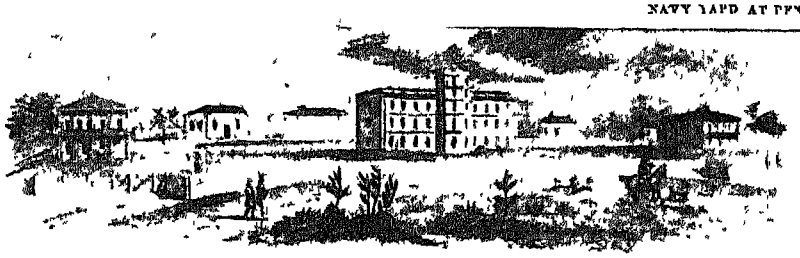
The March Of Secession

On Jan 10, 1861, Florida seceded — taking possession of the Navy Yard at Pensacola



NAVY YARD AT PENSACOLA

Benson J Lossing, *Pictorial Field Book of The Civil War* Vol I 1868

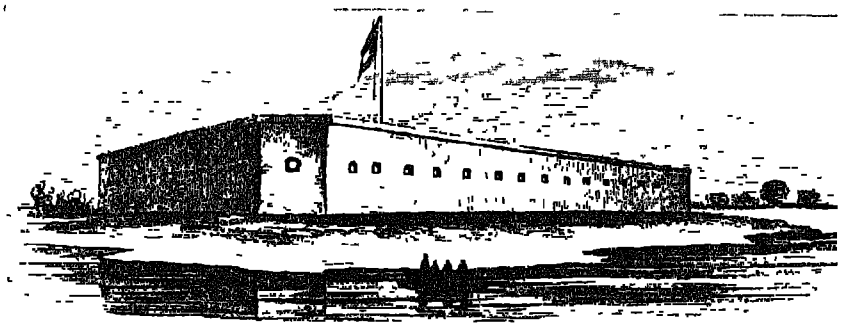


VIEW U STATES ARSENAL MT VERNON AL

Courtesy State Department of Archives and History, Montgomery, Ala

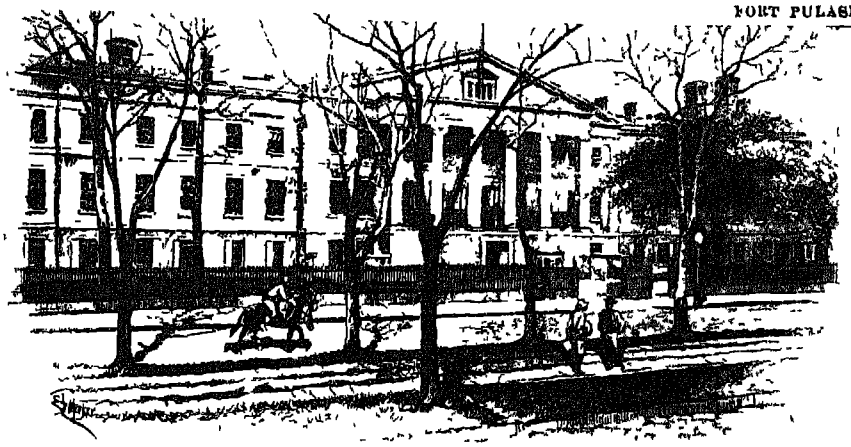
On January 11, Alabama seceded—seizing the Mt Vernon Arsenal and Fort Morgan at Mobile, with a vast supply of arms

On January 19, Georgia seceded—having already taken possession of Fort Pulaski in Savannah harbor



FORT PULASKI

Benson J Lossing, *Pictorial Field Book of The Civil War* Vol I 1868

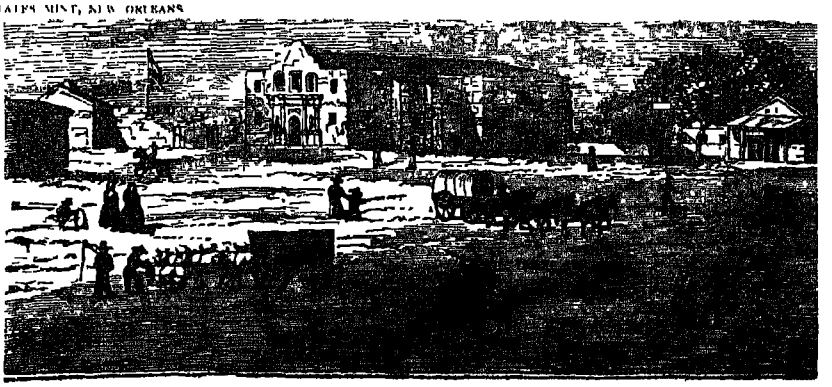


THE UNITED STATES MINT, NEW ORLEANS

Courtesy, Louisiana State Museum, New Orleans

On January 26, Louisiana seceded—seizing forts Jackson and St Philip at the mouth of the Mississippi, as well as the Mint and other public works.

On February 1, Texas seceded —carrying with it all the southwestern frontier forts and even the second officer in rank of the United States Army, Gen David E Twiggs

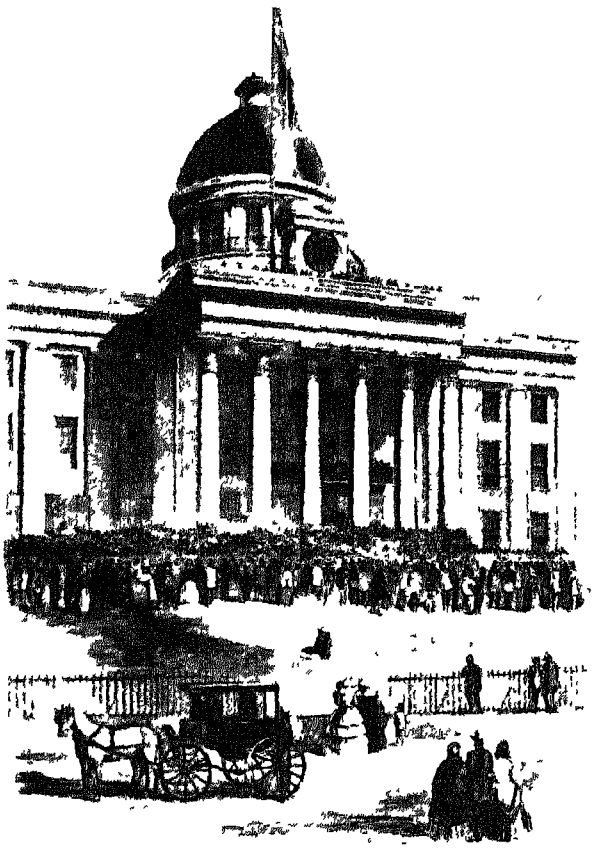


FORT ALAMO—SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS.

Alexander H Stephens, *History of the United States* 1882

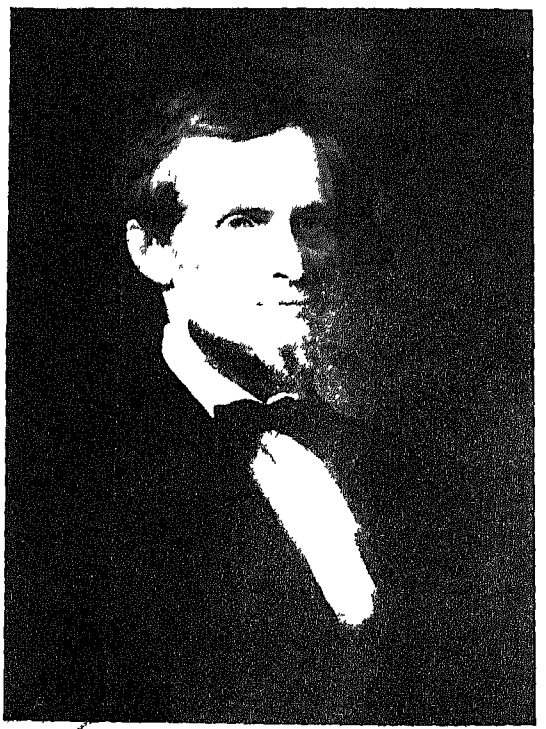
The Confederate States Of America

On February 4, delegates from South Carolina, Mississippi, Florida, Alabama, Georgia and Louisiana met in the state capitol at Montgomery, Ala A "Constitution for the Provisional Government of the Confederate States of America" was adopted, and Jefferson Davis was elected President

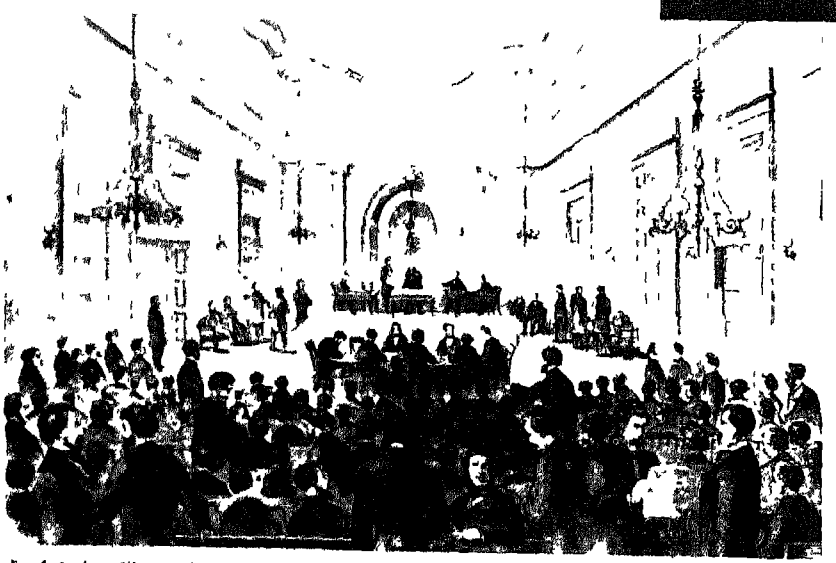


The New York Illustrated News, Mar 9, 1861

Above The inauguration of Jefferson Davis as President of the Confederate States, at Montgomery, Ala , on Feb. 18, 1861.



Right Jefferson Davis
Courtesy, The Confederate Museum, Richmond, Va



Frank Leslie's Illustrated Newspaper, Feb 16, 1861

Peace Convention held at Washington, Feb. 4-27, 1861

Meanwhile, at Washington, D C , a Peace Convention, presided over by ex-President John Tyler, was fruitlessly striving to bring order out of the chaos into which the country had plunged itself

Abraham Lincoln, President

Almost furtively and in actual fear of assassination, the President-elect reached Washington on February 23



From a photograph by Mathew B Brady
Courtesy Illinois State Historical Library, Springfield

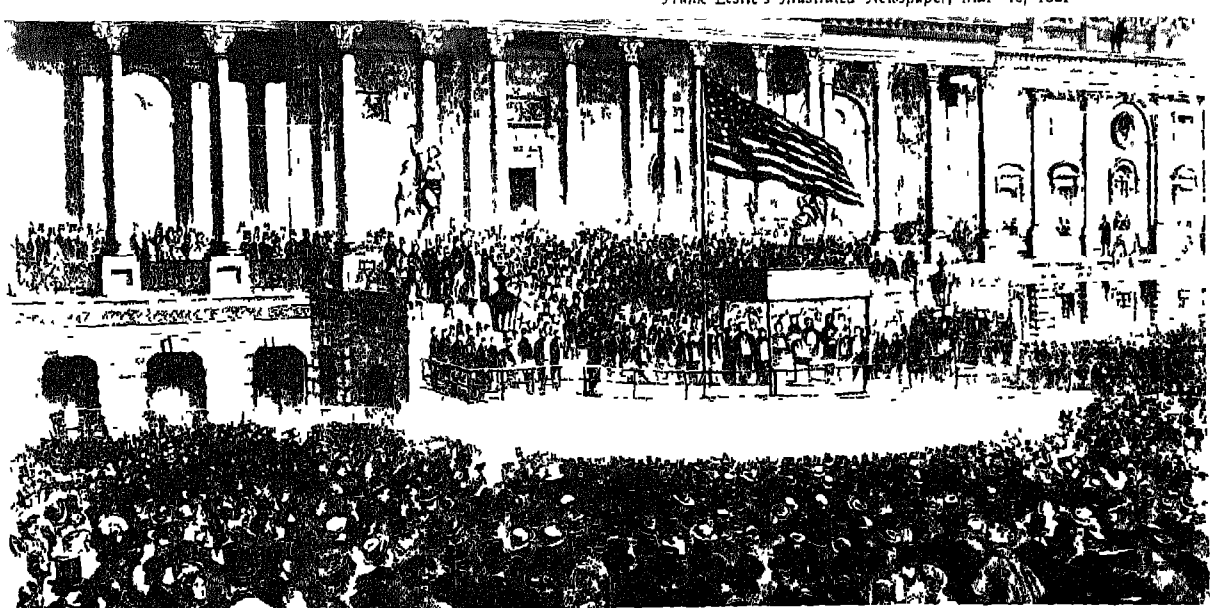
Abraham Lincoln
Sixteenth President of the United States

Below is a view of Mr Lincoln and the retiring President, Buchanan, passing up Pennsylvania Avenue to the inaugural ceremonies



Frank Leslie's Illustrated Newspaper, Mar 16, 1861

Below President Lincoln reading his inaugural address.



Frank Leslie's Illustrated Newspaper, Mar 16 1861

War

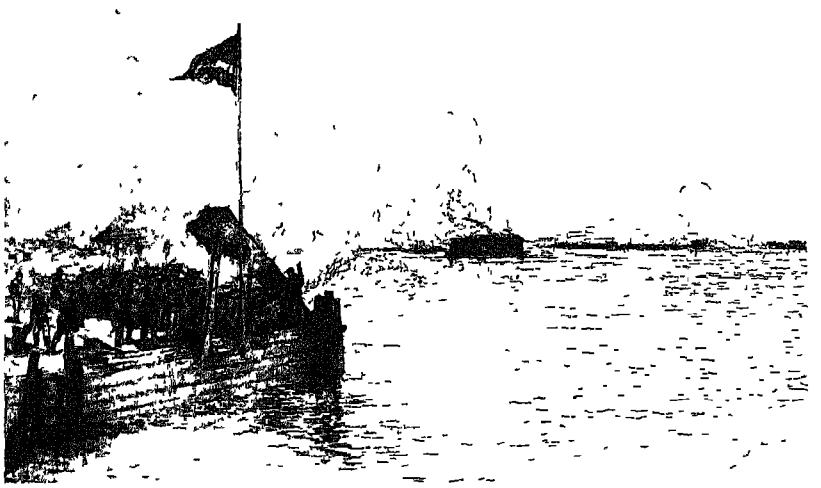


The New York Illustrated News, Apr 20, 1861

Fort Sumter, in Charleston Harbor (see pages 101-102), was held by Federal troops, but was running low on supplies Early in April President Lincoln ordered another relief expedition

Opposite is a view of naval supply vessels in New York harbor preparing to sail for Charleston.

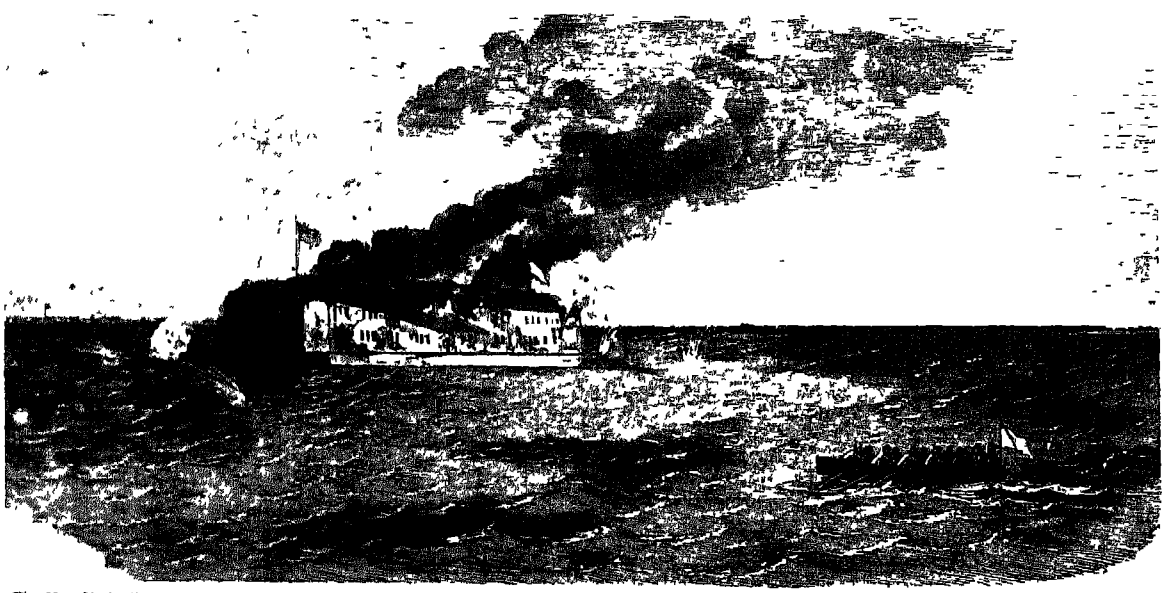
Meanwhile the South Carolina authorities had strengthened their batteries controlling the fort And when, on April 11, it became known that the relief ships were off the harbor, demand was made for the surrender of the fort This being refused, the batteries opened on Sumter in the early morning hours of April 12.



Battles and Leaders of the Civil War Vol I 1887

In addition to the shore works, a floating battery took part in the attack, as shown *above*

After a bombardment of thirty-six hours, Sumter surrendered This was War



The New-York Illustrated News, Apr 27, 1861

South Carolina officials approaching Fort Sumter to arrange for its surrender.

A Call For Troops

On April 15 President Lincoln issued a call for 75,000 militia.

THE NEW YORK HERALD.

WHOLE NO 8984 MORNING EDITION—MONDAY APRIL 15, 1861. PRICE TWO CENTS.

THE WAR.

Highly Important News from Washington.

Offensive War Measures of the Administration.

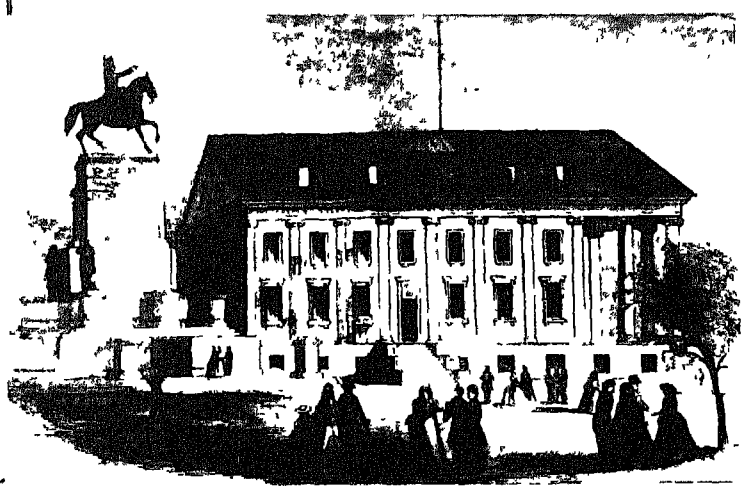
The President's Exposition of His Policy Towards the Confederate States.

A WAR PROCLAMATION.

Seventy-five Thousand Men Ordered Out.

Courtesy Yale University Library, New Haven, Conn

Two days later Virginia seceded, and within a few weeks its capital became the capital of the Confederacy.

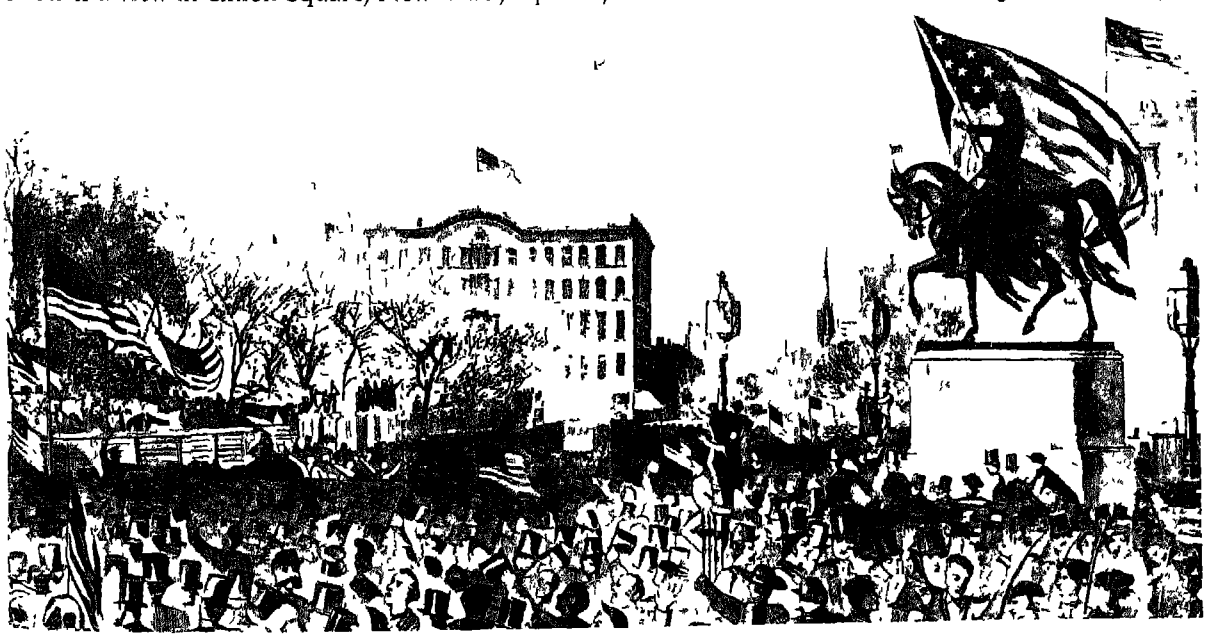


Harper's Weekly, May 31, 1862 Courtesy, Virginia Historical Society, Richmond

Virginia State Capitol at Richmond Note Washington's statue

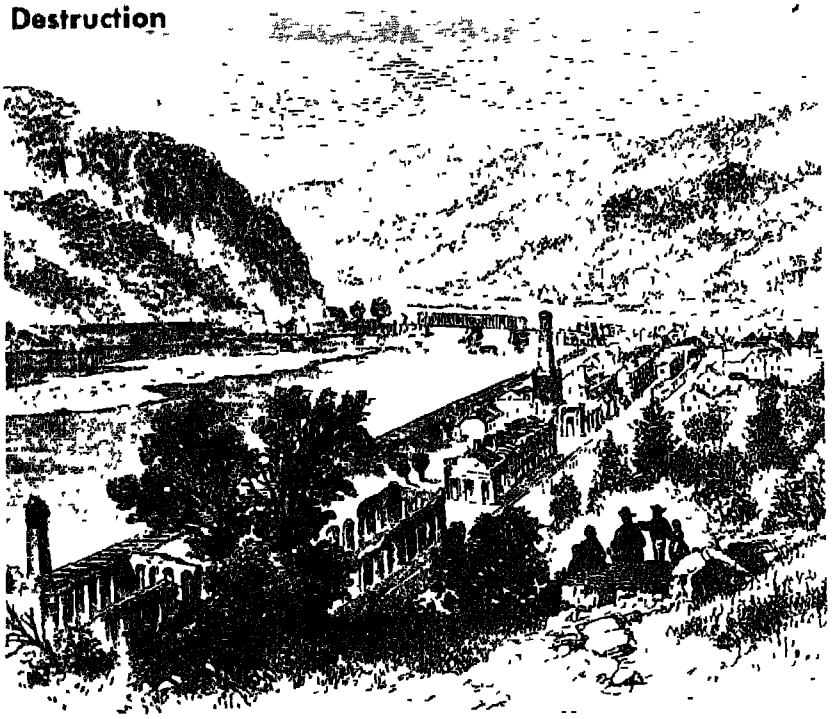
In New York, Cincinnati and other Northern cities, mass meetings demanded war on the South

Below is a view in Union Square, New York, Apr 20, 1861 Note the statue of Washington on the right



Harper's Weekly, May 4, 1861

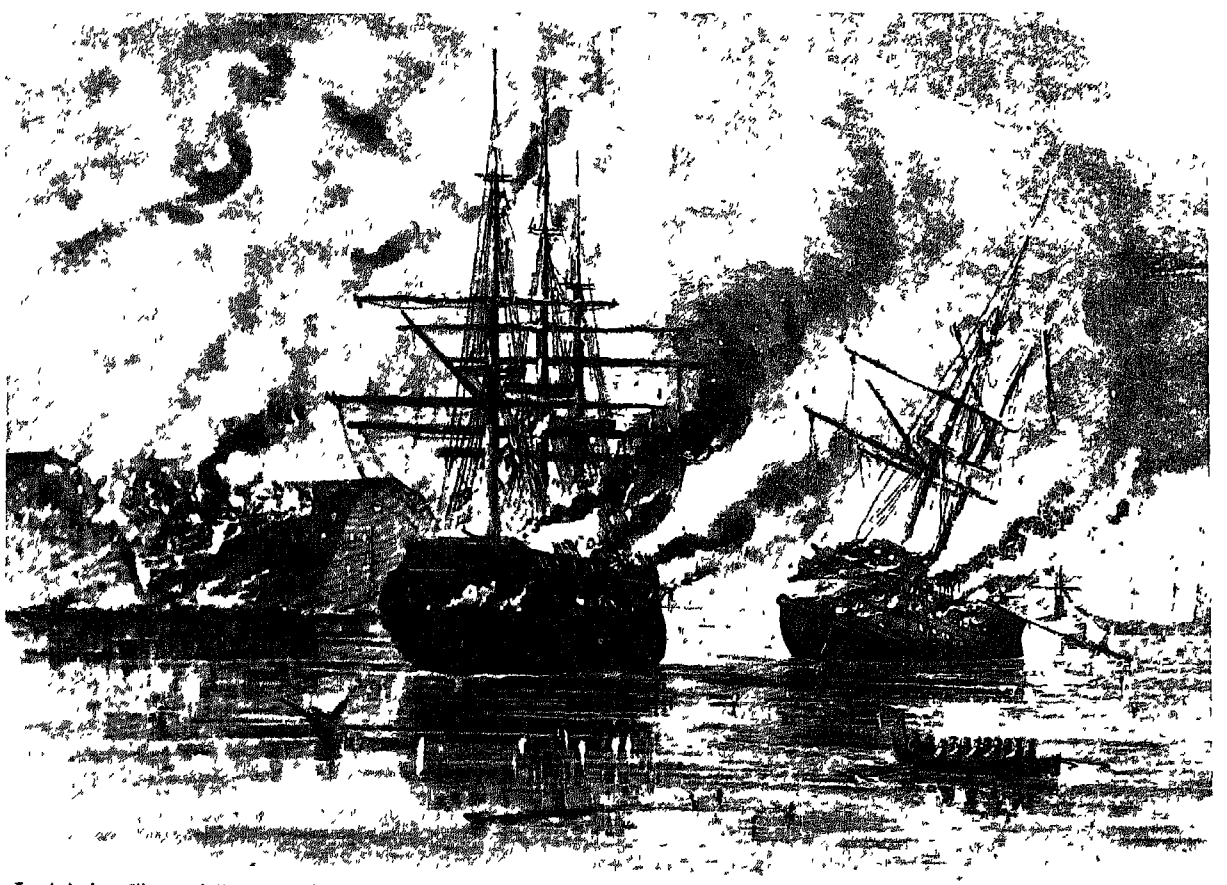
Destruction



To keep the United States armory at Harpers Ferry, Va , from falling into the hands of the Confederates, the buildings were evacuated and burned by Federal troops on April 18 *Opposite* is a view made just after the destruction of the armory and the arsenal.

Benson J Lossing, *Pictorial Field Book of The Civil War* Vol I 1868

At the Gosport Navy Yard near Norfolk, Va., the ships, the docks and the buildings were blown up or burned for the same reason. *Below* is a view of the destruction.



Frank Leslie's Illustrated Newspaper, Apr 30, 1861

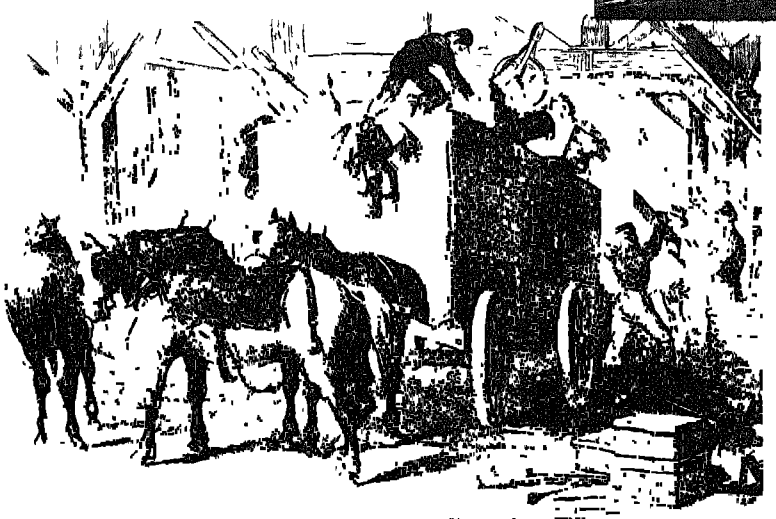
Protecting The Capital

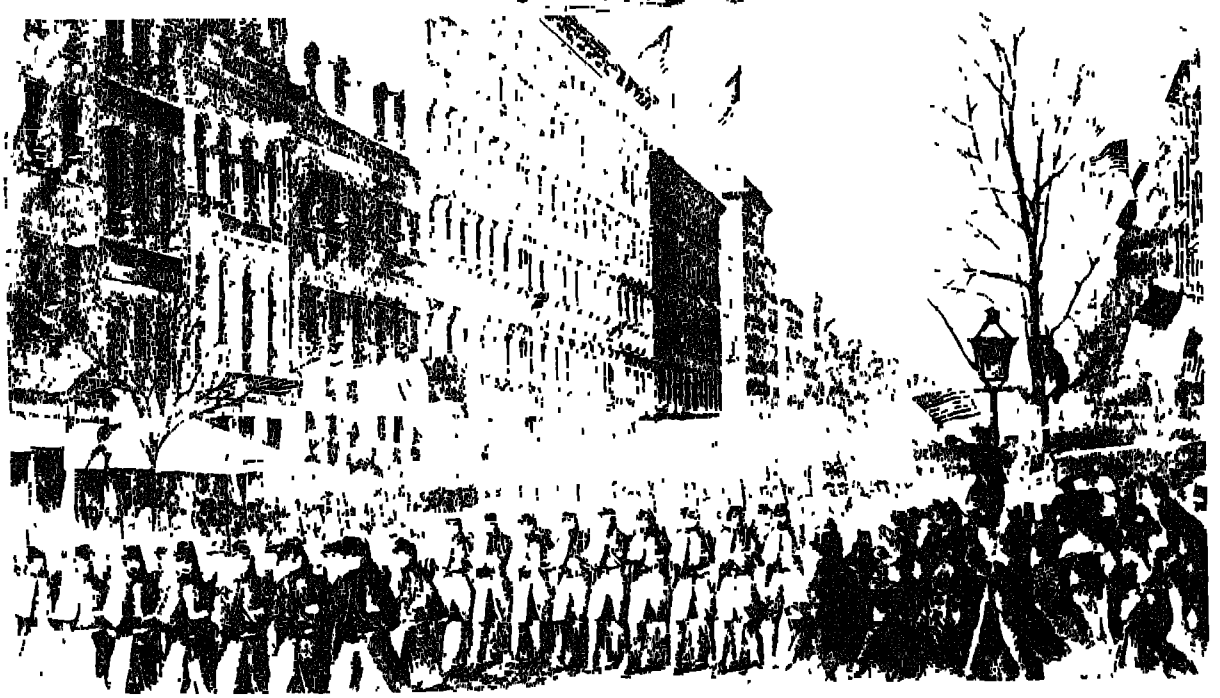
Fearful that Southern troops would seize Washington, President Lincoln called for assistance from the militia of the Northern states

Pro-Southern Maryland objected to Northern troops passing through their state A Massachusetts regiment going from one railroad station to another in Baltimore on the way to Washington was attacked with stones and brickbats to which the soldiers replied with shots Several casualties resulted



Harper's Weekly May 4, 1861



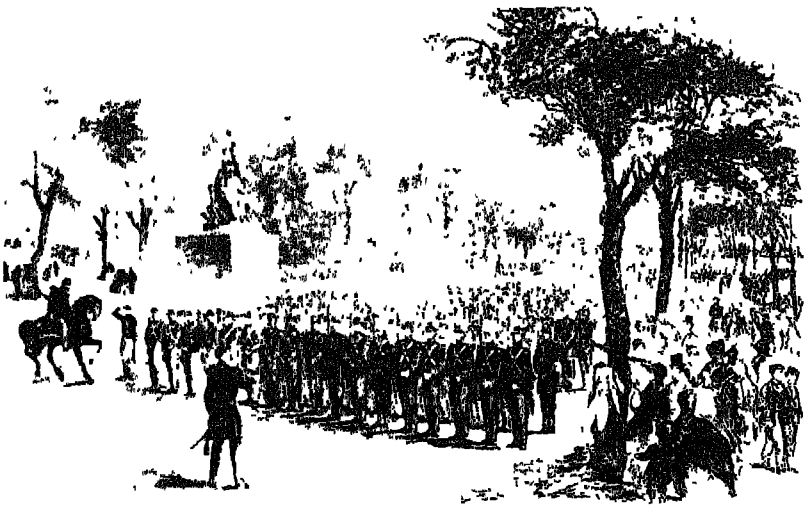


Harper's Weekly May 4, 1861

The Seventh Regiment marching down Broadway, New York City, to embark for Washington.

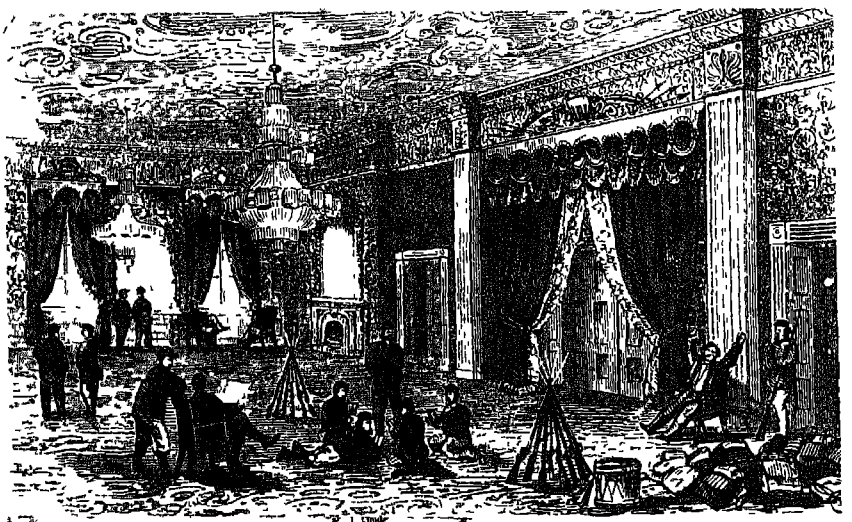
The National Capital

Soon there were enough Northern militiamen in Washington to protect it from real or fancied capture by the Confederate forces.



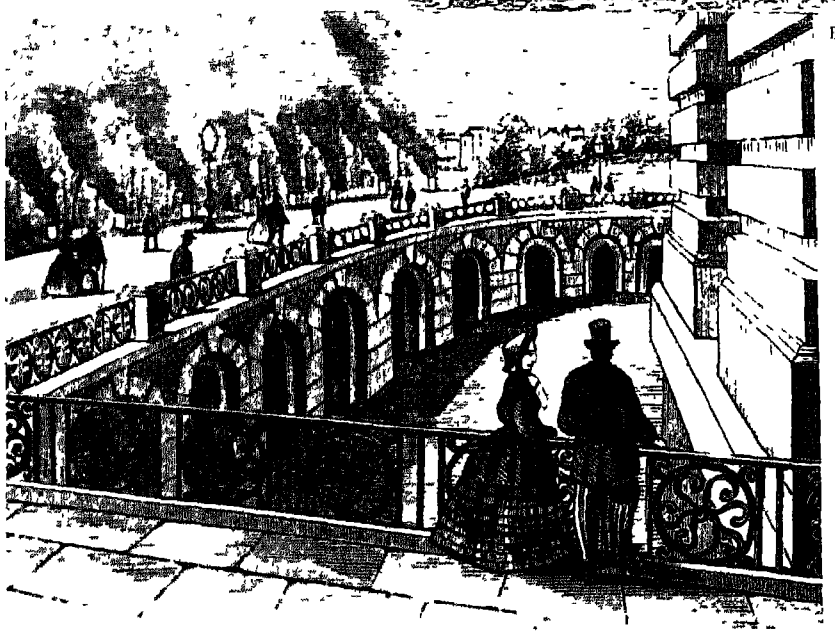
Left Troops drilling on the Capitol grounds at Washington in 1861.

Frank Leslie's Illustrated Newspaper, May 25, 1861



The White House itself became a fortified camp, as shown in the view of the East Room *opposite*

Benson J. Lossing, *Pictorial Field Book of The Civil War* Vol. I. 1868



And the vaults under the terraces of the Capitol building were used for army bakeries

Benson J. Lossing, *Pictorial Field Book of The Civil War* Vol. I. 1868

Mobilization

Right Recruits being mustered into the Federal service

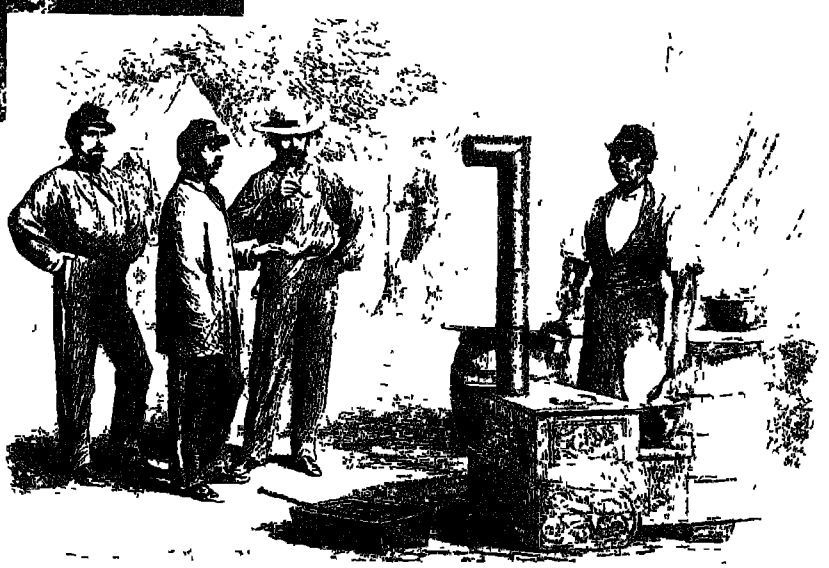


John D Billings, *Hard Tack and Coffee* 1888



Left Confederate officer being equipped for war

From a painting by William L Sheppard
Courtesy The Confederate Museum Richmond, Va



Right A camp kitchen

The Illustrated London News Jun 29 1861

The Battle Line Forming

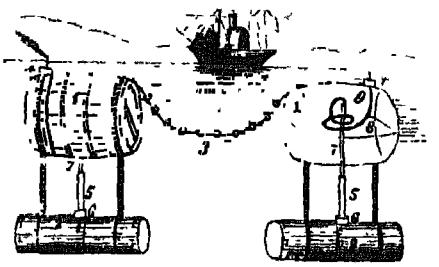


Below Washington, along the Potomac, the Confederate forces were posted

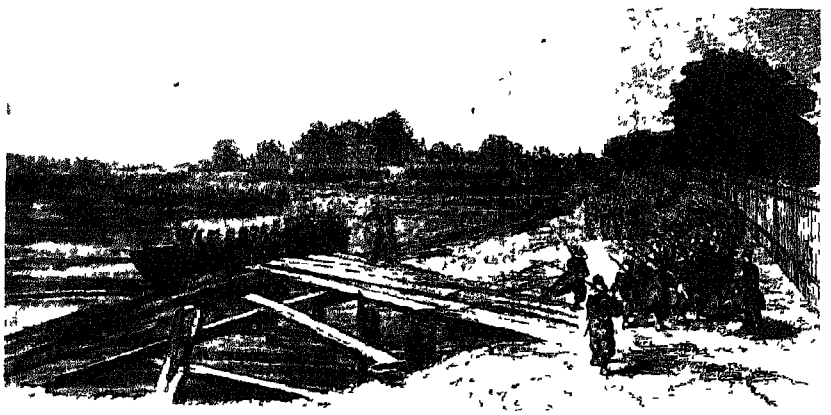
Left is a view of Union warships being halted on the Potomac by Confederate batteries at Aquia Creek—some thirty-five miles below Washington

Frank Leslie's Illustrated Newspaper Jun 15, 1861

In addition to land batteries, the Confederates planted torpedoes in the river, supported by partly submerged barrels



Benson J Lossing, *Pictorial Field Book of The Civil War* Vol I 1868



The Union forces held Fortress Monroe at the tip of the peninsula of Virginia Near here, at Big Bethel, on June 10, occurred a sharp clash with the Confederates

Frank Leslie's Illustrated Newspaper, Jun 22, 1861

"Contrabands"

A short time before, when fugitive slaves sought refuge within the Union lines at Fortress Monroe, Gen B F. Butler accepted them as "contraband of war" and put them to work in the trenches. The term "Contrabands" came to be widely used in connection with confiscated slaves

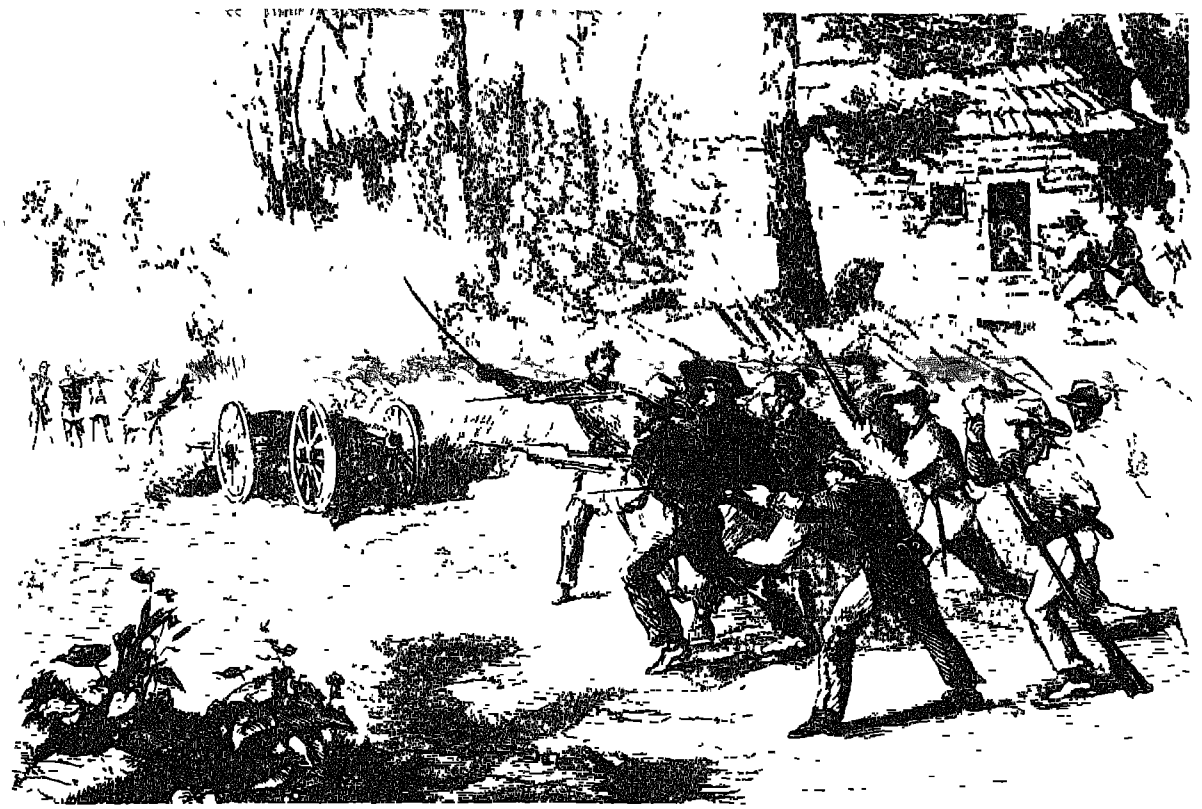


The Illustrated London News, Jul 27, 1861

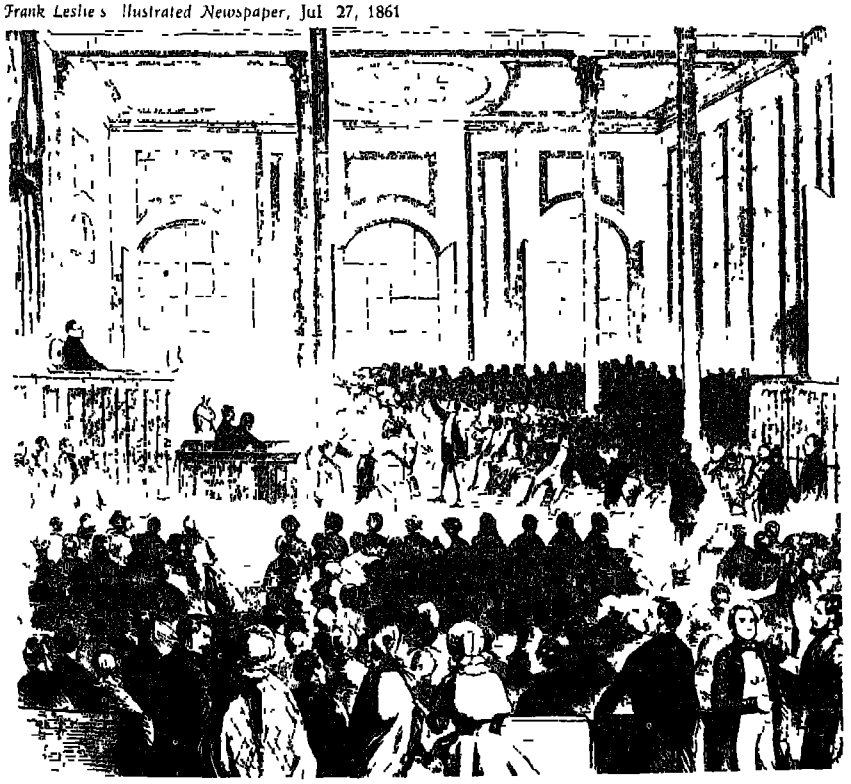
In Western Virginia

Western Virginia was being invaded by Union troops from Ohio and Indiana. Several minor battles occurred in this region during June and early July

Below is a view of the action at Rich Mountain on the main turnpike from the Ohio River to Staunton, Va (July 11, 1861)



Frank Leslie's Illustrated Newspaper, Jul 27, 1861

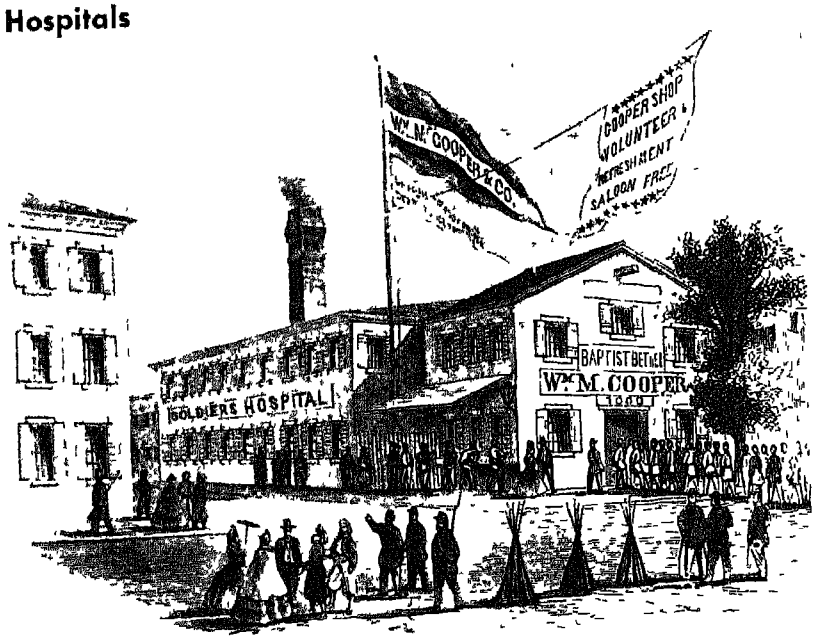


In fact, non-slaveholding western Virginia opposed secession, and at Wheeling in June, 1861, there was organized a government which adhered to the Union. From this came the separate state of West Virginia, admitted in 1863.

Convention at Wheeling, 1861

Harper's Weekly, Jul 6, 1861

Hospitals



THE COOPER-SHOP VOLUNTEER REFRESHMENT SALOON AND HOSPITAL

Benson J Lossing, Pictorial Field Book of *The Civil War* Vol I 1868

For the hungry and thirsty recruits passing through Philadelphia, there was established in the shop of one Mr. Cooper a refreshment saloon with a first aid hospital in the rear

Opposite is a view of the United States General Hospital established in the Union Hotel at Georgetown, D. C.



Frank Leslie's Illustrated Newspaper, Jul 6, 1861



Courtesy, The Confederate Museum, Richmond, Va

Left A Confederate hospital of 1861—as painted by William L. Sheppard

Clara Barton, an employee in the Patent Office at Washington, began collecting and distributing supplies for the men injured on the battlefields.



Photograph by M B Brady, U S Signal Corps Collection
Courtesy, American Red Cross, Washington, D C

Clara Barton

Bull Run

Just across the Potomac from Washington lay the Union Army Twenty miles westward, on Bull Run (a small creek), lay the Confederate Army Public impatience forced a Union advance which began on July 17, 1861 The battle was joined on Bull Run on July 21.



Frank Leslie's Illustrated Newspaper Aug 3, 1861

Stubbornly fought on both sides, the tide was turned in favor of the Confederates by the timely arrival of supporting troops from the Shenandoah Valley It was during a critical phase of the battle that Thomas J Jackson got his nickname of "Stonewall" "There," said Gen. Bee, "is Jackson standing like a stone wall."



Harper's Weekly, Aug 10, 1861

The defeated Federal Army streamed back toward Washington in a state not far from complete rout

In The West

President Lincoln's call for troops had prompt repercussions in Missouri and Arkansas. The latter seceded. In Missouri there was enough Union sentiment to depose the proslavery government Armed conflict resulted



Frank Leslie's Illustrated Newspaper, Aug 31, 1861

On Aug 10, 1861, a Confederate force advancing on Springfield, Mo, from Arkansas was met at Wilson's Creek by a Union force under Gen Lyon The Union troops were defeated and Lyon killed.

Left Wilson's Creek

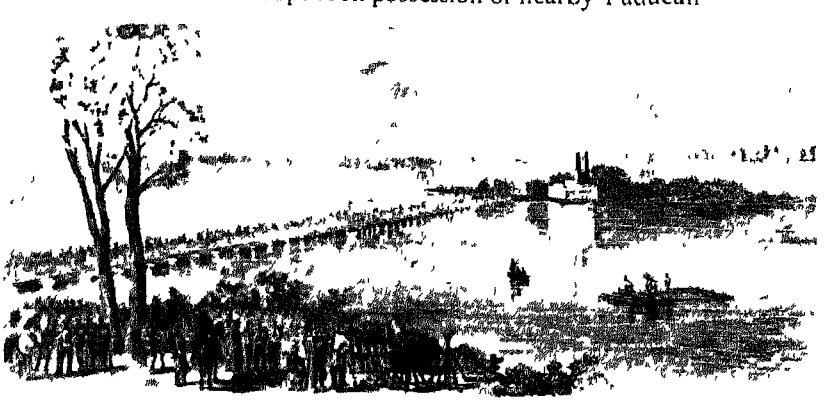
The Confederates moved northward to Lexington, on the Missouri River, where they defeated and captured (September 20) another sizeable body of Union troops



Frank Leslie's Illustrated Newspaper, Oct 12, 1861

Battle of Lexington

Kentucky, which attempted to remain neutral, was involved in the War when the Confederates seized Columbus and Union troops took possession of nearby Paducah

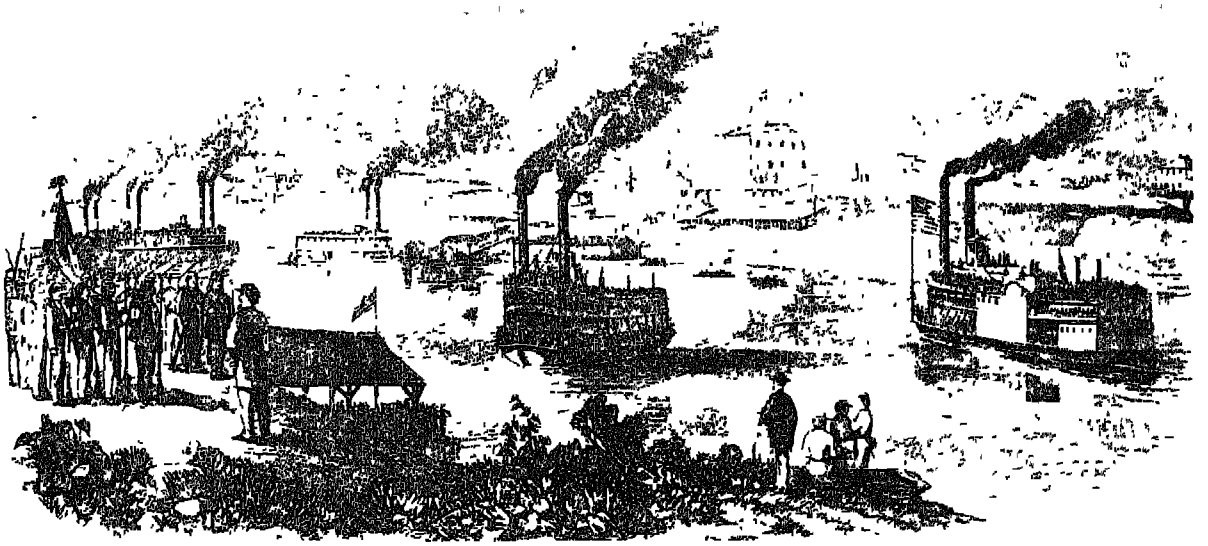


Left Pontoon bridge across the Ohio River from the Illinois shore to Paducah, Ky.

Frank Leslie's Illustrated Newspaper, Oct 12, 1861

Fencing For Position

Following Bull Run (see page 115), the main Union army lay quietly about Washington, but in western Virginia (present West Virginia) there was considerable activity *Below* we see troops and munitions being ferried across the Ohio River to the Virginia side



Frank Leslie's Illustrated Newspaper, Aug 17, 1861

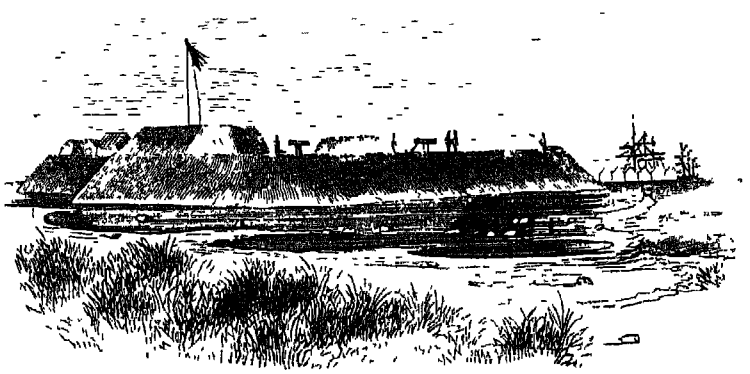
At Ball's Bluff, on the Potomac thirty miles above Washington, a Union force was severely defeated on October 21 Of minor importance in itself, the battle resulted advantageously to the Confederates by discouraging a direct Union advance upon Richmond



The Illustrated London News, Nov 23, 1861

Ball's Bluff

The blockade of the Southern coast had already begun The first descent was upon the entrance to Pamlico Sound on the shore of North Carolina, which state had somewhat reluctantly joined the Confederacy Late in August, 1861, a small Federal fleet appeared off Hatteras Inlet and easily captured the fortifications.

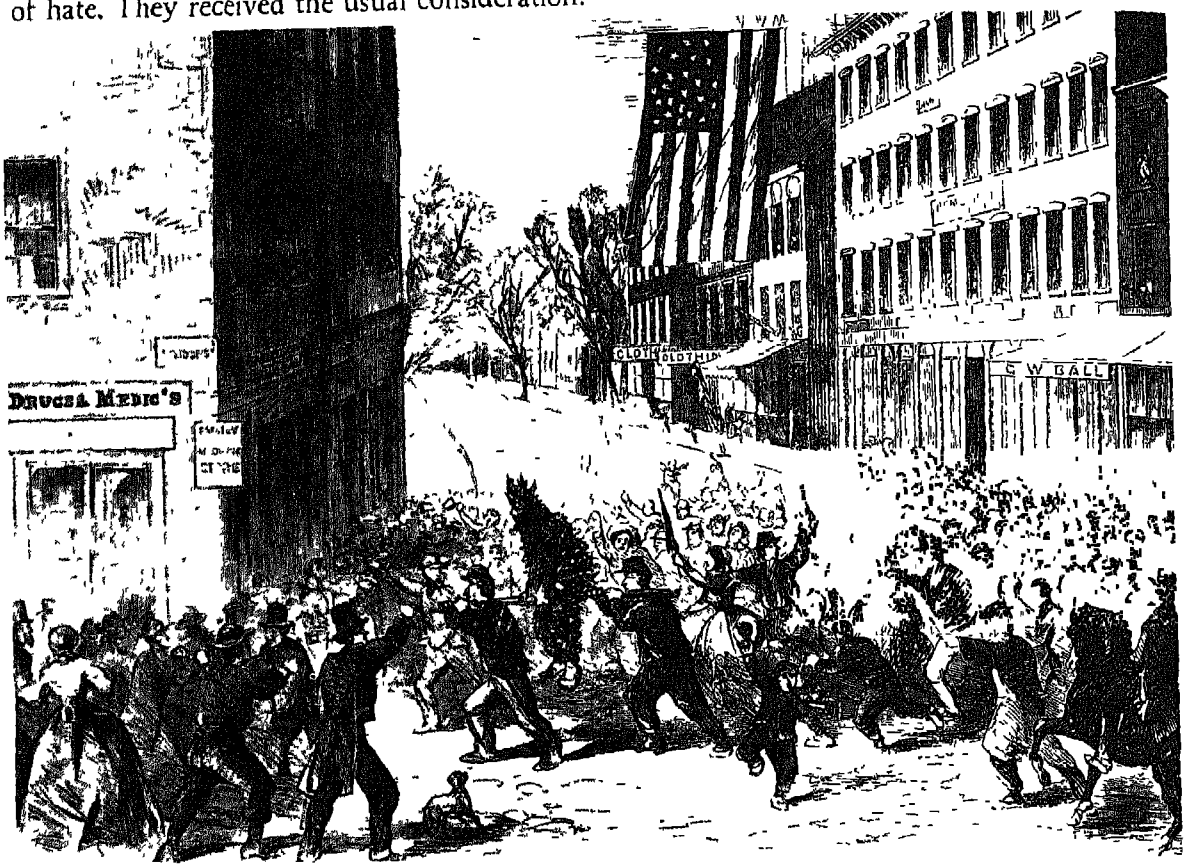


FORT HATTERAS [1]

Benson J Lossing, *Pictorial Field Book of The Civil War* Vol II 1868

Objectors

In both the North and the South there were people who refused to join in the sectional songs of hate. They received the usual consideration.



Frank Leslie's Illustrated Newspaper, Aug 31, 1861

Above A Haverhill, Mass., editor, tarred and feathered, being ridden on a pole. He had ventured to sympathize with the South.



William Gannaway Brownlow, *Sketches of the Rise, Progress & Decline of Secession* 1862

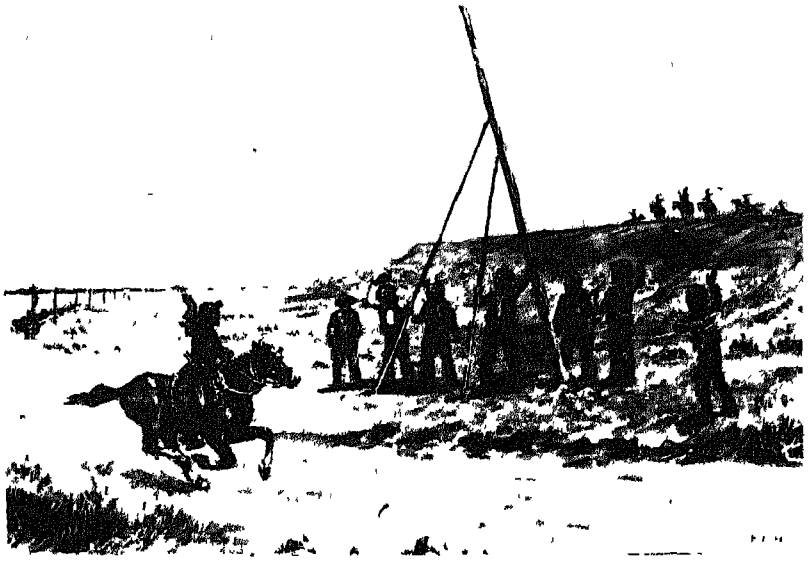
Opposite An East Tennessean, who had expressed Union sentiments, is being whipped

War Finance

Fighting a war took money. In 1861 the Federal Government made a direct appeal to the people for funds *Opposite* is a scene in the Assay Office in New York as citizens exchanged gold for bonds



Frank Leslie's Illustrated Newspaper Sept 7, 1861



From a painting by W H Jackson
Courtesy, Mr R B White, President, Baltimore and Ohio Railroad

The Pony Express

had an ever diminishing distance to cover as the transcontinental telegraph stretched westward from the Missouri River and eastward from the Pacific (see pages 95-97).

The Transcontinental Telegraph

On Oct 26, 1861, at Salt Lake City in the building shown *opposite*, the telegraph line was connected—and the day of the Pony Express was done

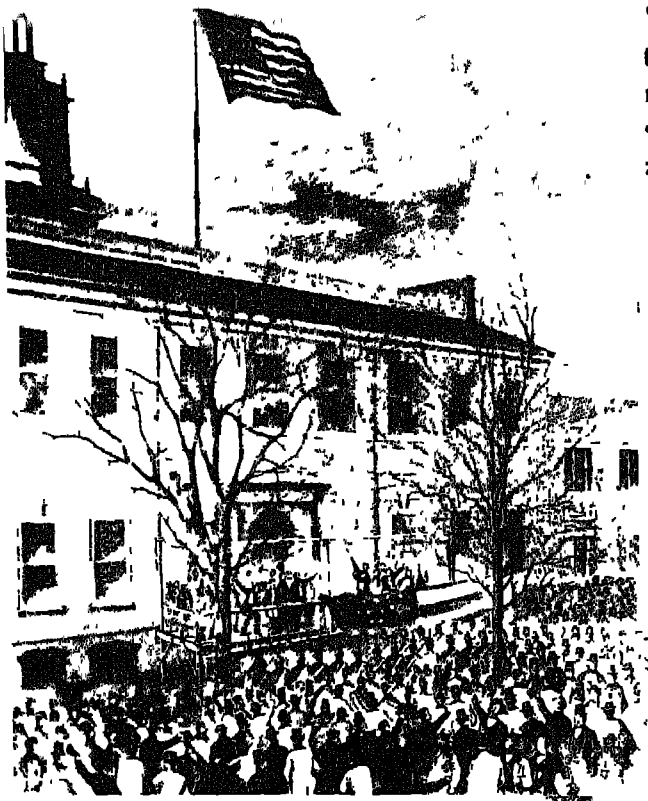


Courtesy, Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints, Salt Lake City, Utah

A New State

While the Slave States were going out of the Union, one new Free State was coming in On Jan 29, 1861, Kansas Territory, shorn of its western end, was admitted as a State.

Opposite President-elect Lincoln hoisting the flag, with thirty-four stars (the thirty-fourth being for Kansas), at Independence Hall, on Washington's Birthday, 1861.



Harper's Weekly, Mar. 9, 1861

And Three New Territories

On February 28, the former western part of Kansas was organized as Colorado Territory

On March 2, with the silver mountain of Washoe (see page 94) furnishing the population, Nevada Territory was carved out of Utah



J. Ross Browne, *Crusoes Island* 1864

Virginia City, Nev

On the same day Dakota Territory was created—consisting of presentday North and South Dakota and stretching westward to the mountains



Courtesy Minnesota Historical Society, St Paul

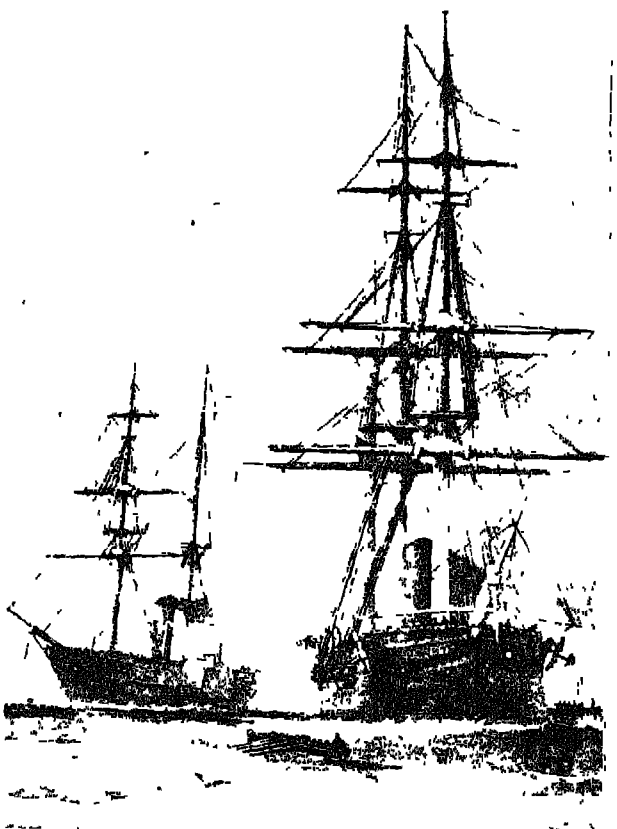
Fort Berthold, Dakota Territory

Blockading The South

Toward the end of the year 1861, a great naval expedition was despatched to the coast of South Carolina Port Royal Harbor, some sixty miles below Charleston, was seized *Opposite* is a view of the landing of the Federal troops on November 7



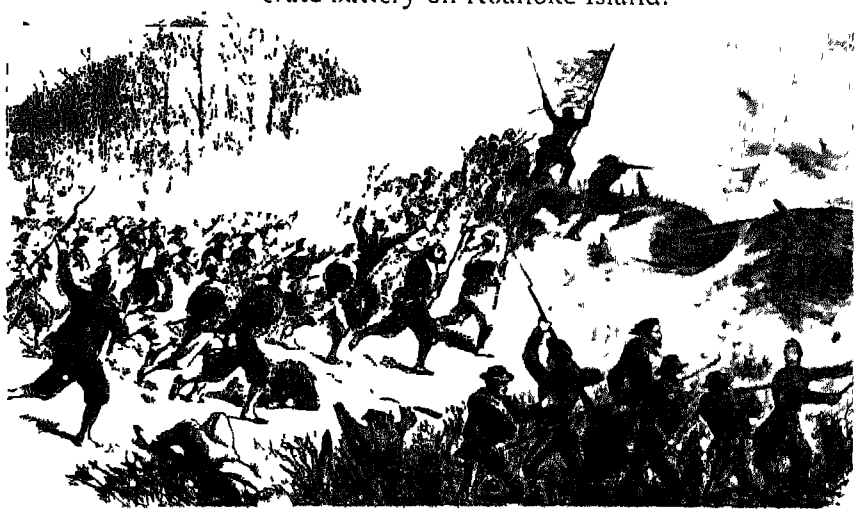
Frank Leslie's Illustrated Newspaper Nov 30, 1861



On November 8, off the coast of Cuba, Capt Wilkes, of the U S Navy, stopped the British ship *Trent* (see *left*) and removed by force two Confederate diplomats, James M Mason and John Slidell, on their way to Europe. War with England was averted only by the prompt release of Mason and Slidell.

Early in 1862 the base on the North Carolina coast (see page 117) was extended by the capture of Roanoke Island.

Below Hawkins' Zouaves charging a Confederate battery on Roanoke Island.



Harper's Weekly Mar 1, 1862

Forts Henry and Donelson

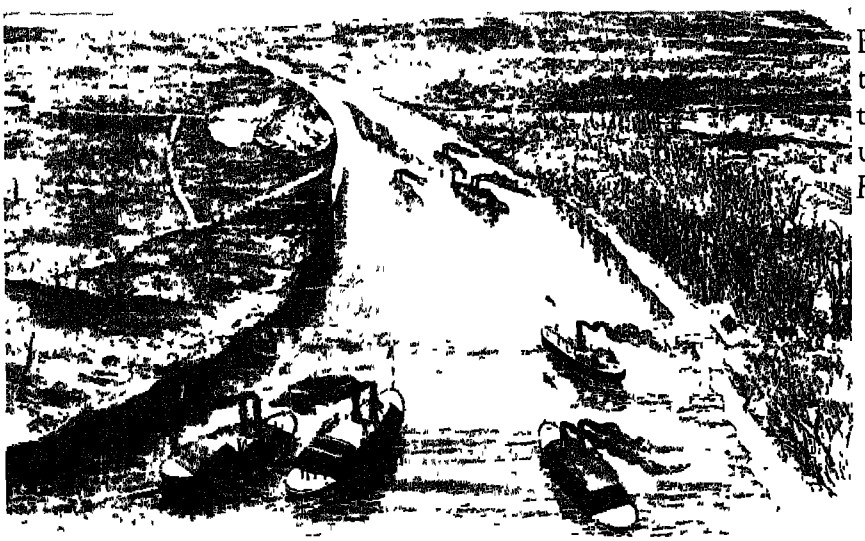
At Cairo, Ill., on the point of land where the Ohio River joins the Mississippi and where the Illinois Central Railroad connects with Chicago, Union troops and supplies and a small fleet of gunboats had been concentrated.



Frank Leslie's Illustrated Newspaper, Jun 8, 1861

Cairo, Ill

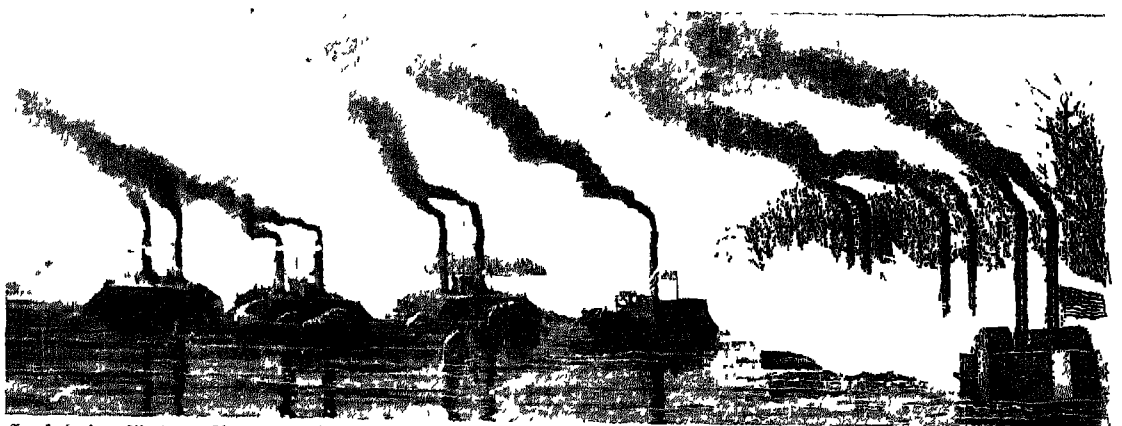
In northwestern Tennessee, where the Cumberland and Tennessee rivers flow almost parallel and only a few miles apart—to empty into the Ohio—the Confederates had two strong forts. On the Tennessee River was Fort Henry and opposite it on the Cumberland was Fort Donelson



Harper's Pictorial History of the Great Rebellion Vol I 1866

Early in February, 1862, the Union gunboats and troop transports streamed up the rivers from Cairo to Fort Henry (see *opposite*)

In the ensuing land and naval battle, Fort Henry fell (February 6). Nine days later Fort Donelson fell to a similar attack



Frank Leslie's Illustrated Newspaper, Mar 1, 1862

Federal Ironclad Gunboats Bombarding Fort Henry

When the defenders of Fort Donelson asked for terms, Gen. U. S. Grant offered only "Unconditional surrender," which expression, coupled with his initials, gave him the nickname of "Unconditional Surrender" Grant.

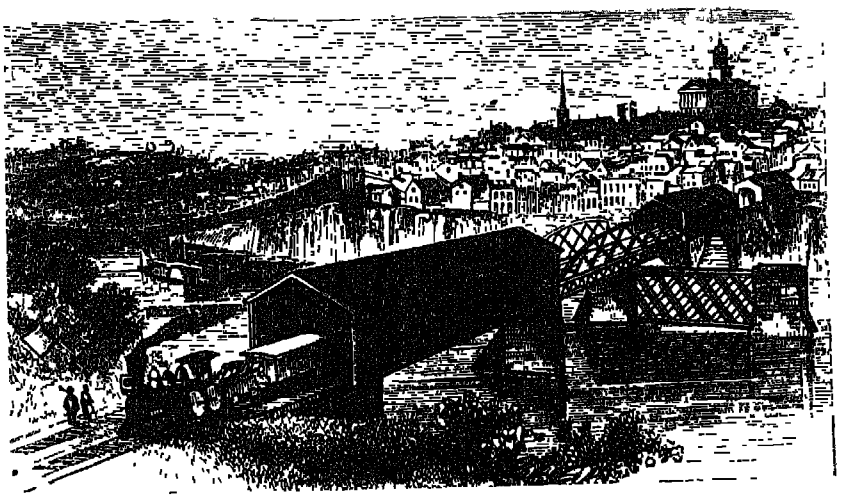
Nashville Falls

The capture of Forts Henry and Donelson broke the Confederate line of defense in central Kentucky and Tennessee.



Frank Leslie's Illustrated Newspaper, Mar 15, 1862

Bowling Green, Ky. (shown *above*), an important supply town on the Louisville and Nashville Railroad, was hastily evacuated by the Confederates.



Benson J Lossing, *Pictorial Field Book of The Civil War* Vol II 1868

Nashville, the capital of Tennessee, fell to the advancing Federal troops during the last days of February, 1862.

Nashville in 1862

In Northwestern Arkansas

Union and Confederate forces, striving to control the trans-Mississippi region, clashed at Pea Ridge on Mar. 7-8, 1862 The battle was stubbornly fought. Final victory for the Federals ended organized war in this area for the time being

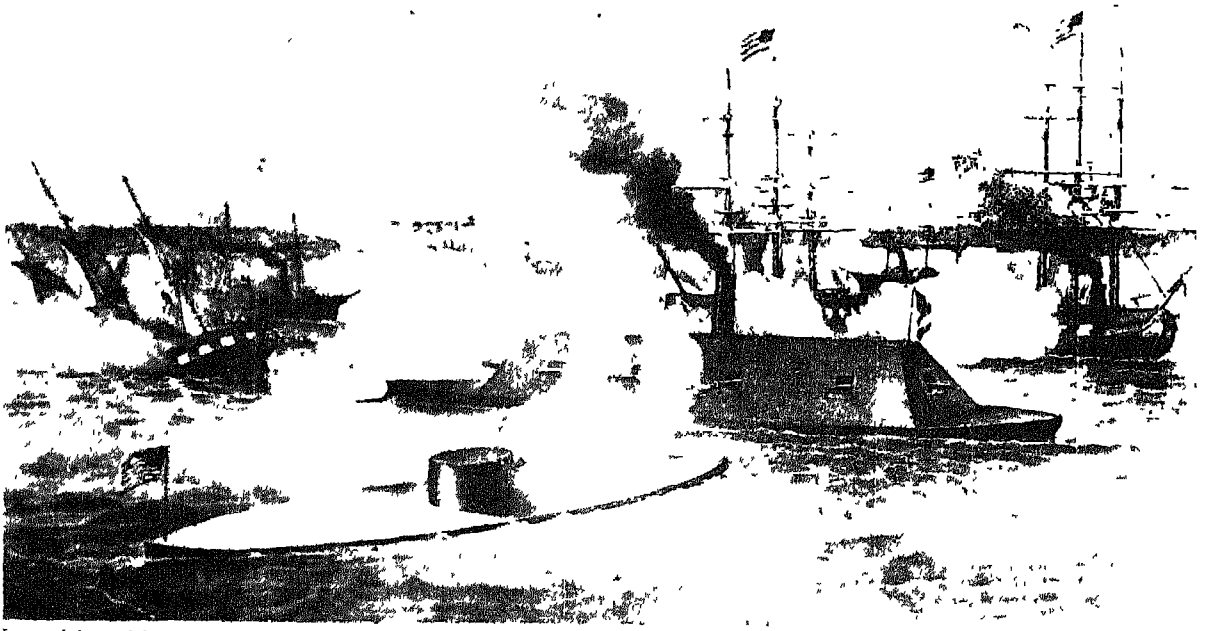


Frank Leslie's Illustrated Newspaper, Mar 29, 1862

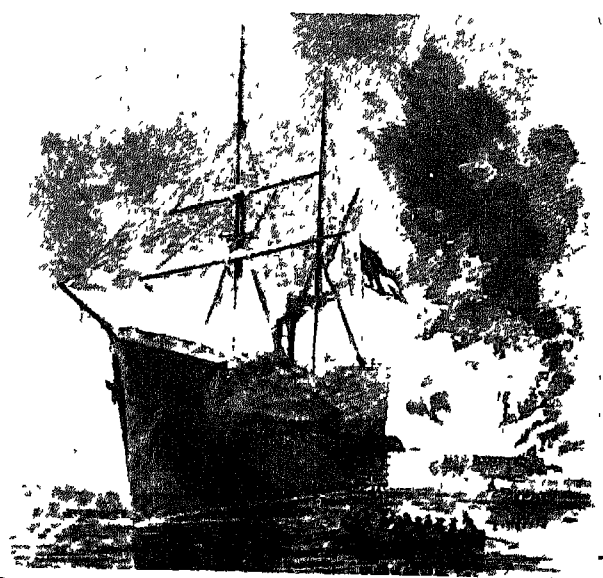
Battle of Pea Ridge

Ironclad vs. Ironclad

From the *Merrimack*, damaged when the Gosport Navy Yard was destroyed (see page 108), the Confederates created a formidable ironclad gunboat which did much damage to the blockading squadron in Hampton Roads To meet this menace John Ericsson constructed for the Federal Navy an ironclad called the *Monitor* On Mar. 9, 1862, the two monsters fought it out at Hampton Roads within sight of Norfolk, Va. Neither won, but neither the Union blockade of the Chesapeake nor the Confederate control of the James River was broken



From a lithograph by Henry Bill
Courtesy The Mariners' Museum, Newport News, Va



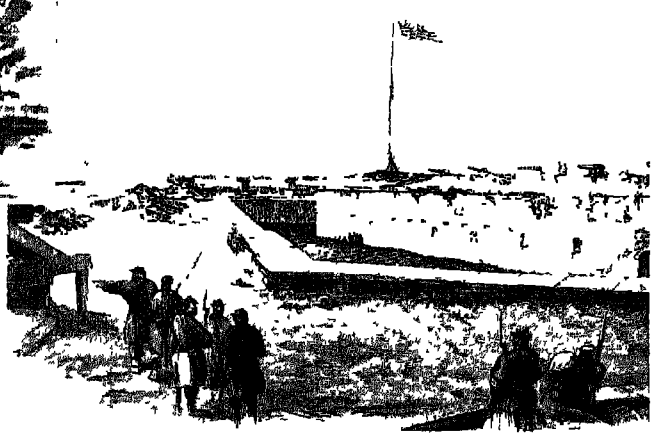
Harper's Weekly Apr 5, 1862

Blockade

Despite the increasing Union blockade of Southern ports, ships continued to cross the Atlantic from and to cities on the Carolina coast. *Opposite* is a view of the *Nashville* running the blockade at Beaufort, N C.

Late in April, 1862, Union troops, assisted by naval units, seized Fort Macon guarding the inlet to Beaufort—and one more port was lost to the South

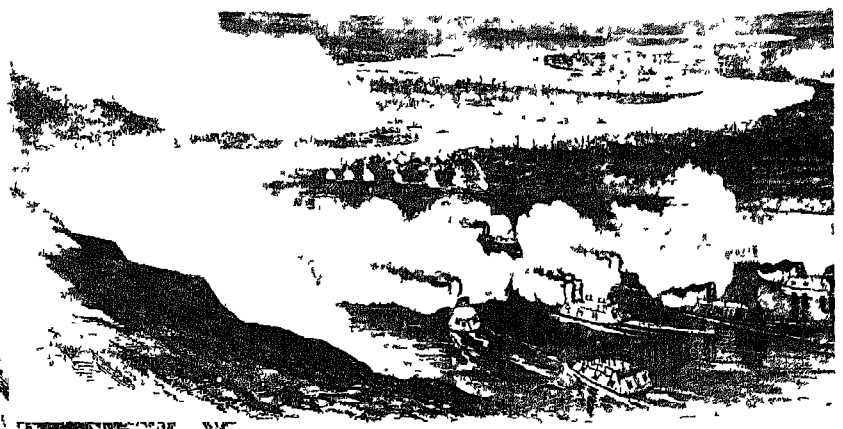
Frank Leslie's Illustrated Newspaper, May 17, 1862



Fort Macon

Island Number Ten

Following the loss of Forts Henry and Donelson (see page 122), the Confederates made their stand on the Mississippi River at Island Number Ten—just opposite the northern boundary of Tennessee From Mar. 15 to Apr. 7, 1862, Union troops and ironclads hammered at the fortifications.



Harper's Weekly, Apr 5, 1862



The view *above* shows the Island in the upper left To get below it the Union forces cut a passage through a loop of the winding river—as shown *opposite* On April 7 the Island fell

Frank Leslie's Illustrated Newspaper Apr 19, 1862

Shiloh

On that same day, at Shiloh (or Pittsburgh Landing) in southwestern Tennessee, a bloody two-day battle ended with a Confederate defeat.



Courtesy, The New York Historical Society, New York City

Battle of Shiloh

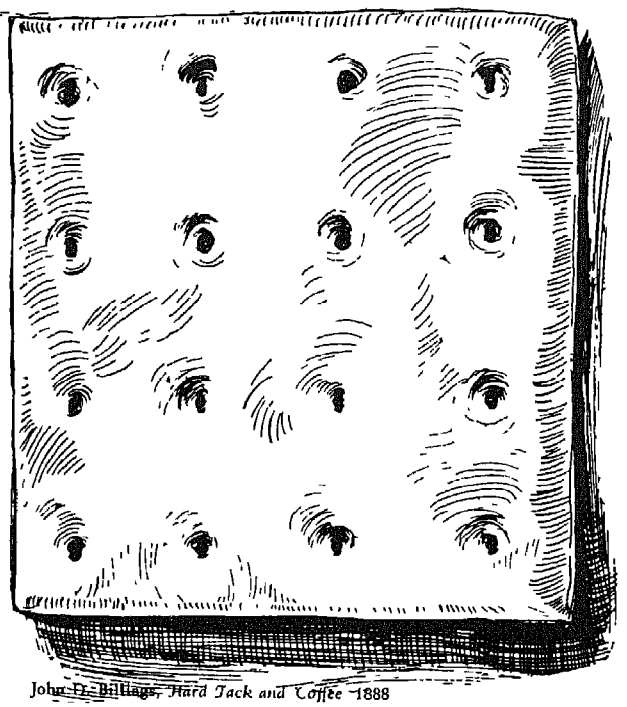
Camp Life and Prison Life



John D Billings, *Hard Tack and Coffee* 1888

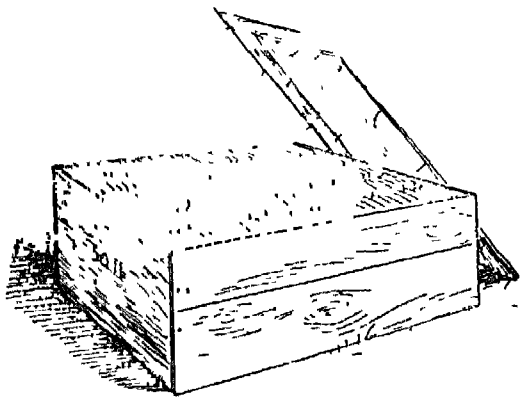
Left The camp cook

Below Hardtack, the soldiers' bread, was about three inches square and came boxed in fifty pound lots.



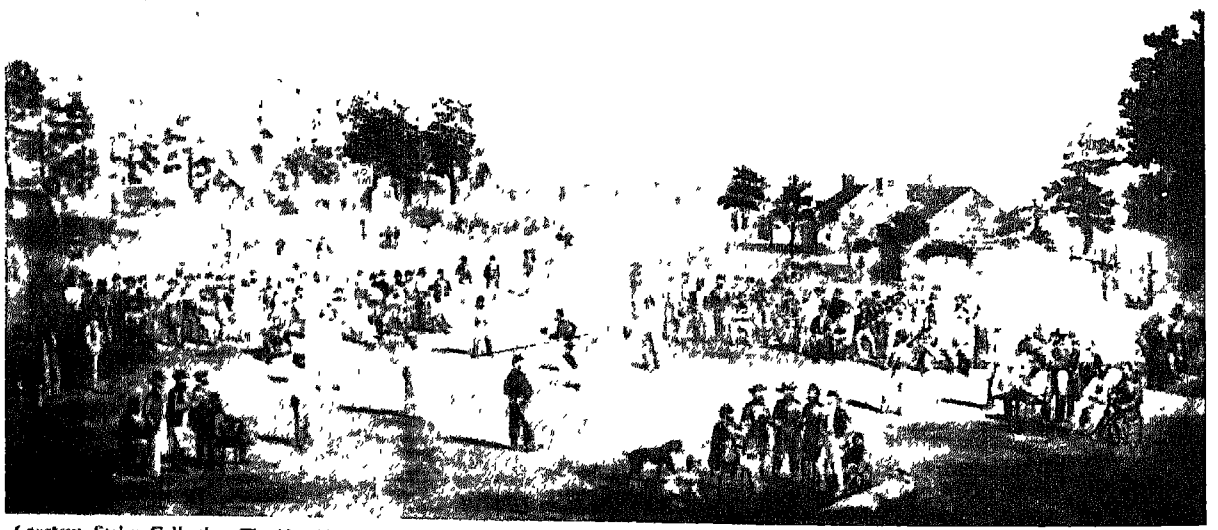
John D Billings, *Hard Tack and Coffee* 1888

Box of hardtack



John D Billings, *Hard Tack and Coffee* 1888

Below is a view of Union prisoners at Salisbury, N C , playing baseball.



Courtesy Stokes Collection, The New York Public Library

Guerrillas

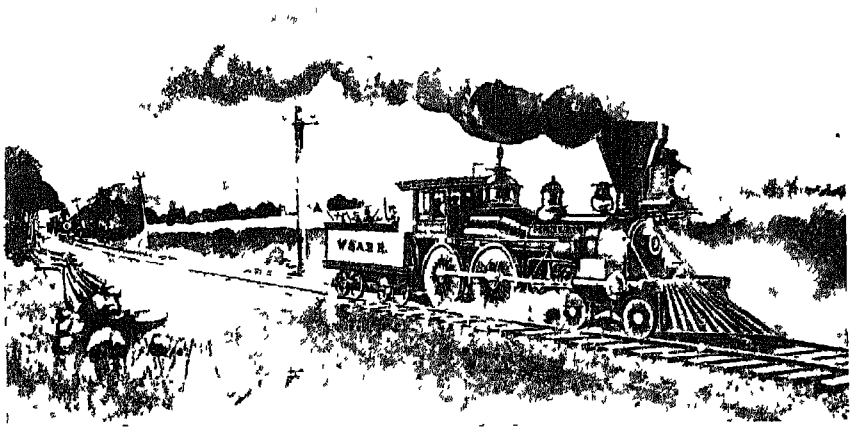
In Missouri and Arkansas, where organized war had ended, the conflict went on as shown *below*.



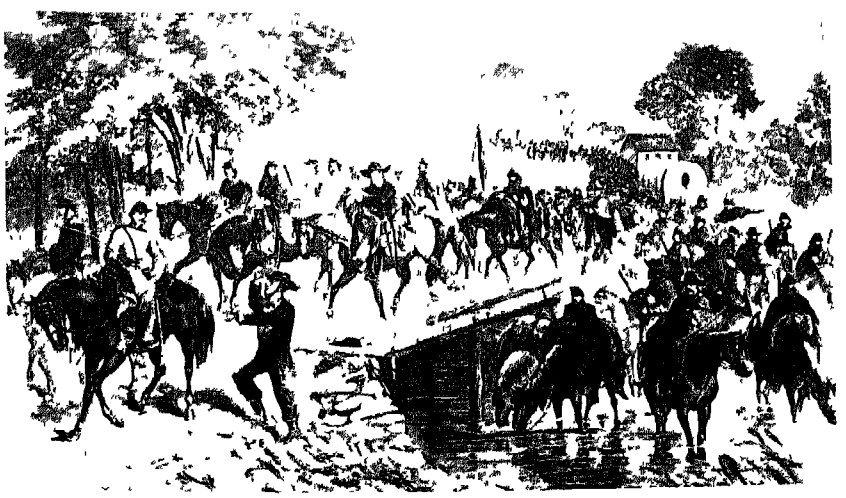
John N Edwards, *Noted Guerrillas* 1879

Sabotage

Twenty-two Union soldiers dressed as civilians slipped through the Confederate lines in April, 1862, to the railroad between Atlanta and Chattanooga There they stole an engine named the *General* and in a wild ride, pursued by Confederates on another engine, attempted to wreck bridges along the railway line. They were captured and eight of them hanged.



Courtesy, The Nashville, Chattanooga & St Louis Railway, Nashville, Tenn



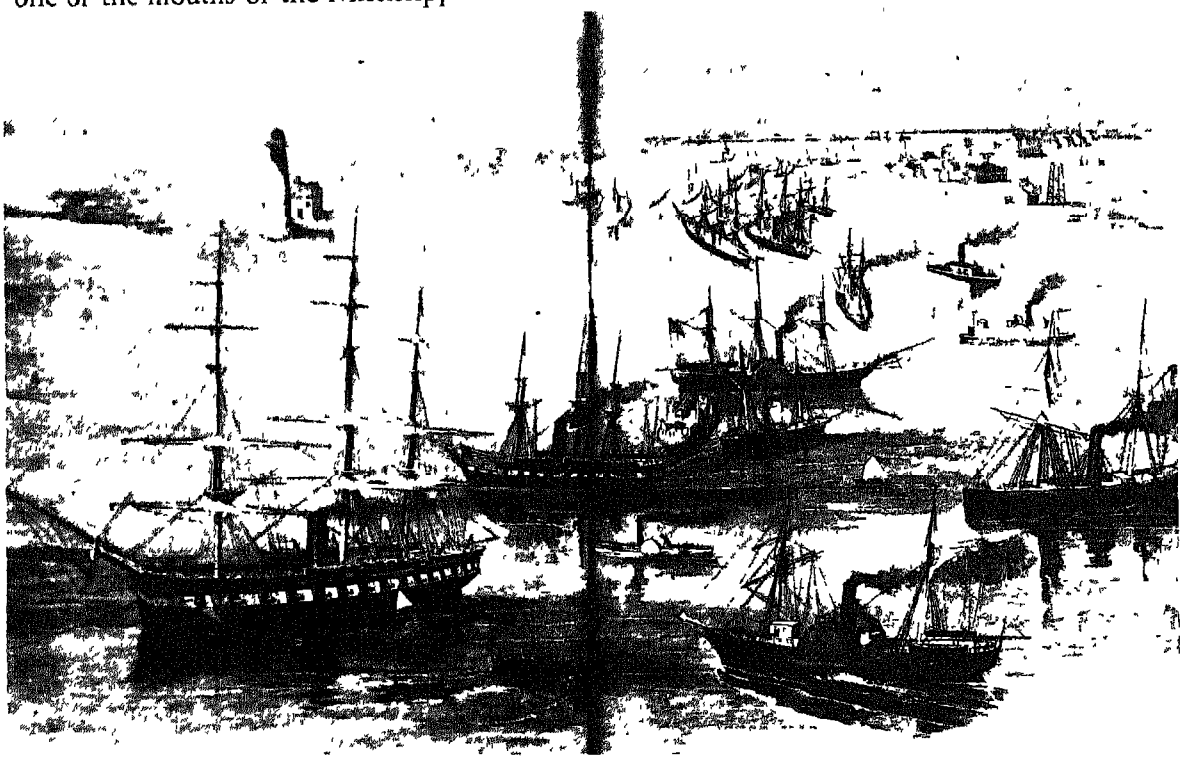
Cavalry Raids

Opposite we see "Jeb" Stuart's return from a raid into Union territory laden with boots and other spoil.

Harper's Weekly, Nov 1, 1862

The Capture of New Orleans

Below we have a view of Commander Farragut's fleet (Union) as, on Apr 17, 1862, it entered one of the mouths of the Mississippi River



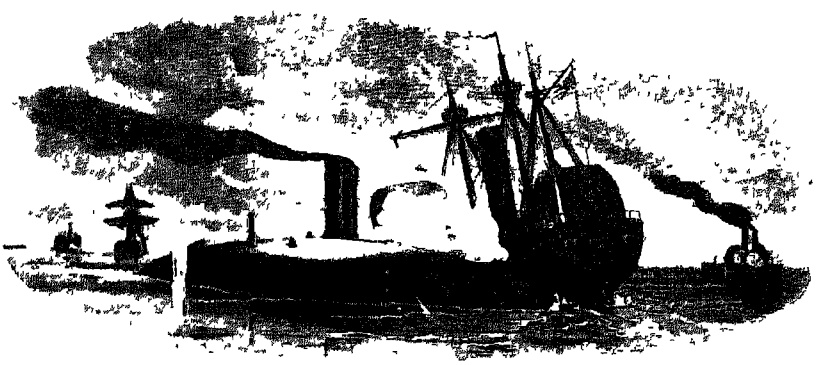
Harper's Weekly May 17, 1862



Being unable to silence the forts protecting the river, Farragut decided to run by them. A terrific naval battle ensued

Battles and Leaders of the Civil War Vol II 1887

Opposite we see the Confederate ram *Manassas* attacking a ship of Farragut's fleet. However, the Union flotilla won through, and on May 1, New Orleans was occupied by Federal troops.



Frank Leslie's Illustrated Newspaper May 24, 1862

The Peninsular Campaign

Following its defeat at Bull Run (see page 115), the Army of the Potomac had been put under the command of Gen George B. McClellan, whom we earlier met as a young captain exploring the Red River in 1852 (see Vol II, page 398) and with the Stevens survey in the following year (see page 36) The objective was Richmond, but instead of advancing directly from Washington, McClellan took his army down the Chesapeake and started his advance from Yorktown —between the York and Chickahominy Rivers



Frank Leslie's Illustrated Newspaper, May 3, 1862

The Union Advance at Yorktown, April, 1862



Slowly McClellan moved forward On May 5, at Williamsburg, some fifteen miles west of Yorktown, the Confederates made a stand, but were pushed back toward the Chickahominy River McClellan followed, and on May 31 was at Fair Oaks (or Seven Pines) about ten miles east of Richmond Here an inconclusive two days' battle was fought in which the Confederate general, Joseph E Johnston, was severely wounded Robert E Lee was put in command by Jefferson Davis

R E Lee
Courtesy Douglas Southall Freeman



Harper's Weekly, Aug 16, 1862

Battle of Fair Oaks (or Seven Pines)

Jackson Strikes

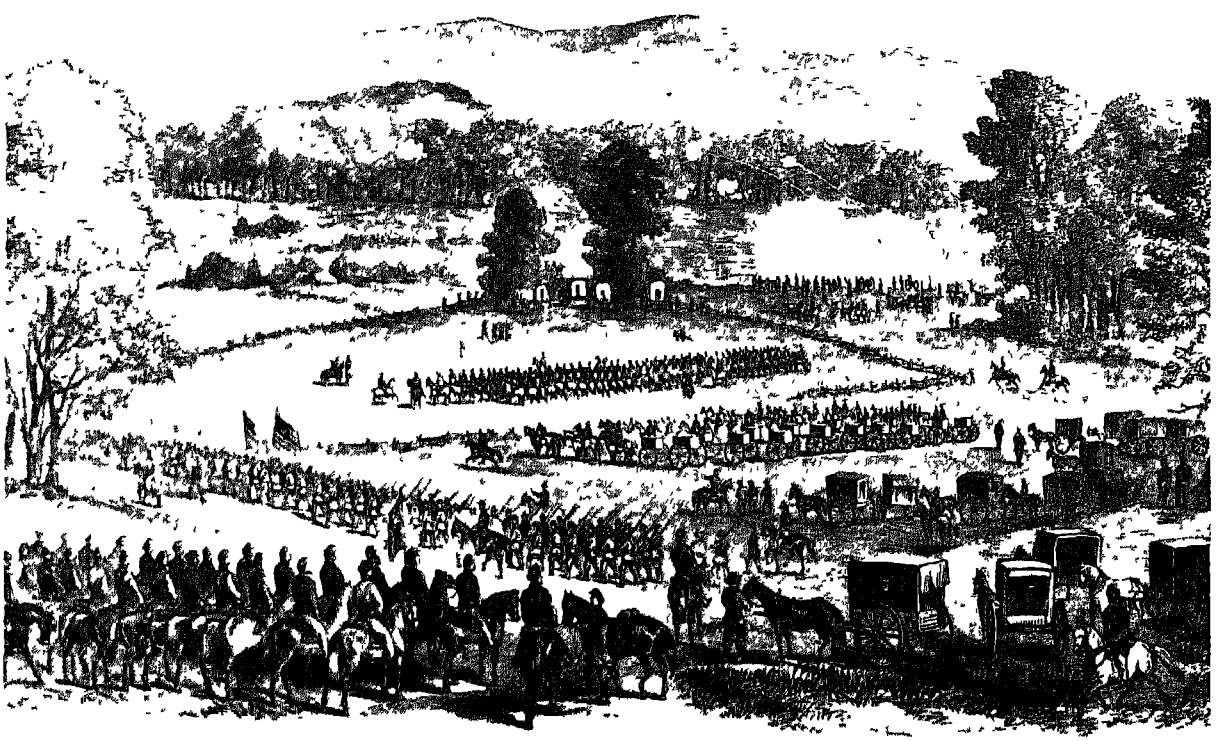
McClellan, in approaching Richmond from the east, had counted upon the support of the Navy and of that part of the Union army still in front of Washington The *Merrimack* (see page 124) had effectually blocked the James River until in May, when Norfolk was captured And the army in front of Washington was kept there through fear that "Stonewall" Jackson, operating from the Shenandoah Valley, would capture the National Capital



Harper's Weekly Apr 12, 1862

Pushing rapidly down the Valley, Jackson, on May 25, a few days before the Battle of Fair Oaks, crushed a Union army at Winchester and sent it reeling back across the Potomac

Turning rapidly back up the Valley to meet a Union force sent over the mountains from the west, Jackson, at Cross Keys on June 8 and at Port Republic on June 9, administered sound drubbings to his opponents. President Lincoln dared not leave Washington unprotected, and McClellan, in the Seven Days' Battle (see pages 132 and 133), met Lee's troops without the support he had hoped for

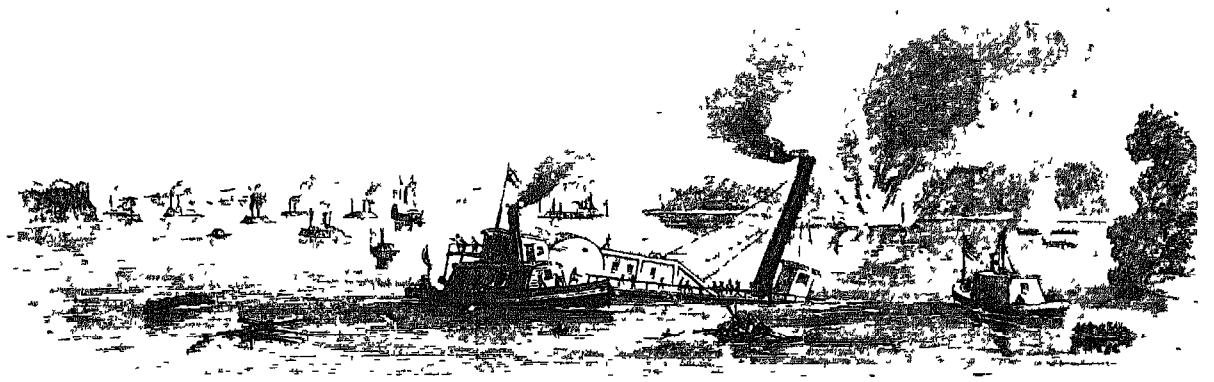


Frank Leslie's Illustrated Newspaper Jul 5, 1862

Battle of Cross Keys, June 8, 1862

Memphis Captured

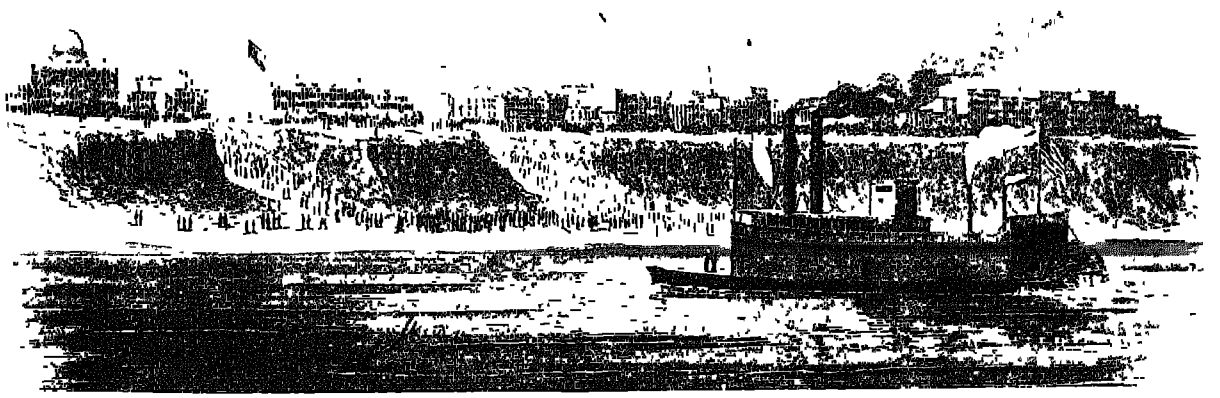
Meanwhile in the west and as a direct sequence of the victory at Shiloh (see page 125), the Union forces moved to capture Memphis, Tenn , on the Mississippi On June 6, a flotilla of ironclad gunboats appeared opposite the city The Confederate Defense Fleet promptly attacked—and was destroyed



Harper s Weekly, Jun 28, 1862

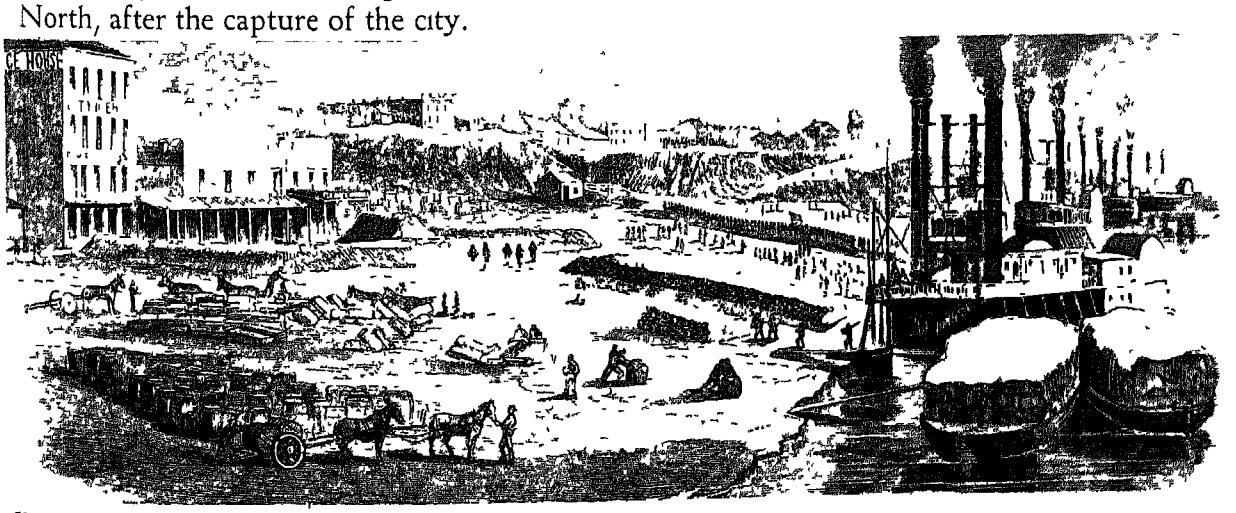
End of the Naval Engagement before Memphis, June 6, 1862

Below is a view of a Union ram approaching Memphis after the river battle. The city had no alternative to surrender



Harper s Weekly, Jun 28, 1862

Below. Sugar and cotton being hauled from their hiding places in Memphis for shipment to the North, after the capture of the city.



Harper s Weekly, Jul 5, 1862

The Seven Days' Battle

Following the Battle of Fair Oaks (see page 129), McClellan waited for re-enforcements from the troops guarding Washington against an expected attack from Jackson's army in the Shenandoah Valley (see page 130) While McClellan waited Jackson joined Lee at Richmond Then Lee struck.

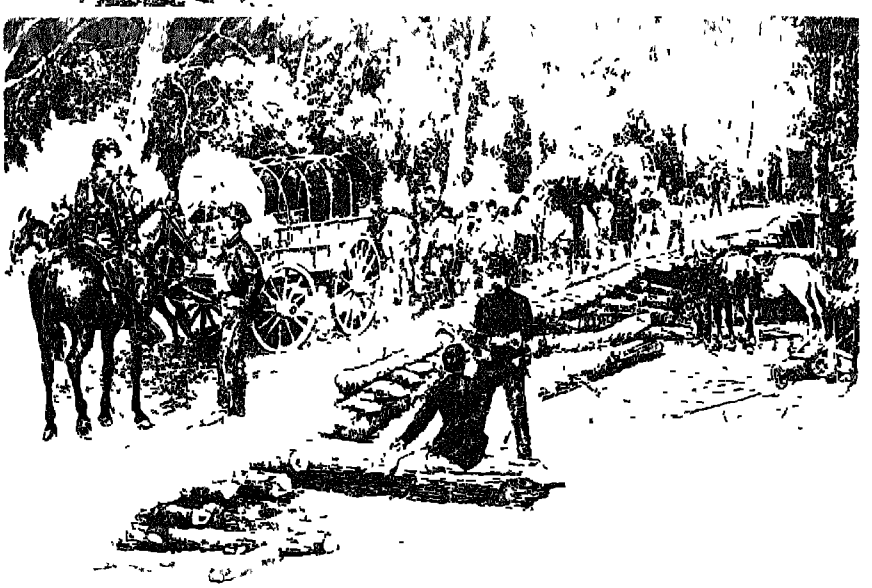
From June 25 to July 1 the battle raged. At Mechanicsville on the 26th Lee was repulsed, but at Gaines' Mill on the 27th the Confederate superiority began to tell.



Harper's Weekly Jul 19 1862

Battle of Gaines' Mill

McClellan was being forced back and realized that he must concentrate his army He decided to change his base from the Chickahominy to the James River. *Opposite* we see the Union troops crossing the Chickahominy on a corduroy (log) bridge



Battles and Leaders of the Civil War Vol II 1887

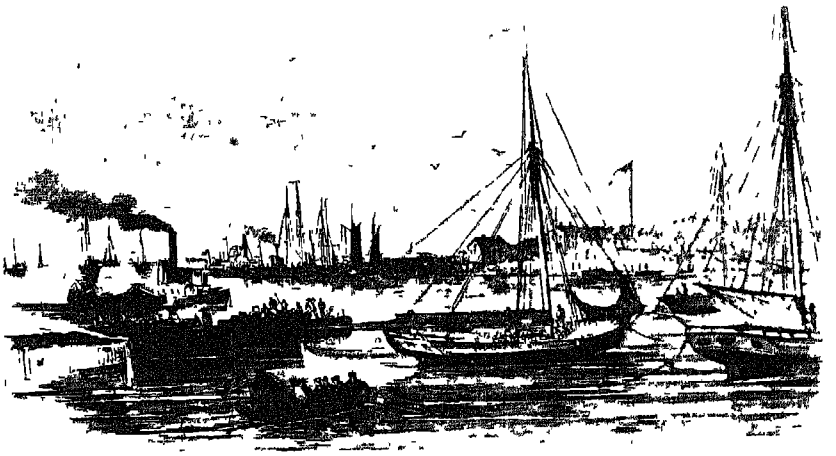
By June 29, at Savage's Station on the southern side of the Chickahominy, the Union troops were in full flight



Courtesy, The New-York Historical Society, New York City

End of the Seven Days

At Glendale on June 30 and at Malvern Hill on July 1, the Confederates were held off—and on the night of the first the Union army was safe under the guns of the Navy at Harrison's Landing, on the James River.



Right Harrison's Landing

Harpers Weekly, Jul 19, 1862



HIGHLY IMPORTANT CORRESPONDENCE.

The Re-enforcement of the Armies.

Patriotic Proposition by the Loyal States.

RESPONSE OF THE PRESIDENT.

HE CALLS FOR 300,000 MORE MEN.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, July 1, 1862.

The following correspondence between the President and the Governors of the several States will explain itself.

TO THE PRESIDENT: The undersigned, Governors of States of the Union, impressed with the belief that the citizens of the States which they respectively represent are of one accord in the hearty desire that the recent successes of the Federal arms may be followed up by measures which must insure the speedy restoration of the Union, and believing that in view of the important military movements now in progress, and the reduced condition of our effective force in the field, resulting from the ordinary and unavoidable casualties of the

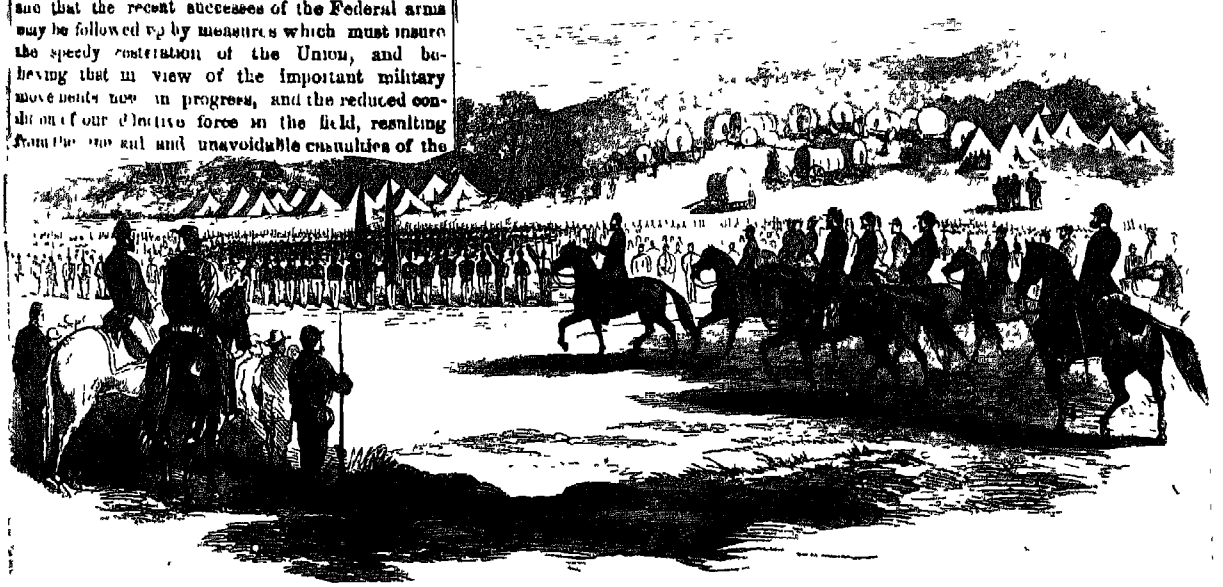
ORK, WEDNESDAY, JULY 2, 1862. PRICE TWO CENTS

Courtesy Yale University Library New Haven, Conn

A Call For Volunteers

That same day President Lincoln issued a call for additional volunteers, and a few days later he was at Harrison's Landing for a personal interview with McClellan.

Below we see the President reviewing McClellan's army



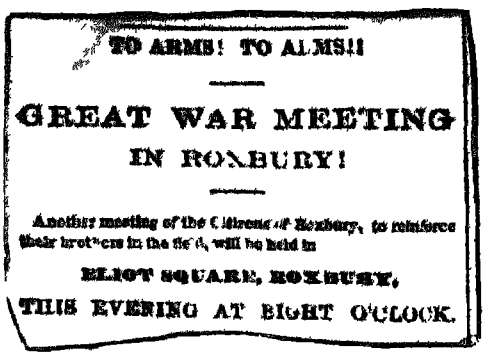
Frank Leslie's Illustrated Newspaper Aug 2, 1862

300,000 Coming

In response to Lincoln's call for volunteers, rallies and war meetings took place throughout the Northern states.



John D Billings, *Hard Tack and Coffee* 1888



TO ARMS! TO ARMS!!

GREAT WAR MEETING

IN ROXBURY!

Another meeting of the Citizens of Roxbury, to reinforce their brothers in the field, will be held in

ELIOT SQUARE, ROXBURY,

THIS EVENING AT EIGHT O'CLOCK.

Above is shown a typical "War Meeting"—with a veteran of the War of 1812 seated on the platform, and an octogenarian shouting his willingness to enlist if he "wasn't so old," while the young fellows sign up

Boston Journal Jul 30, 1862
Courtesy The New York Historical Society, New York City



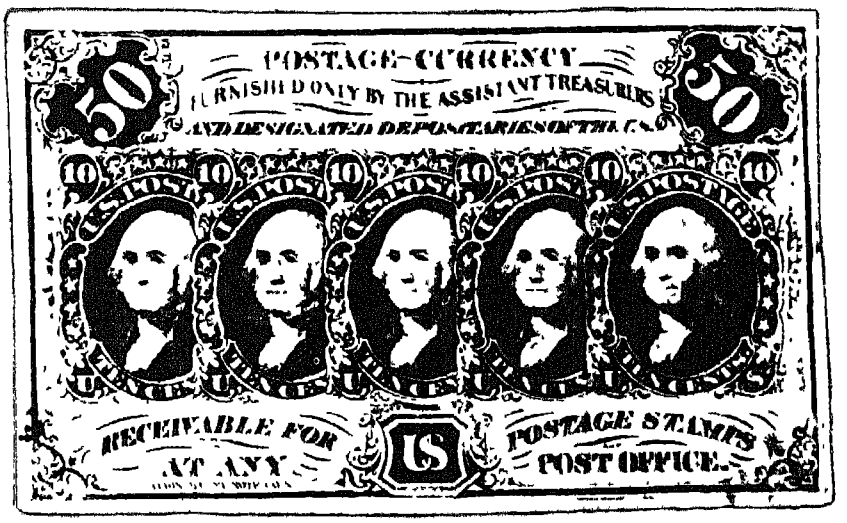
Courtesy, Stokes Collection, The New York Public Library

Above. From far away Fond du Lac, Wis., we see volunteers answering the call.

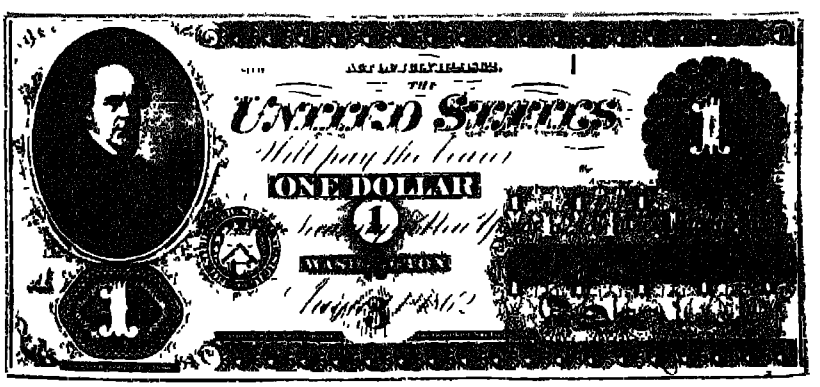
War Money

In the North, in 1862, "Greenbacks" (paper money) were made legal tender for all debts except tariff duties and interest on the public debt.

Silver coins had practically disappeared. The Treasury, without Congressional authorization, issued "Postage Currency," which supplied the need for small change.



Later (July, 1862) Congress legalized small change notes by providing for the issuance of fractional currency in denominations of 3, 5, 10, 15, 25 and 50 cents These remained the retail money of the country until the resumption of silver coinage in 1875 (see page 321).



Opposite The first dollar note issued by the United States—Series 1, Number 1, Aug 1, 1862.

The Confederacy was issuing its own notes and coins





Confederate half dollar

All illustrations on this page are by the courtesy of the Chase Bank Collection of Moneys of the World, New York The United States notes are reproduced by special permission of the Secretary of the Treasury Further reproduction, in whole or in part, is strictly prohibited

Lee Moves North

After its defeat before Richmond (see pages 129 and 132-133), the Union army was withdrawn from the peninsula—and Lee moved part of his army northward toward Washington



Near Slaughter's Mountain, north of the Rapidan River, on Aug 9, 1862, Jackson met the Union army protecting Washington and forced it back along the Orange & Alexandria Railroad

Frank Leslie's Illustrated Newspaper
Aug 30, 1862

Below A photographic view of what happened to the railroad tracks during this campaign



From a photograph by Mathew B Brady
Courtesy The National Archives, Washington, D C

Thus, having discovered that the Federal army was massing north of the Rapidan, Lee moved additional forces to that area Meanwhile "Stonewall" Jackson was making a long detour to the west to come in between the Union army and Washington

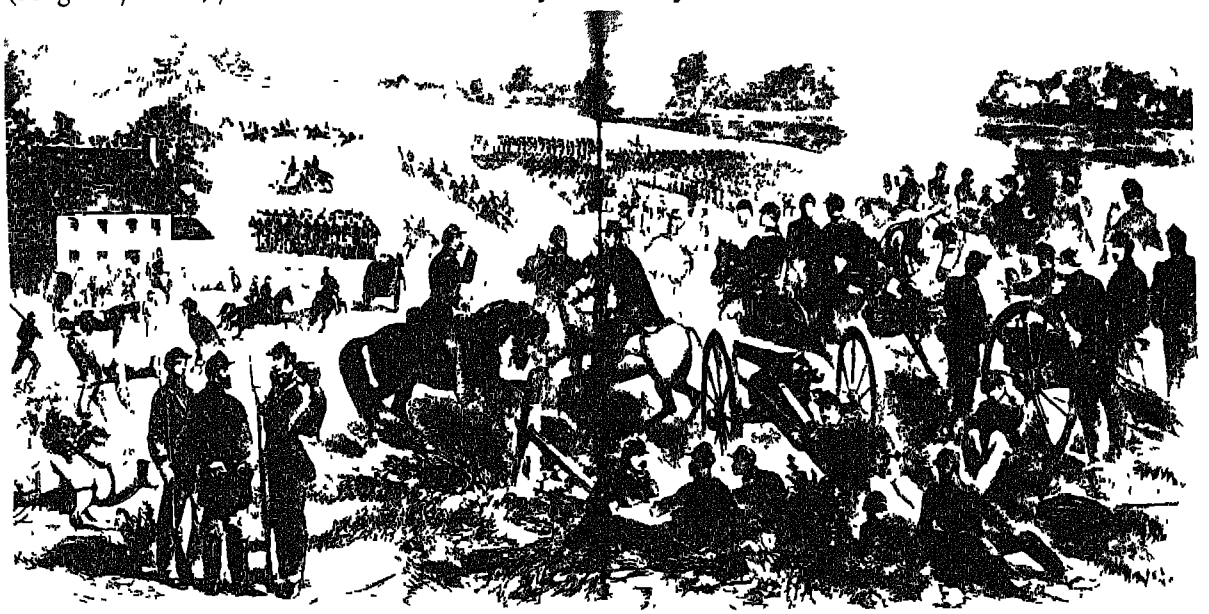


Striking the flank of the unsuspecting Union army at Manassas Junction Jackson's men found a vast depot of supplies—and reveled in unusual delicacies.

Battles and Leaders of the Civil War Vol II 1887

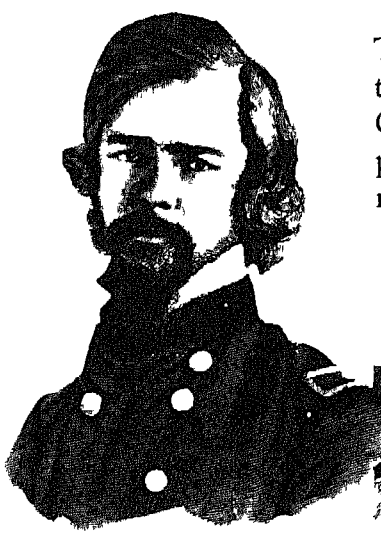
Second Bull Run

The concentration of the Confederate army, practically on the field where the Battle of Bull Run had been fought a year earlier (see page 115), brought on a Second Battle of Bull Run (Aug 30, 1862), at which the Union army was badly shattered.



Harper s Weekly, Sept 20, 1862

Battle of Second Bull Run

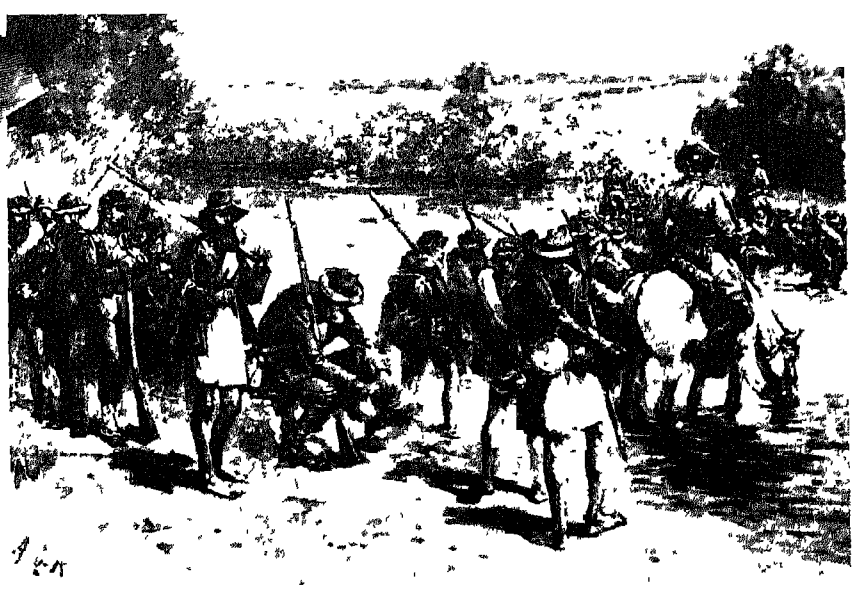


Battles and Leaders of the Civil War Vol II 1887

Gen I I Stevens

The retreating Federals were again attacked by Jackson on September 1 at Chantilly, a few miles north, but escaped in fair order One of the Union casualties was Gen. I I Stevens, whom we have previously met as the leader of the survey of the northern railroad route in 1853 (see pages 34-36)

The way was now open to the North, and Lee's troops streamed across the Potomac into Maryland, stopping to capture Harpers Ferry



Battles and Leaders of the Civil War Vol II 1887

Jackson's Troops crossing the Potomac

Antietam

While Lee's army was weakened by the absence of Jackson, who had been detached to capture Harpers Ferry, McClellan rushed upon the Confederate flank from the east Lee was forced to hurriedly concentrate his army, which he did by retreating westward through the passes of South Mountain to the village of Sharpsburg between Antietam Creek and the Potomac



Left Action on South Mountain.

Harper's Weekly Oct 25, 1862

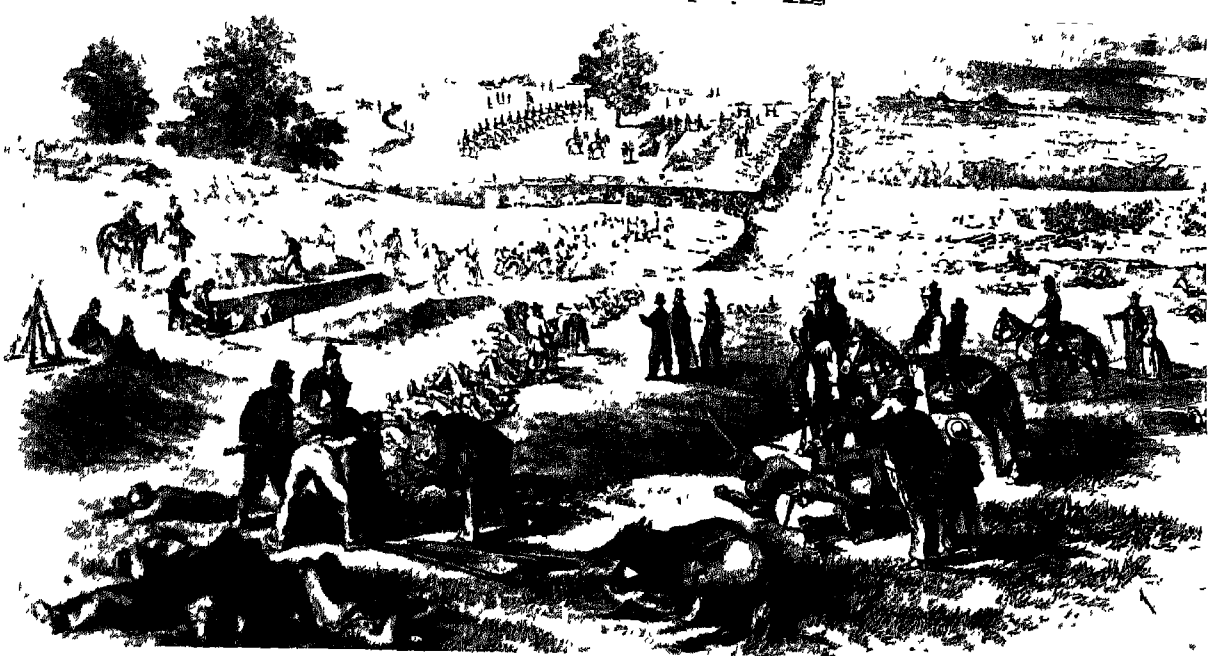
Here one of the bloodiest battles of the War was fought (Sept. 17, 1862).



Opposite is a view of the wounded being carried off the field after the battle

Harper's Weekly Oct 11, 1862

Below we see the dead being buried



Frank Leslie's Illustrated Newspaper, Oct 18, 1862

Corinth

in northeastern Mississippi, where the railroad from Memphis to Charleston crossed the railroad running northward from Mobile, had been occupied by the Federals after the Battle of Shiloh (see page 125) On October 3, a Confederate army attempted to recapture the town In the ensuing battle the casualties amounted to over 7,000 men—and the Federals held the town



Harper's Weekly Nov 1 1862



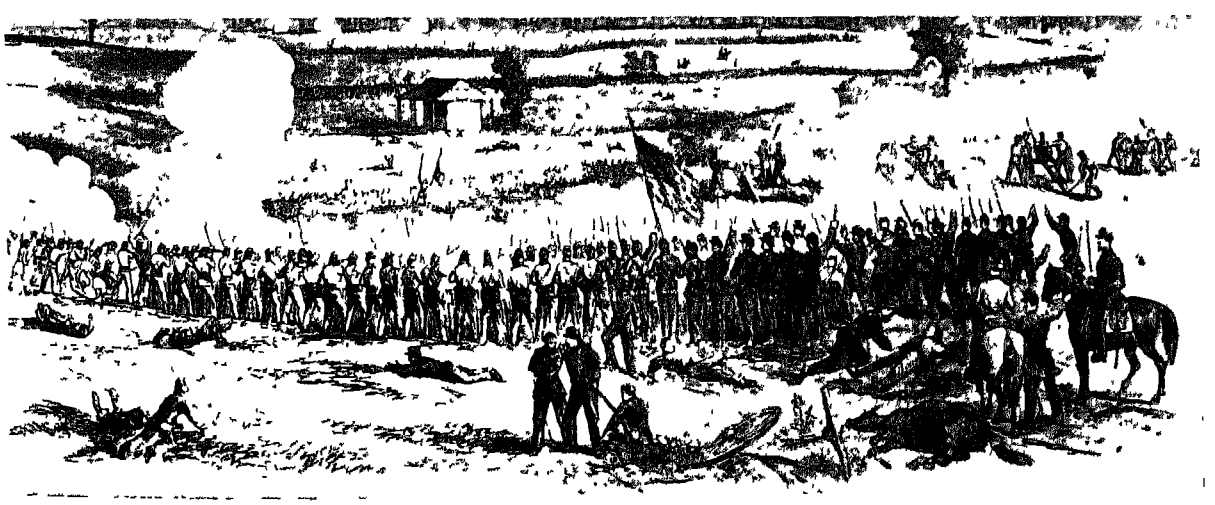
Frank Leslie's Illustrated Newspaper, Nov 15 1862

Above An incident of the Battle of Corinth.

Left After the Battle of Corinth.

The Invasion of Kentucky

The Confederates, after the Battle of Shiloh, moved northward into Kentucky, where they installed a Secession governor and for a time controlled a portion of the state The Battle of Perryville, however, on Oct 8, 1862, forced them back into Tennessee.



Harper's Weekly, Nov 1, 1862

Battle at Perryville, Ky

Fredericksburg

After Antietam (see page 138), neither Lee nor McClellan wanted another battle immediately Lee withdrew across the Potomac and moved up the Shenandoah Valley, while just over the Blue Ridge to the east the Union army paralleled Lee's movements. Then McClellan was superseded by Burnside, who turned his army down the Rappahannock directly toward Richmond—and over the Blue Ridge came Lee's army



The Illustrated London News Jan 10, 1863

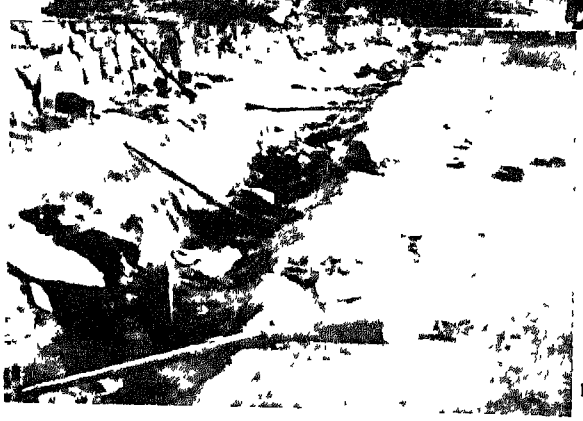
Lee's Troops coming over the Blue Ridge to the Rappahannock

When Burnside attempted to cross the Rappahannock at Fredericksburg, he found Lee already there More than 10,000 Union soldiers were killed or wounded in the effort to secure a footing on the south side of the river, and the footing was not secured



Frank Leslie's Illustrated Newspaper Dec 27, 1862

Bombardment of Fredericksburg by Federal Artillery
Dec 11, 1862



Left The price of a stone wall at Fredericksburg

From a photograph by Mathew B Brady
Courtesy The National Archives, Washington, D C

The Sioux Uprising

By the Treaty of Traverse des Sioux in 1851 (see Vol II, page 407) the Upper Sioux were restricted to a reservation along the Minnesota River in the Territory of Minnesota In 1858 Minnesota was admitted as a state and the land adjoining the Sioux Reservation began filling up with settlers

In the summer of 1862, due to the failure of the Government to pay the annuities promised to them, the Indians suddenly attacked their white neighbors, killing over four hundred before their fury subsided

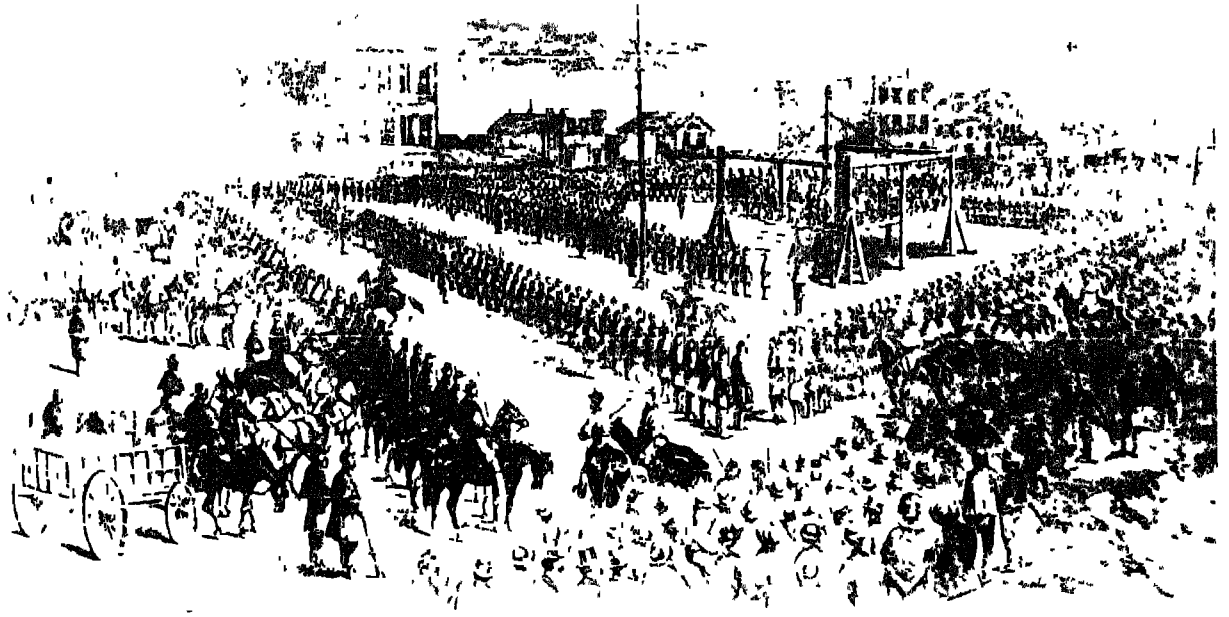


"First Blood" in Minnesota, 1862



The settlers who escaped the Indians fled eastward toward the larger towns *Opposite*, from a photograph made by one of the party, is a group of refugees camping on the prairie

On Dec 26, 1862, thirty-eight of the guilty Sioux were hanged from a single scaffold at Mankato, Minn *Below*

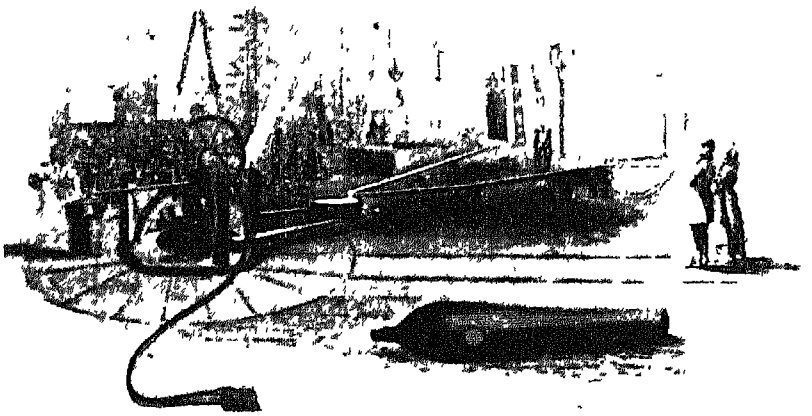


EXECUTION OF THE THIRTY-EIGHT SIOUX INDIANS.

AT MANKATO, MINNESOTA, DECEMBER 26, 1862

All illustrations on this page are by the courtesy of the Minnesota Historical Society, St Paul

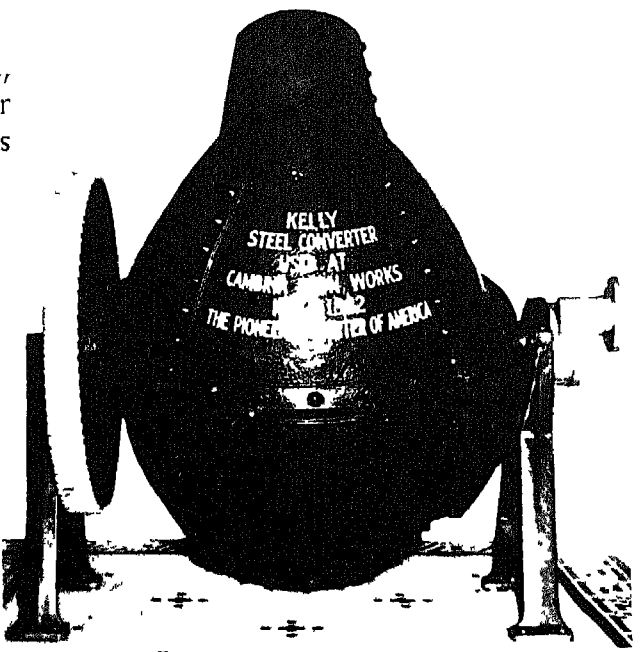
Iron and Cannon



Harper's Weekly Aug. 23, 1862

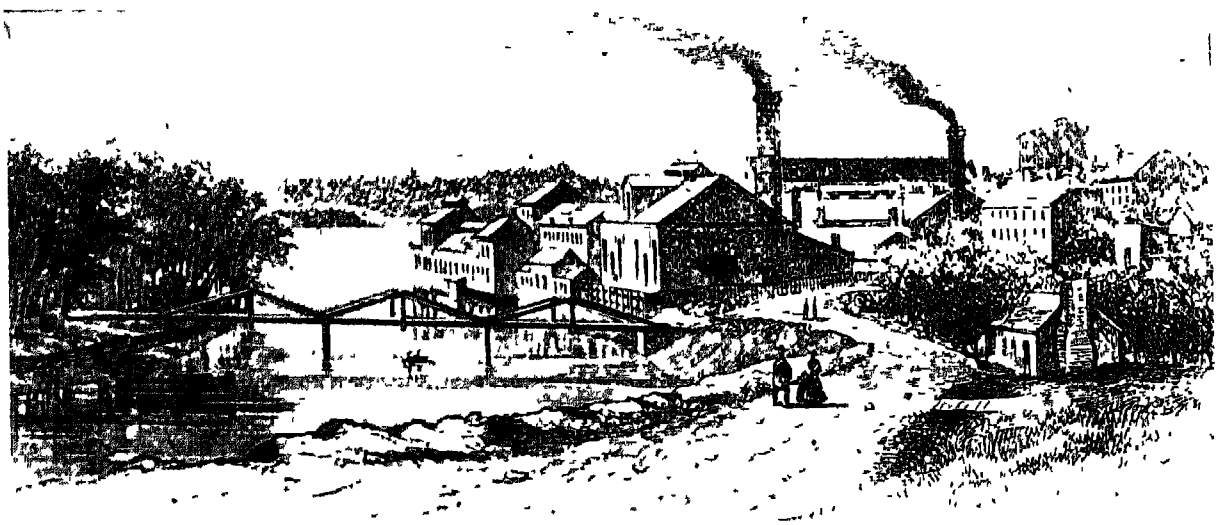
At the Fort Pitt Iron Works (*opposite*) and elsewhere in the North cannon were being cast for the Federal armies and ships

At the Cambria Iron Works, in Pennsylvania, William Kelly installed a steel converter which, together with the Bessemer process, was destined to revolutionize the iron industry



Courtesy Bethlehem Steel Company, Bethlehem, Pa.

The Tredegar Iron Works, at Richmond, Va., produced much of the armament for the Confederate armies.



THE TREDEGAR IRON WORKS, AT RICHMOND, VIRGINIA.[1]

[1] Benson J. Lossing, *Pictorial Field Book of the Civil War* Vol. II 1868

Iron Mines

The new mines on the southern shore of Lake Superior (see page 33) were contributing to the supply of iron ore

Right is a view of the Jackson Pit Mine, Upper Michigan



Courtesy The Marquette County Historical Society, Marquette, Mich



At Marquette, Mich, specially equipped docks had already been built for loading iron ore on the schooners which brought it down the lakes.

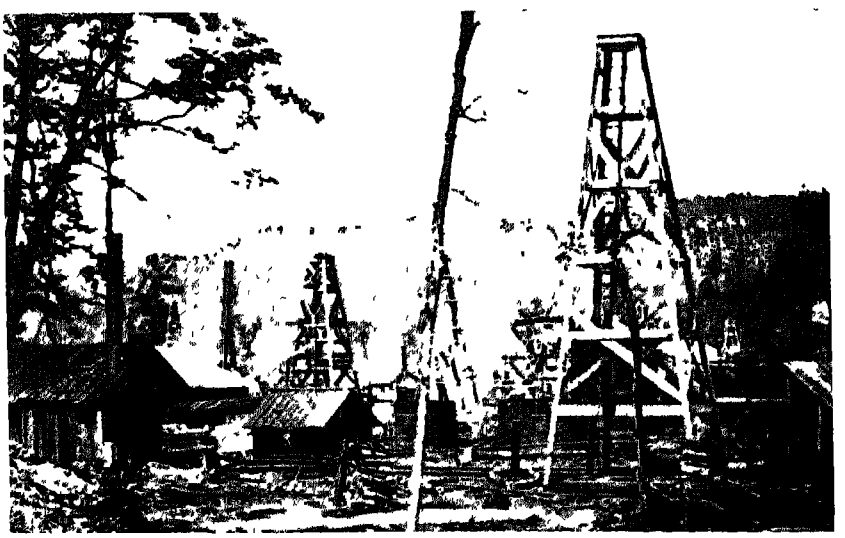
Courtesy The Marquette County Historical Society, Marquette, Mich

Oil

The existence of oil in northwestern Pennsylvania had long been known, and its value as an illuminant recognized, but the quantity which floated to the surface had been too small to be of commercial importance.

In 1858 the Seneca Oil Company employed E L Drake to drill a well in the hope of finding an underground oil reservoir On Aug 27, 1859, at a depth of sixty-nine feet, Drake's drill struck oil which flowed at the unprecedented rate of from eight to ten barrels a day

The success of the Drake well started a "rush," and by 1862 oil was taking its place as one of the great American industries



Courtesy Drake Well Memorial Park, Titusville, Pa

The Sherman Well, Oil Creek, 1862

4

EMANCIPATION TO APPOMATTOX

1863-1865

The Emancipation Proclamation

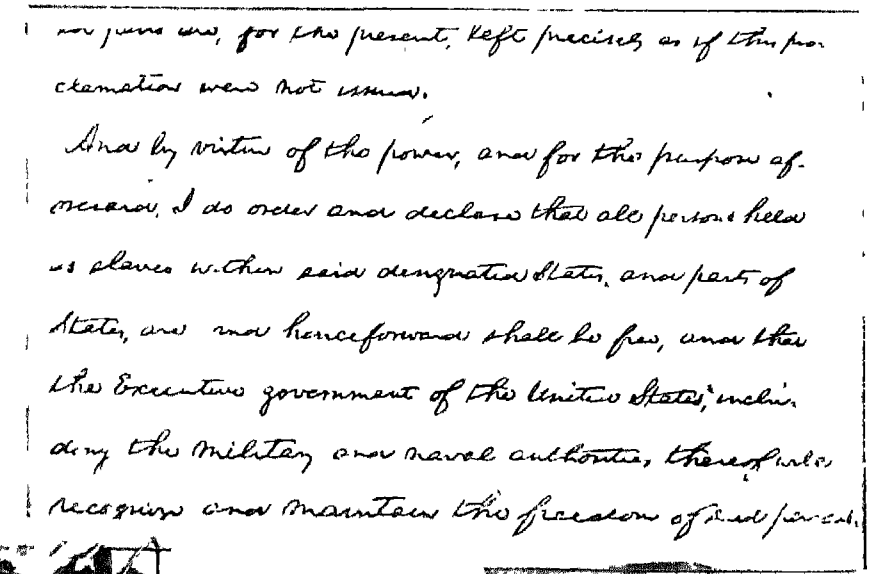
Following the Union victory at Antietam (see page 138), President Lincoln issued a preliminary emancipation proclamation stating that on Jan. 1, 1863, the slaves would be freed in states "the people whereof shall then be in rebellion against the United States." Accordingly on Jan 1, 1863, the President issued a formal Proclamation of Emancipation — which, however, did not apply to the Border States or areas occupied by the Union Army.



Left Lincoln and his Cabinet conferring on the Emancipation Proclamation

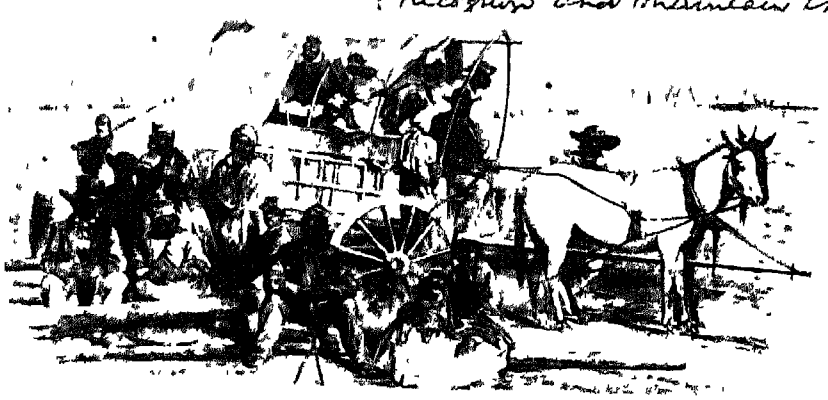
From a painting by Francis Carpenter based upon Brady photographs The original hangs in the National Capitol, Washington, D C Print by courtesy of Roy A Meredith

Right An excerpt from Lincoln's original draft of the Proclamation The reproduction is from Benson Lossing's *Field Book of The Civil War*, Vol II The original was given to the Chicago Sanitary Fair (see page 161) and offered at auction The buyer presented it to the Chicago Historical Society In the fire of 1871 (see page 254) the Society's building and contents all went up in flames



are, for the present, left precisely as if this proclamation were not issued.

And by virtue of the power, and for the purpose aforesaid, I do order and declare that all persons held as slaves within said designated States, and parts of States, are, and henceforward shall be free, and that the Executive government of the United States, including the Military and Naval authorities, thereof, will recognize and maintain the freedom of said persons.



It was not long before a considerable number of slaves began to come into the Union lines

Harper's Weekly Jan 31, 1863

Murfreesboro, Tenn.

After the battle of Perryville (see page 139), the Confederate army that had been operating in Kentucky withdrew into Tennessee, placing itself at Murfreesboro on the Nashville and Chattanooga Railroad, some thirty miles southeast of Nashville where the Union army of the Cumberland was refitting In the last days of 1862 the Union army advanced For three days the battle raged, and then the Confederates retreated southward toward Chattanooga



Courtesy The New York Historical Society, New York City

Battle of Murfreesboro, Dec 31, 1862—Jan 2, 1863

Galveston, Texas

While the Union and Confederate armies were burying the dead at Fredericksburg (see page 140) and were locked in battle at Murfreesboro (see *above*), Confederate gunboats destroyed the Federal flotilla at Galveston, and land troops captured the Federal garrison

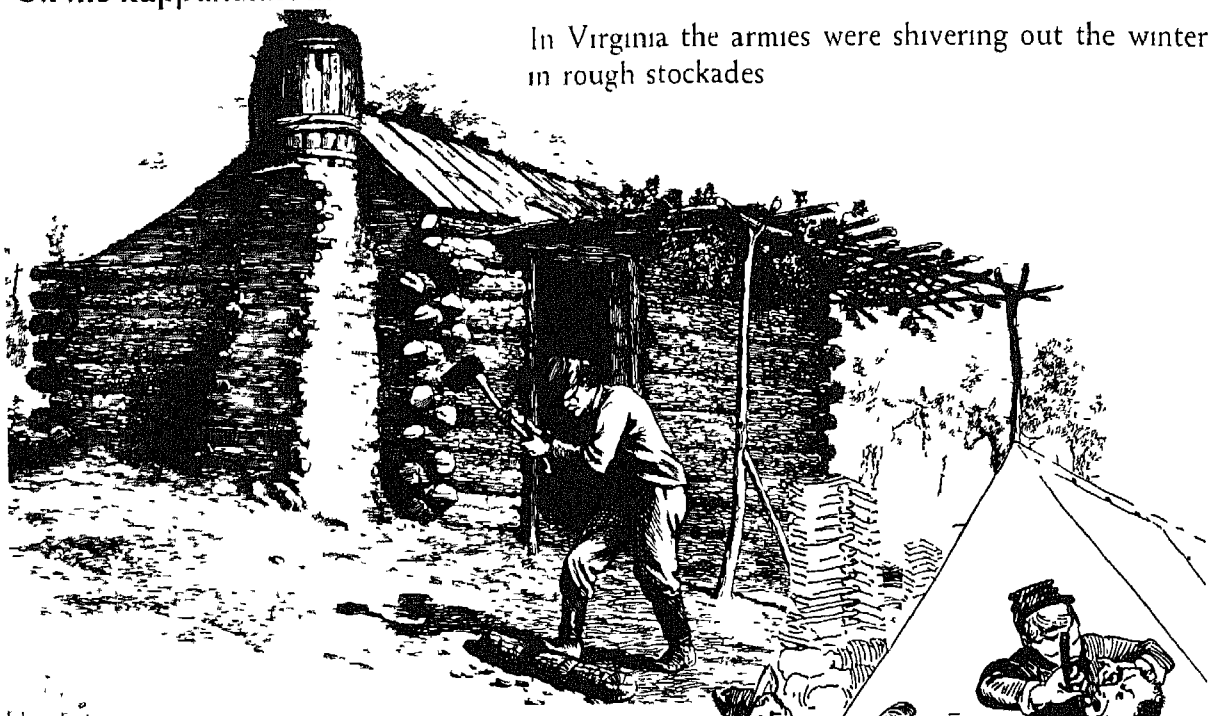


Harper's Weekly Jan 31, 1863

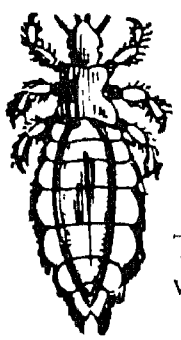
Confederate attack on Federal flotilla at Galveston, Jan 1, 1863

On the Rappahannock

In Virginia the armies were shivering out the winter in rough stockades



Edwin Forbes *Life Studies of the Great Army* 1876



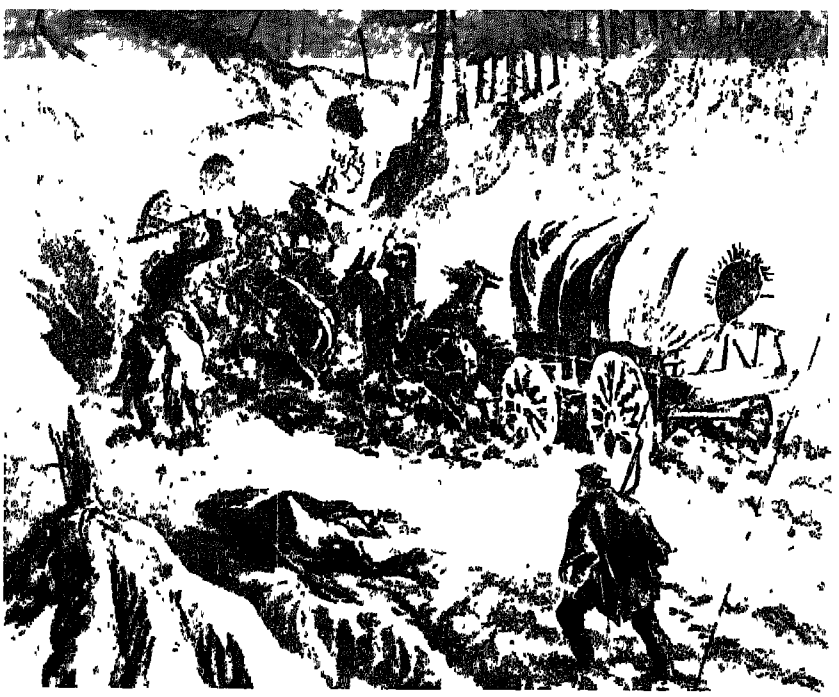
The camp barber was more to be feared than the enemy

The humble grayback worked where the barber missed

John D Billings, *Hard Tack and Coffee* 1888



John D Billings, *Hard Tack and Coffee* 1888



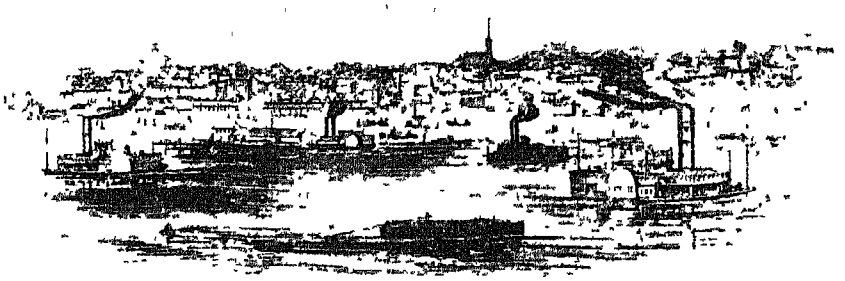
And everywhere there was mud, mud, mud.

Frank Leslie's Illustrated Newspaper, Jan 3, 1863

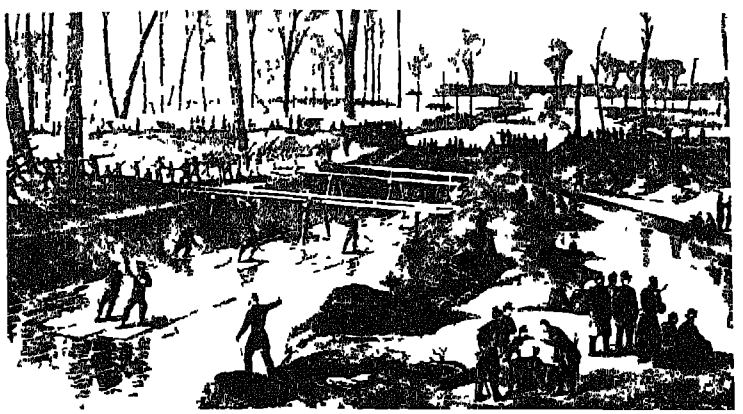
Grant Maneuvers

Vicksburg was the last great Confederate stronghold on the Mississippi For months Gen U. S. Grant had unsuccessfully been attempting its capture

Right Vicksburg, Miss , in 1862



The Southern Illustrated News Nov 8, 1862



Early in 1863, Grant moved his army to the western side of the Mississippi opposite Vicksburg. He tried unsuccessfully to cut a canal (see *opposite*) to avoid the Confederate batteries Finally, the Union gunboats ran past the batteries and Grant, recrossing the river, ravaged the country east of Vicksburg

Frank Leslie's Illustrated Newspaper Mar 28, 1863



Harper's Weekly Jun 20, 1863

Jackson, the capital of Mississippi, was sacked and burned as shown *above*



Harper's Weekly, Jun 20, 1863

Then Grant turned west. On May 16 at Champion's Hill he defeated the Confederate army (*above*) and cooped it up in Vicksburg A siege was on.

Chancellorsville



APPORTIONING COFFEE AND SUGAR.

In April, 1863, the Union army still lay on the northern side of the Rappahannock opposite Fredericksburg, Va , where it had been defeated the previous December (see page 140) South of the river lay Lee's army

John D Billings, *Hard Tack and Coffee* 1888

On April 27, the Union army began crossing the river to outflank Lee But "Stonewall" Jackson, commanding a corps of Lee's army, outflanked the Union army.



V Blada *Sketches from the Civil War in North America* 1861 62 *and* 63 1863

Above "Stonewall" Jackson leading in prayer before going into battle



In the battle that followed, known as Chancellorsville, the Union forces were badly beaten, but Lee suffered a disaster in the loss of Jackson, killed in the confusion

Among the more than 17,000 Union casualties was A W. Whipple, whom we last met leading one of the Pacific railroad surveys in 1853 (see page 38)

Left Battle of Chancellorsville, May 2-4, 1863

Harper's Weekly, May 23, 1863

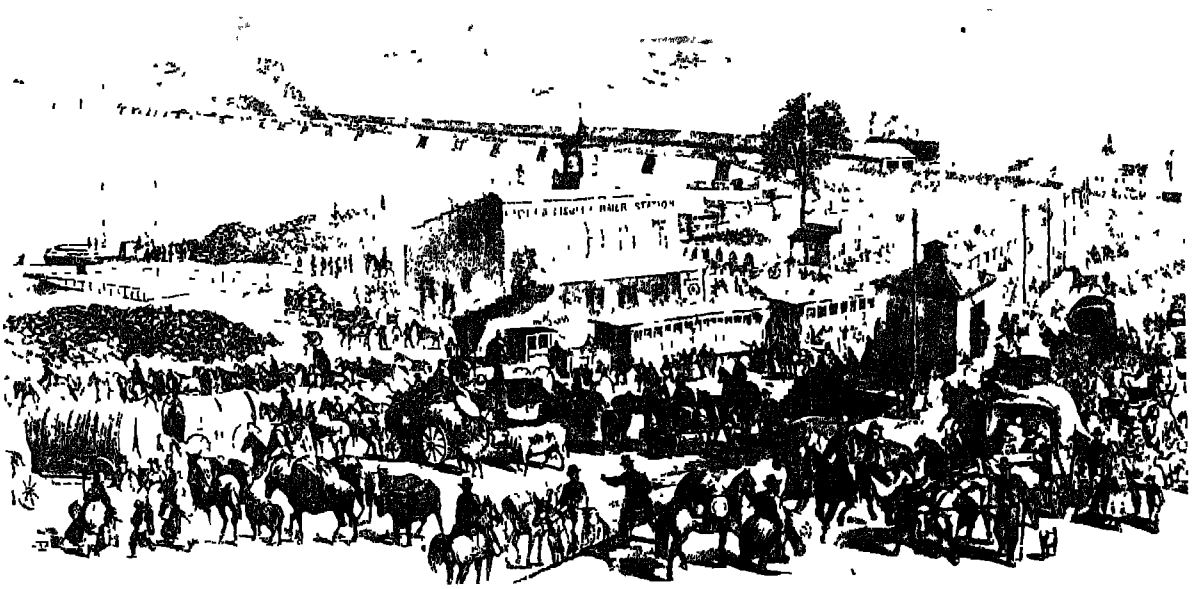
Lee Again Marches North

Following the Battle of Chancellorsville (see page 148), Lee felt strong enough to attempt another invasion of the North Marching up the Rappahannock River, he hurried his army through Chester Gap into the Shenandoah Valley, routing a Federal army at Winchester and sending a remnant hurriedly north of the Potomac.



Harper's Weekly, Jul 25, 1863

Across Maryland and into Pennsylvania went the Confederate army, spread out over a wide path but in general heading toward Harrisburg *Above* is a view of one division of Lee's army driving Federal troops out of Carlisle, Pa , fifteen miles west of Harrisburg

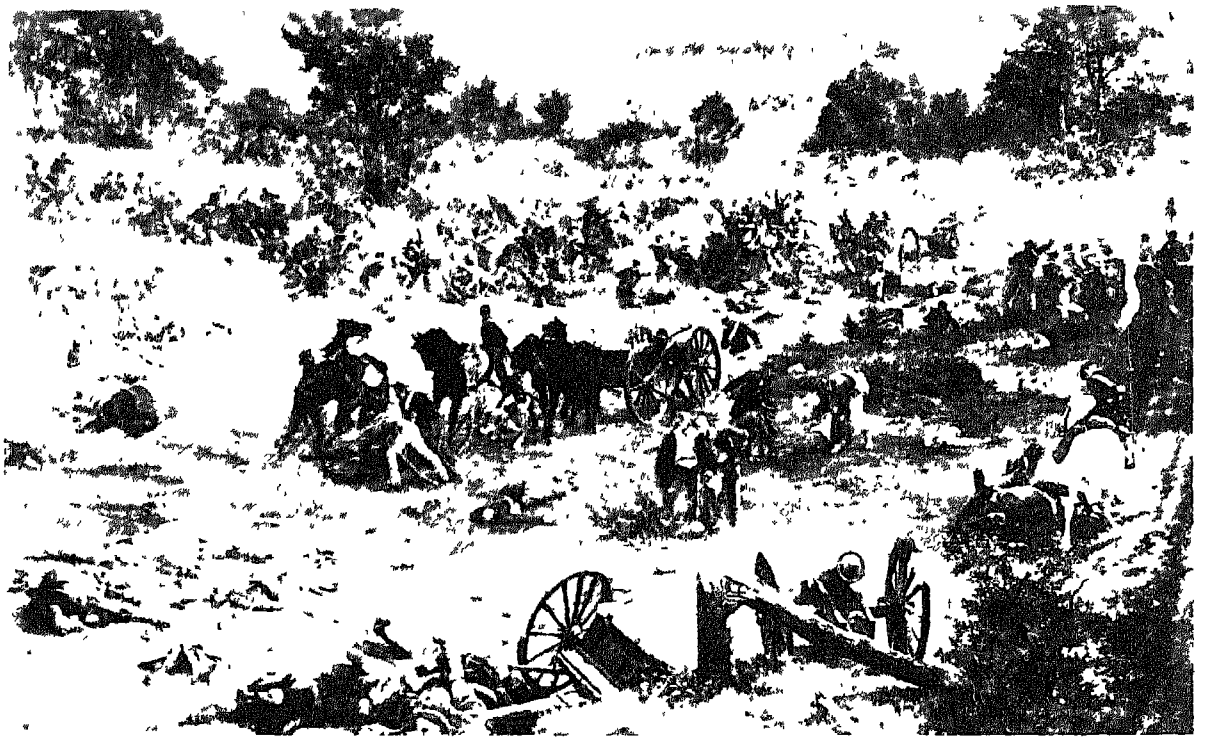


Frank Leslie's Illustrated Newspaper, Jul 18, 1863

At practically the same time another division of Lee's army was burning the railroad bridge over the Susquehanna River at Columbia, twenty-five miles southeast of Harrisburg The view *above* shows Union refugees on the eastern side of the river Across the river is the village of Wrightsville, which was in the hands of the Confederates

Gettysburg

As Lee marched northward, the Union army followed in hot pursuit At Gettysburg, in southern Pennsylvania, parts of the two armies clashed. Each side concentrated at that point, and on July 1, 1863, began what was probably the decisive battle of the War.



Pickett's Charge at Gettysburg, July 3, 1863

For two days the conflict raged without decisive result On July 3, Lee made a supreme effort to break the Union line "Pickett's Charge" failed, and Lee had no alternative but retreat



Union Reserves Meeting Pickett's Charge

On July 4, the Confederate army, with its thousands of wounded, was streaming back toward Virginia.

Both illustrations on this page are by the courtesy of the Gettysburg National Military Park, Gettysburg, Pa

Vicksburg

For six weeks the Confederate army in Vicksburg had been under siege (see page 147)..

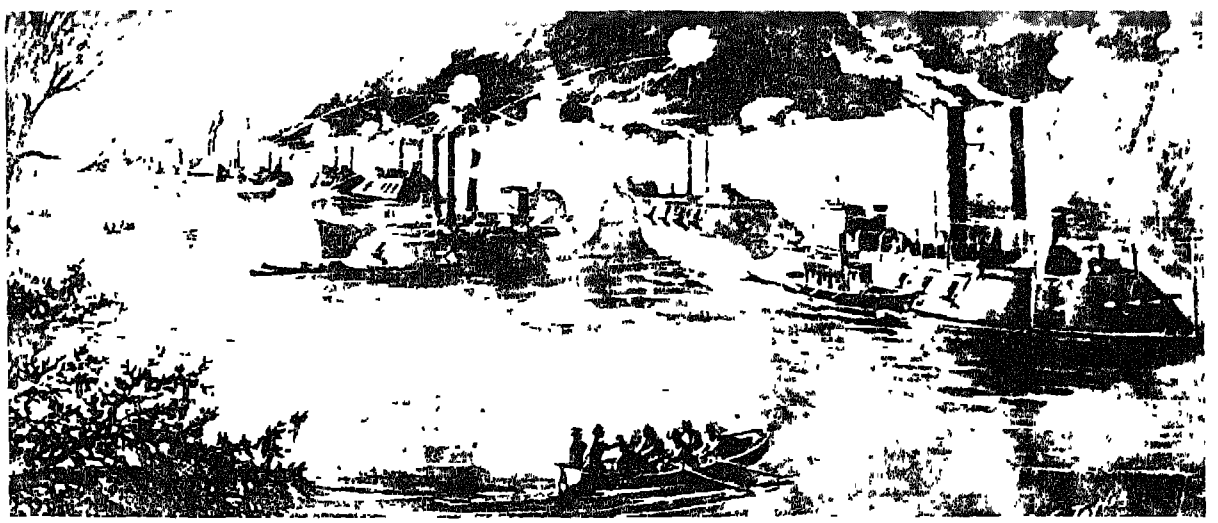
By infantry attacks and mining operations, Grant's army steadily closed in on the city

Opposite is a view of the explosion of a Union mine under one of the Confederate fortifications



Battles and Leaders of the Civil War Vol III 1888

At the same time, Commander Porter's gunboats pounded the city from the river



Ben La Bree, ed , *The Confederate Soldier in the Civil War* 1895
Courtesy The Courier Journal Job Printing Company, Louisville, Ky

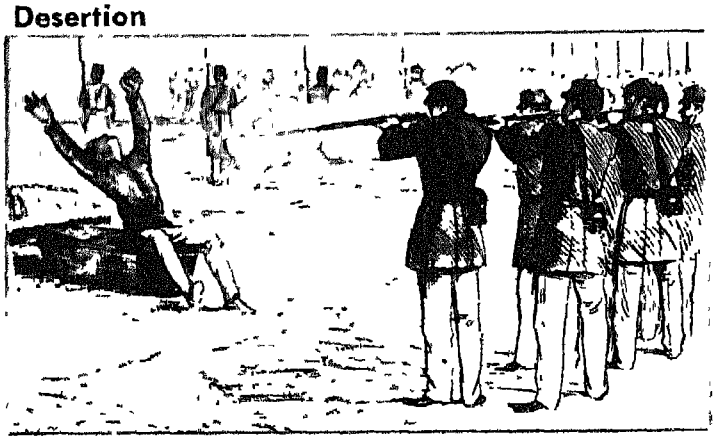
On July 4, 1863, as Lee's army was retreating from Gettysburg (see page 150), Vicksburg surrendered



Harper's Weekly, Aug 1, 1863

View of Vicksburg on the day of Surrender

Desertion



John D Billings, *Hard Tack and Coffee* 1888

In both armies desertion had increased to an alarming degree by the beginning of 1863 *Opposite* is a view of the penalty dealt out to the captured deserter

The Draft

was put into operation in the Confederate states in April, 1862 In March, 1863, the Federal Government passed a draft act including most able-bodied men between twenty and thirty-five years of age and unmarried men to forty-five By paying $300 00 or by furnishing a substitute, the draftee could obtain release



The Illustrated London News, Apr 8, 1865

Drawing Lots for the Draft



Draft Riots

Opposition to the draft resulted in outbreaks in a number of cities throughout the North In New York City a riot which began in the office where the numbers for the draft were being drawn spread to the entire city. For four days burning and looting went on despite all the city police could do Troops had to be called in to restore order

Left Destruction of the Provost Marshall's office in New York City during the draft riots of July, 1863

Frank Leslie s Illustrated Newspaper, Jul 25, 1863

Raiders

During the summer of 1863 Col John H Morgan led 2,500 Confederate cavalrymen into southern Indiana and Ohio He was finally captured, but the panic resulting from his raid kept Federal troops on the north side of the Ohio who might otherwise have been in Tennessee (see page 157)



Harper's Pictorial History of the Great Rebellion Vol II 1868

Above, Morgan's Raiders



Capt John S Mosby, Confederate ranger, operated in northern Virginia and adjacent Maryland His objectives were Federal supply trains and depots. *Opposite* is a view of his men destroying a sutler's train

Harper's Weekly Sept 5, 1863

Guerrillas

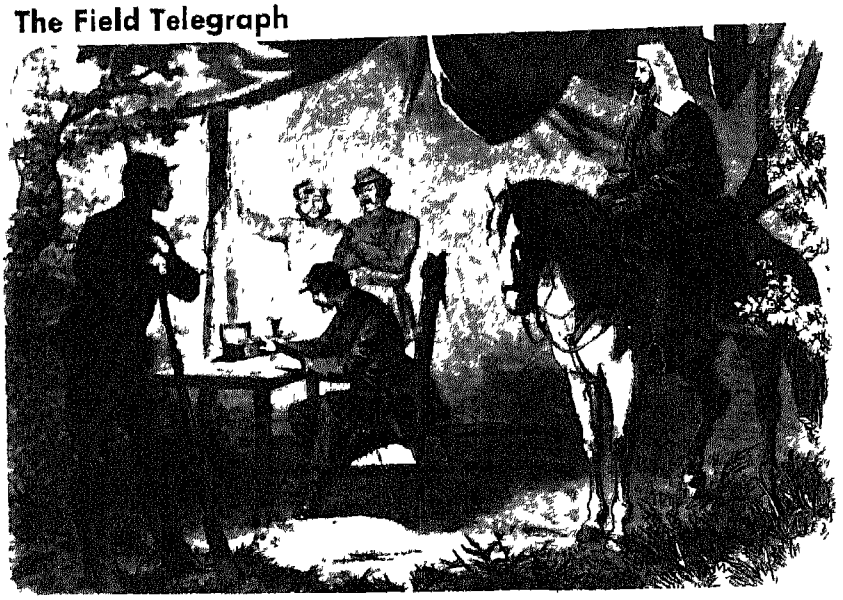
On Aug 21, 1863, a band of guerrillas or "bushwhackers" under William C Quantrill raided Lawrence, Kans , storm center of the first mutterings of the War (see pages 43-45). More than 140 people were killed and most of the town was burned



Ruins of Lawrence after Quantrill Raid

Harper's Weekly, Sept 19, 1863

The Field Telegraph



Hastily strung up telegraph wires kept the respective commanders in constant touch with Washington or Richmond—and with other parts of the battlefields under their control

Opposite A field operator at the key, while a mounted courier waits

Frank Leslie's Illustrated Newspaper Jul 6, 1861

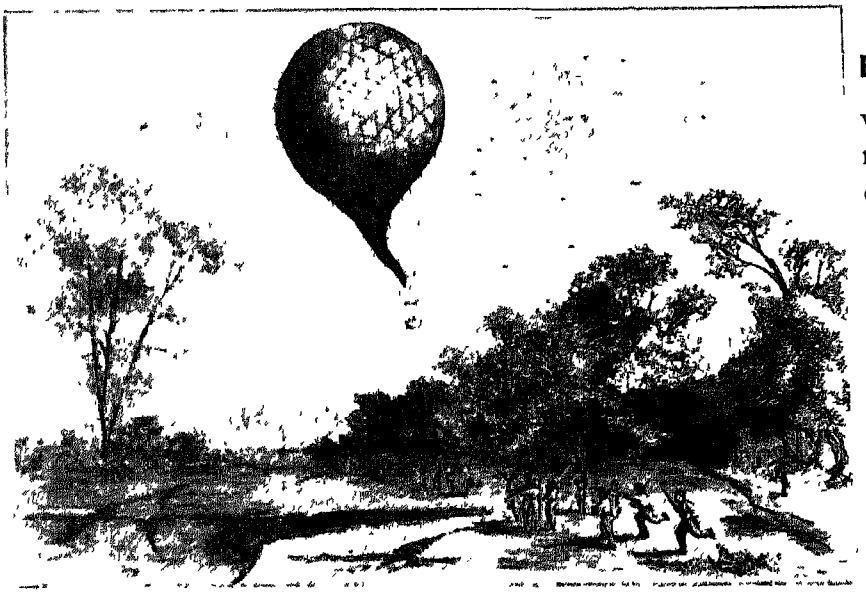
Right, Setting up a telegraph line during an action.



Harper's Weekly Jan 24, 1863

Balloons

were used for reconnaissance as shown *opposite*

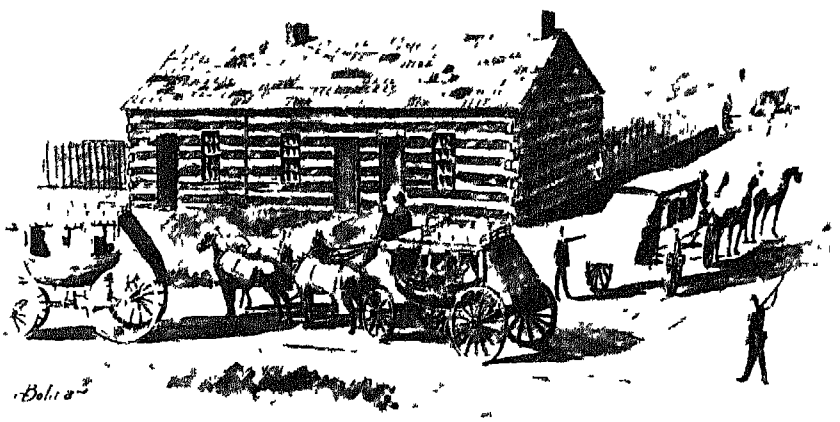


Frank Leslie's Illustrated Newspaper Aug 31, 1861

West of Atchison

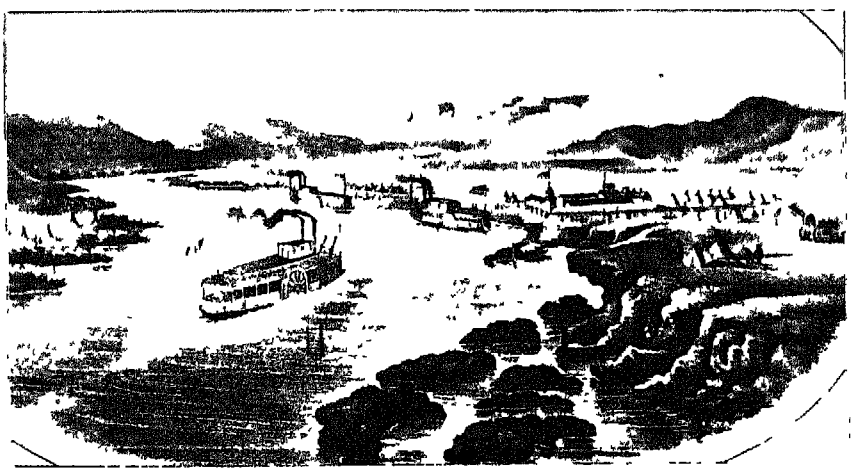
With the outbreak of the War, the Southern Overland Mail (see page 72) was moved to the central route From Atchison, Kans , on the Missouri River, the stages carried mail and passengers westward through Fort Kearny to Denver, Salt Lake and San Francisco.

Opposite Overland Stage Station at Fort Kearny in 1863



Courtesy, United States Signal Corps, Washington, D C

In the Northwest Capt John Mullan, who had been with Stevens' survey in 1853 (see pages 34-36), was building a government wagon road It ran from Fort Benton, at the head of navigation on the Missouri River, six hundred miles westward to Walla Walla in Washington Territory.



Left Fort Benton, where the Mullan Road started.

Capt John Mullan, *Report On The Construction Of A Military Road From Fort Walla Walla To Fort Benton* 1863

Coeur d'Alene Mission, established by Father DeSmet in 1842 in presentday Idaho, was on the line of the new road

In 1863 gold was discovered in the mountains south of the Mullan Road at a place first called Alder Gulch but shortly renamed Virginia City — but not to be confused with Virginia City, Nev

As a result of the discovery of gold, a great sprawling new territory known as Idaho was created—partly out of Washington Territory on the west and partly out of Dakota and Nebraska Territories on the east and south

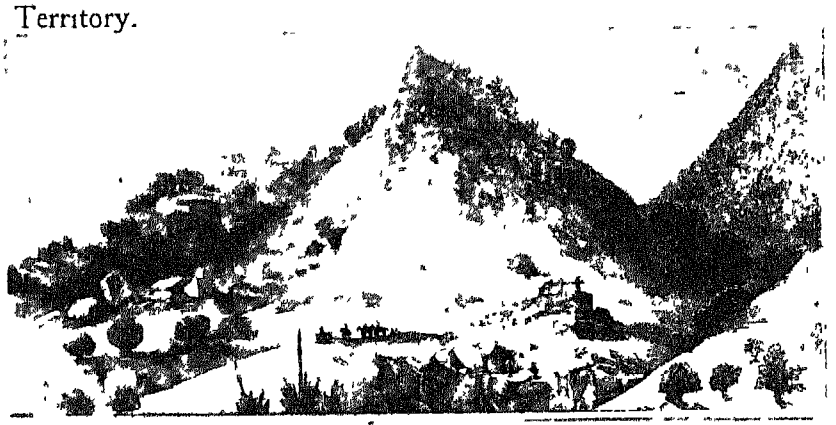


COEUR D'ALÊNE MISSION IN THE ROCKY MOUNTAINS

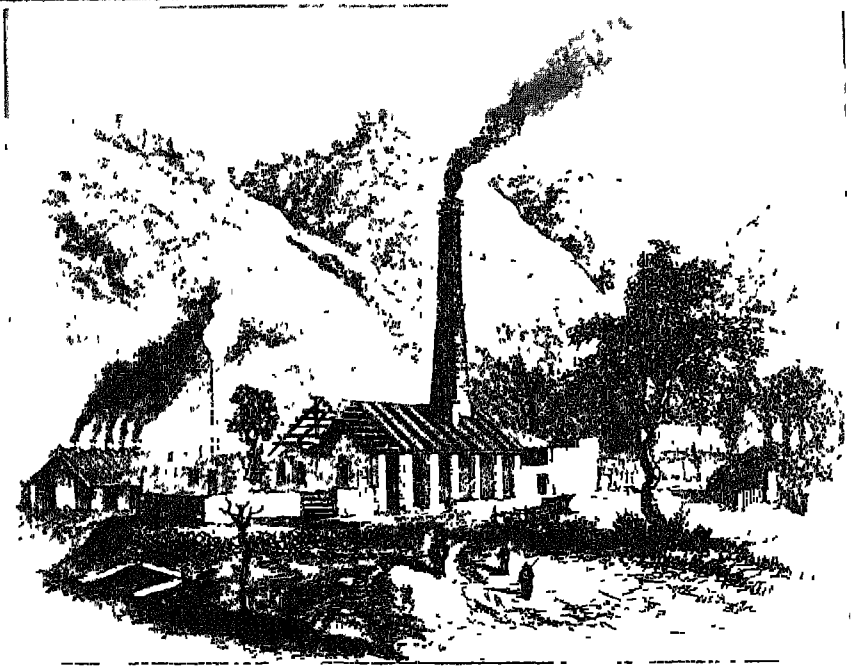
Capt John Mullan, *Report On The Construction Of A Military Road From Fort Walla Walla to Fort Benton* 1863

Arizona

In the southwest divided loyalties together with the discovery of silver deposits brought another new territory into being in 1863—the western half of New Mexico being organized as Arizona Territory.



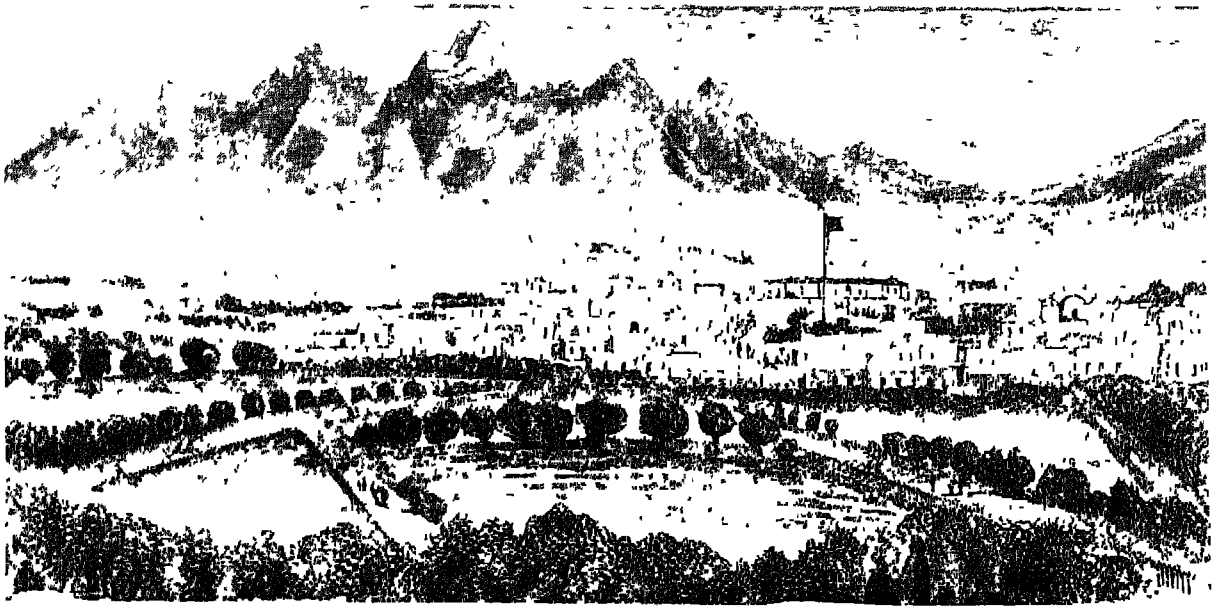
Left Silver Mines in the Santa Rita Mountains



Right. Headquarters and offices of the Mowry Silver Mine.

Below. Tucson, Ariz.

All illustrations on this page are from John Ross Browne, *Adventures in the Apache Country* 1869



Chattanooga Campaign

It will be recalled that after the battle at Murfreesboro, the Confederate army in Tennessee fell back toward Chattanooga (see page 145) Reinforced by troops released at Vicksburg, the Union army now approached Chattanooga From Virginia Lee sent Gen. Longstreet and his corps to reinforce the Confederates

On Chickamauga Creek, a few miles southeast of Chattanooga, the battle raged for two days (Sept 19-20, 1863) The Union army was defeated and driven into Chattanooga

Opposite is a view of Federal cavalry attempting to burn a bridge during the opening skirmishes



From *Mountain Campaigns of Georgia* 1886

Courtesy The Nashville, Chattanooga & St Louis Railway, Nashville, Tenn

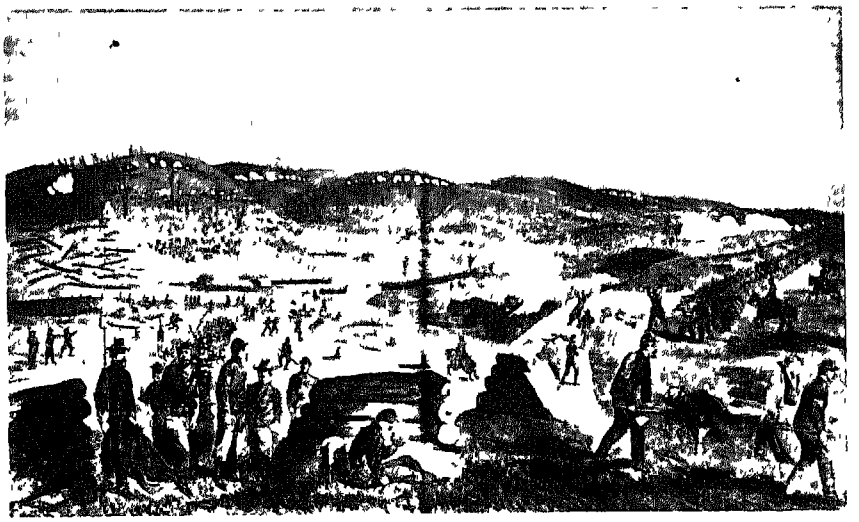


Battles and Leaders of the Civil War Vol III 1888

The Union army was again reinforced, with Grant himself in command At the same time the Confederates were weakened by the recently arrived Longstreet being sent to Knoxville (see page 158).

Above Chattanooga from Lookout Mountain

At Lookout Mountain (November 24) and Missionary Ridge (November 25) the Federals won substantial victories. The Confederates were pushed back to Ringgold, Ga —fifteen miles southeast of Chattanooga on the railroad running to Atlanta

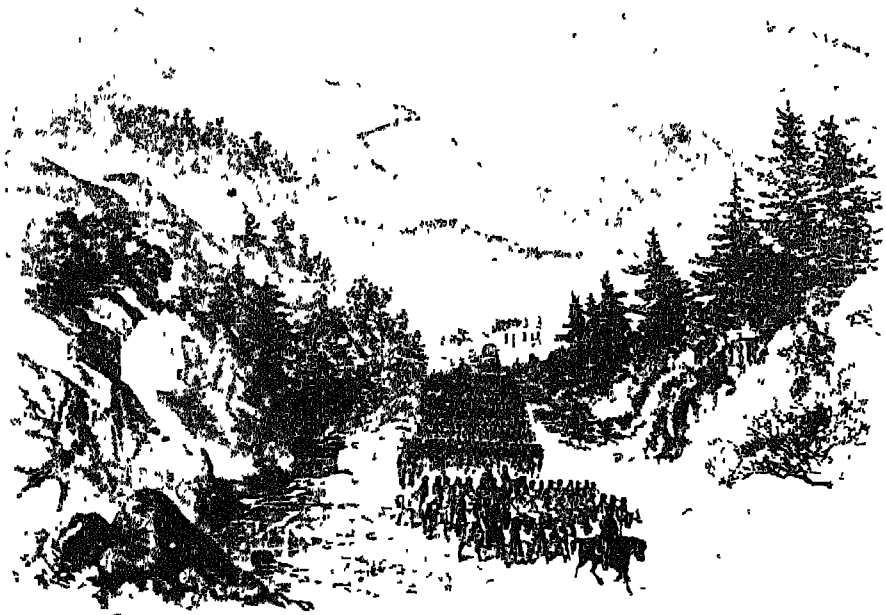


Harper's Weekly, Dec 19, 1863

Battle of Missionary Ridge, Nov 25, 1863

Knoxville

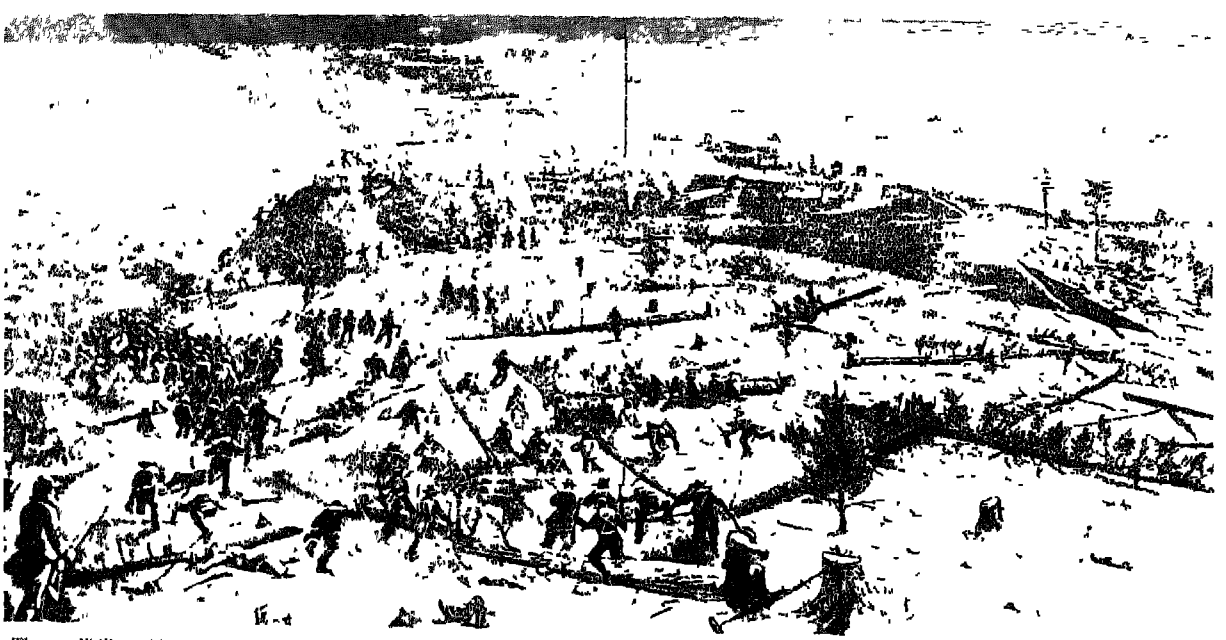
At the same time the Union army was approaching Chattanooga from the west, another Union force, then in Kentucky, was ordered into eastern Tennessee—partly to cut the Confederate supply lines, partly to protect Union sympathizers and perhaps to aid at Chattanooga Easily occupying Knoxville and clearing Cumberland Gap in its rear, this army turned south toward Chattanooga.



Harper's Weekly Oct 10, 1863

Cumberland Gap

To oppose these troops, Longstreet was detached at a critical moment from the Confederate army before Chattanooga. A few miles south of Knoxville he met the Federals and forced them back to the town where they took cover in a temporary fortification known as Fort Sanders While Longstreet unsuccessfully besieged the Federals at Knoxville, the Confederates were defeated at Chattanooga (see page 157).



Thomas William Humes, *Loyal Mountaineers of Tennessee* 1888

Longstreet's Assault on Fort Sanders

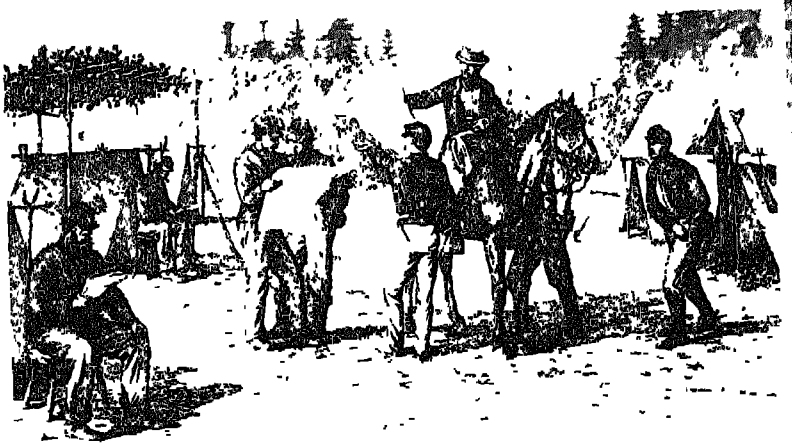
And Meanwhile

on the comparatively quiet fields of Virginia, reveille started the morning for the weary boys



From a painting by William L. Sheppard
Courtesy The Confederate Museum, Richmond, Va

Newspapers broke the monotony of camp life

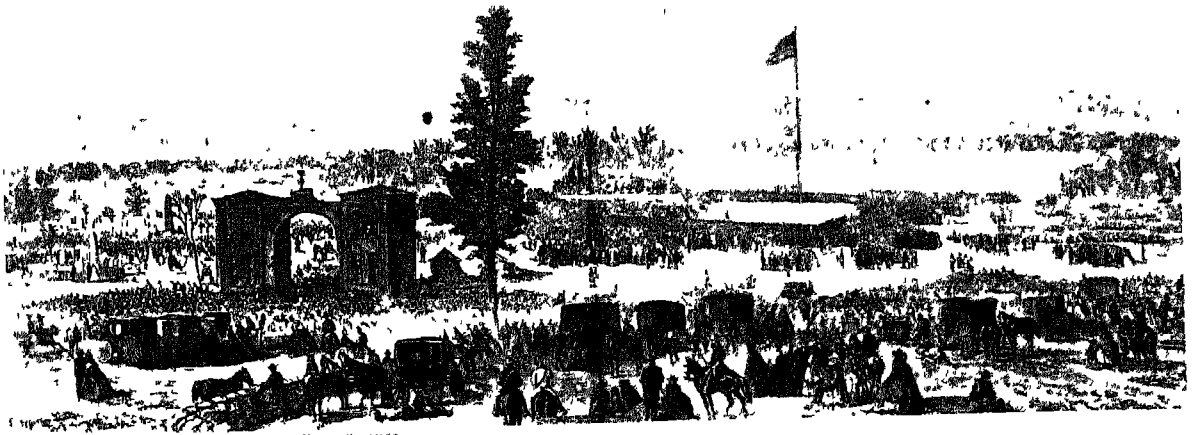


Edwin Forbes, *Life Studies of the Great Army* 1876

Burial squads found gruesome work on former battlefields



Frank Leslie's Illustrated Newspaper Nov 14, 1863



Frank Leslie's Illustrated Newspaper Dec 5, 1863

At the Gettysburg battlefield President Lincoln dedicated a national cemetery to the high resolve "that government of the people, by the people, and for the people, shall not perish from the earth"—and the crowd applauded without enthusiasm.

Prisoners of War

The winter was dreary enough in camp, but far worse in the military prisons



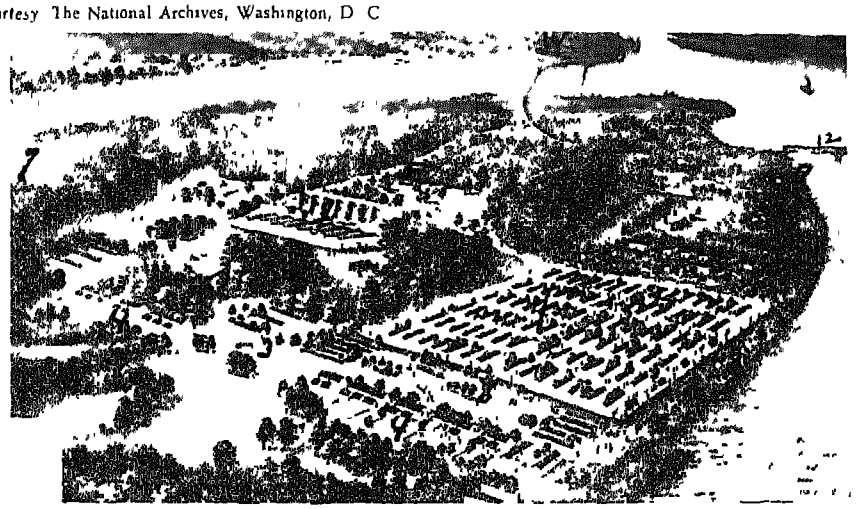
From a photograph by Mathew B Brady Courtesy The National Archives, Washington, D C

By the end of the War there were about 200,000 Confederates confined in Northern military prisons and about the same number of Union soldiers confined in Southern military prisons

Left Libby Prison at Richmond—used primarily for captured Union officers The building was crowded and provisions were scarce

At the Northern military prison situated on Rock Island in the Mississippi River, more than three hundred Confederate prisoners died in a single month Insufficient food and clothing was the standard charge which the Southerners made against the Northern prisons.

Right Rock Island Military Prison



Lafayette Rogan, *Diary Of A Confederate Prisoner* 1864
Courtesy Illinois State Historical Library, Springfield

Andersonville Prison, in southwestern Georgia, became a favorite "atrocity" story in Northern propaganda However, the sudden influx of great numbers of prisoners, together with the breakdown of supplies due to Sherman's invasion, were more responsible for the bad conditions than any intentional neglect



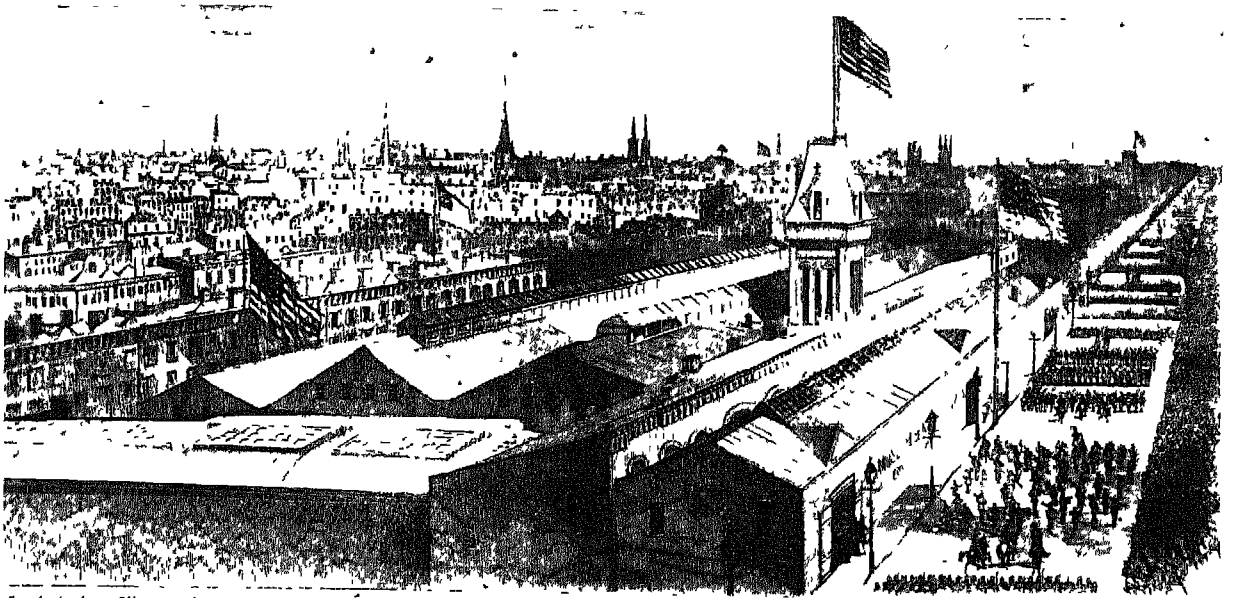
Ambrose Spencer, *A Narrative of Andersonville* 1866

Andersonville Prison

The Sanitary Commission

had been created by the United States Government in 1861 for the care of sick and wounded Union soldiers and dependent families of soldiers Its work was supported by private contributions and more particularly by Sanitary Fairs.

Below The opening of the Metropolitan Sanitary Fair in New York in 1864

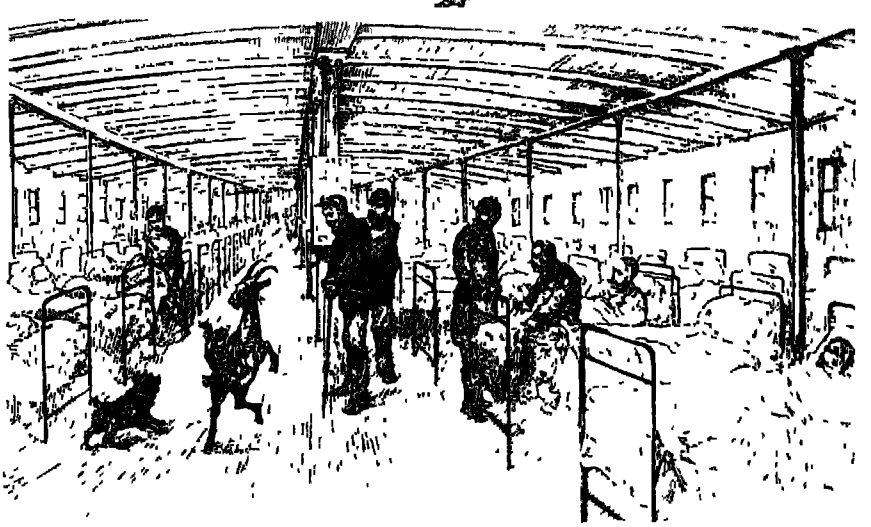


Frank Leslie's Illustrated Newspaper Apr 16, 1864



Left. The New England Kitchen at the Brooklyn Sanitary Fair in 1864

Frank Leslie's Illustrated Newspaper, Mar 12, 1864

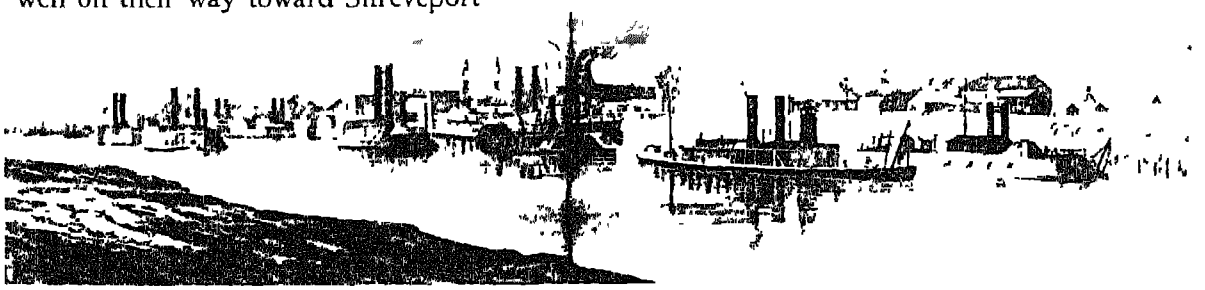


Right A Mississippi River Hospital Ship

Battles and Leaders of the Civil War Vol IV 1888

The Red River Campaign

Missouri, Arkansas, and most of Louisiana had been subjugated by the Union armies; the Mississippi ran "unvexed to the sea," but up the Red River in northern Louisiana there was still unconquered Confederate territory Early in 1864 a Union force of troops and gunboats started up the river. *Below* is a view of the gunboats as they reached Alexandria, seemingly well on their way toward Shreveport



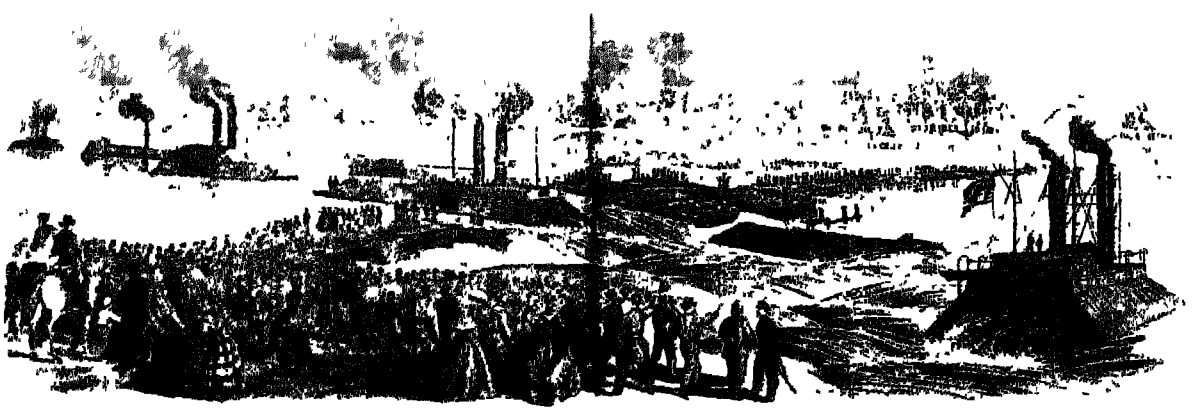
Frank Leslie s Illustrated Newspaper Apr 30 1864

The boats grounded and the army started on alone At Sabine Cross Roads (or Mansfield) a Confederate army met the oncoming Federals, defeated them, and forced them back.



Frank Leslie s Illustrated Newspaper May 7, 1864

Then arose another difficulty The gunboats could not retreat, for they were stuck in the mud. However, by building dams with open channels (see *below*), the boats were finally worked down the river—but the campaign was a dismal failure.



Frank Leslie s Illustrated Newspaper Jul 16, 1864

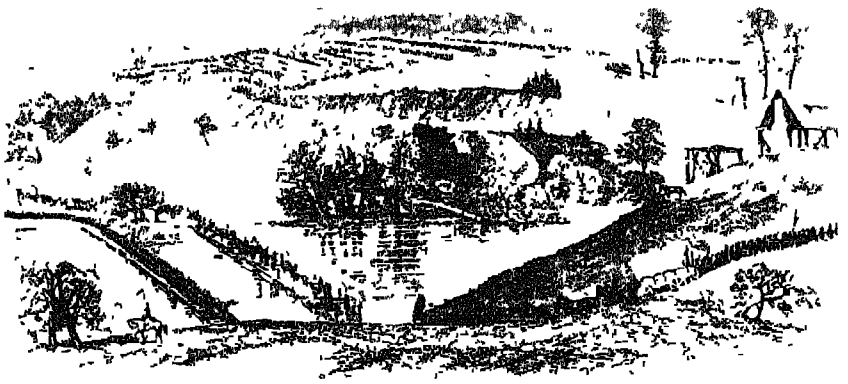
Grant Crosses the Rapidan

Success at Vicksburg and at Chattanooga had made Gen U S. Grant the man of the hour On Mar 9, 1864, he was commissioned Lieutenant-General in command of all the Union armies. Leaving Gen. W T. Sherman to continue the attack in Georgia (see page 157), Grant established his headquarters at Culpepper, Va , north of the Rapidan River. South of that river lay the Confederate Army of Northern Virginia under Gen. R E. Lee Grant had 116,000 men well fed and well equipped, Lee had 64,000 half-starved men with weak horses and with dwindling supplies



Right Gen U S Grant

Battles and Leaders of the Civil War Vol IV 1888



Frank Leslie's Illustrated Newspaper, May 28, 1864

Grant Crossing the Rapidan

On May 4, Grant's army began crossing the Rapidan and moving into an area appropriately named The Wilderness, close to where the Battle of Chancellorsville had taken place a year before (see page 148).

Promptly Lee was in front of the Union army For three days from May 5 to May 7, in a tangle of scrub trees and burning underbrush, the two armies fought Then Grant sideslipped around Lee's right to Spotsylvania—some miles nearer Richmond—where the battle raged even more fiercely



The Wilderness

Battles and Leaders of the Civil War Vol IV 1888

Closing In On Richmond



Frank Leslie's Illustrated Newspaper
Jul 2, 1864

As the main Union army approached Richmond from the Rapidan, another was taking position on the James River to the southeast of the city. *Left* is a view of their encampment.

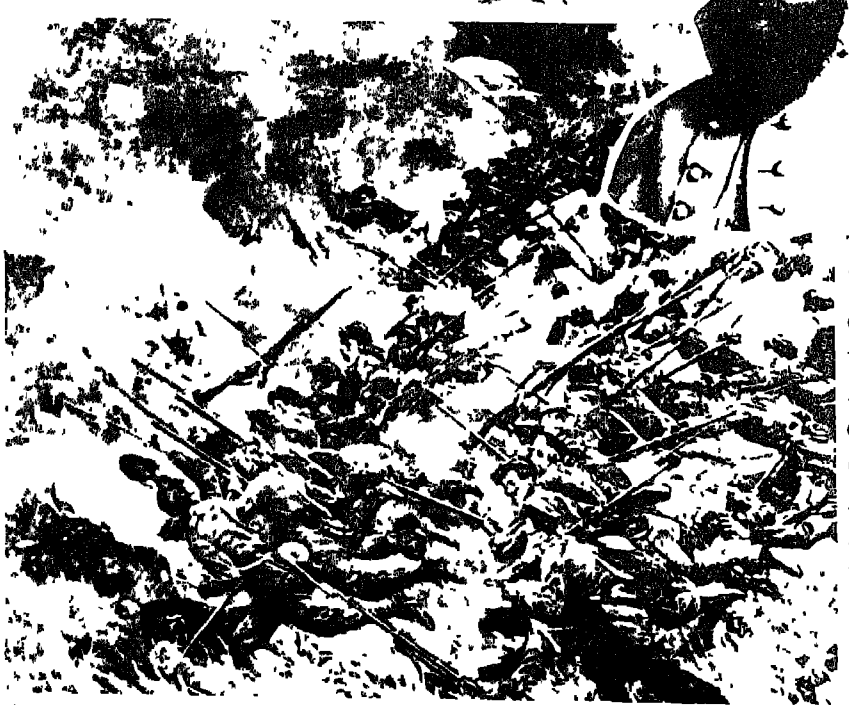
While the infantry struggled at Spotsylvania, Grant's cavalry circled back of Lee and attempted a surprise attack on Richmond. "Jeb" Stuart, the Confederate leader, went in hot pursuit Stuart's boys saved Richmond, but Stuart was killed in the fray.



Frank Leslie's Illustrated Newspaper Jun 11 1864



"Jeb" Stuart
Courtesy Art File
Charles Scribner's Sons



Courtesy, Virginia Military Institute, Lexington, Va

To cut Lee's supply lines, Union troops from western Virginia poured into the Shenandoah Valley At New Market a Confederate force, made up in part of cadets from the Virginia Military Institute, administered a sound beating to the Federals, who somewhat later were driven back into western Virginia

Cadet Corps of the Virginia Military Institute at the Battle of New Market, May 15, 1864

Sherman Advances on Atlanta

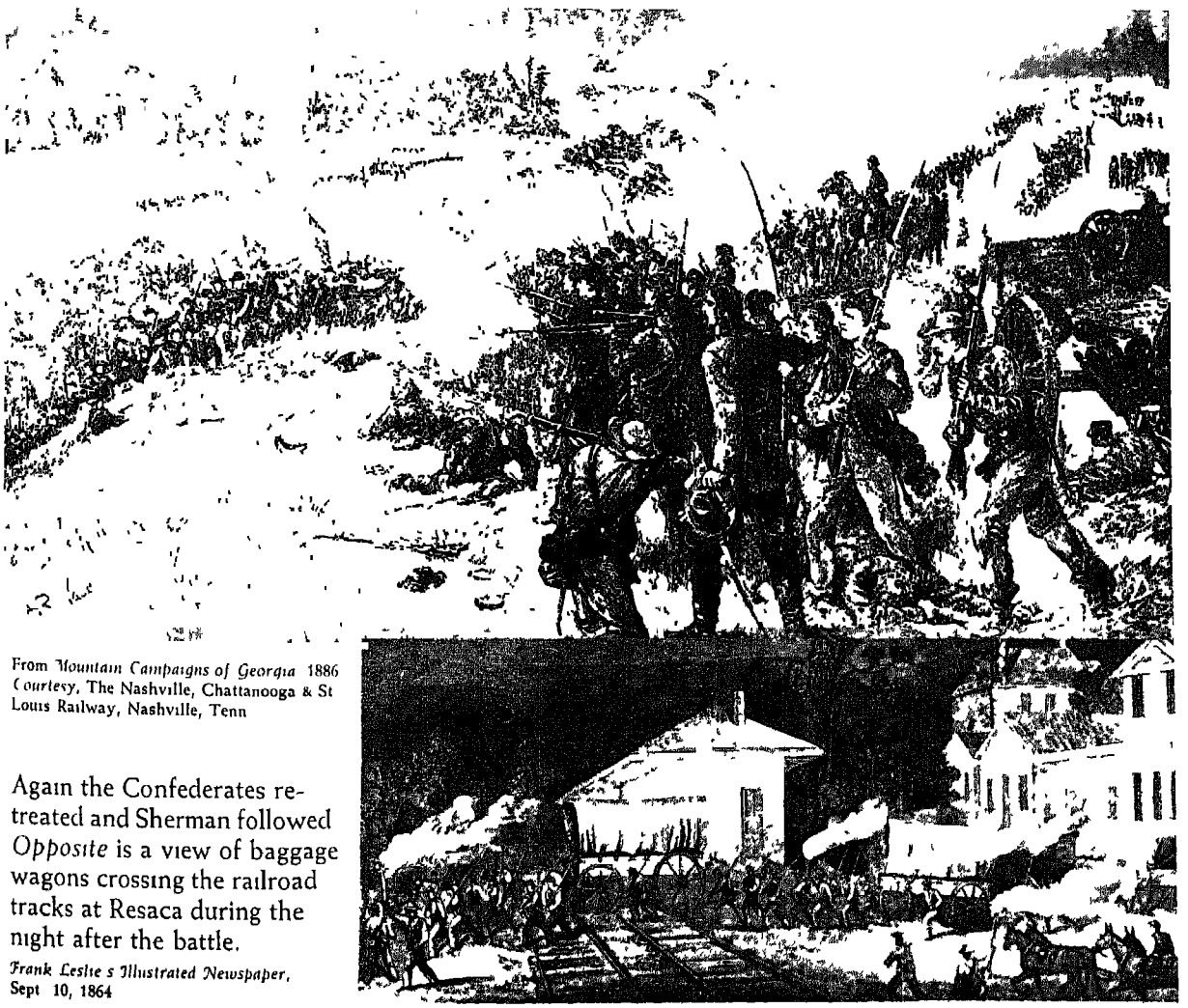
At the same time that Grant was fighting his way through The Wilderness toward Richmond (see page 163), Gen. Sherman, in command of the Union army that we left south of Chattanooga (see page 157), began a push toward Atlanta.

The natural route was down the Western & Atlantic Railroad. *Opposite* is a view of Buzzard's Roost Gap, through which the line passed and which the Confederates had strongly fortified.

Harper's Weekly May 21, 1864



A turning movement forced the Confederates back to Resaca, Ga., on the Oostanaula River in northwestern Georgia. There on May 15 a brisk battle occurred (see *below*)



From *Mountain Campaigns of Georgia* 1886 Courtesy, The Nashville, Chattanooga & St Louis Railway, Nashville, Tenn

Again the Confederates retreated and Sherman followed *Opposite* is a view of baggage wagons crossing the railroad tracks at Resaca during the night after the battle.

Frank Leslie's Illustrated Newspaper, Sept 10, 1864

"If It Takes All Summer"

We left Grant and Lee in a bloody grip at Spotsylvania (see page 163). Despite appalling losses, Grant vowed he would "fight it out on this line, if it takes all summer." Again he pushed around Lee's right, and again—on the North Anna River—Grant found Lee in front of him



Harper's Weekly Jun 18, 1864

Above Grant's army crossing the North Anna on canvas pontoon bridges

Still sideslipping along Lee's right, Grant attempted a direct attack at Cold Harbor on June 3. He lost 5,600 men and made no gain.



Frank Leslie's Illustrated Newspaper, Jun 25, 1864

Battle of Cold Harbor

Again Grant wheeled around Lee's right—and crossed to the south side of the James River, threatening Petersburg and the railroads which brought supplies to Richmond from the south.



Harper's Weekly, Jul 9, 1864

Above. Grant crossing the James River.

Blockade Runners

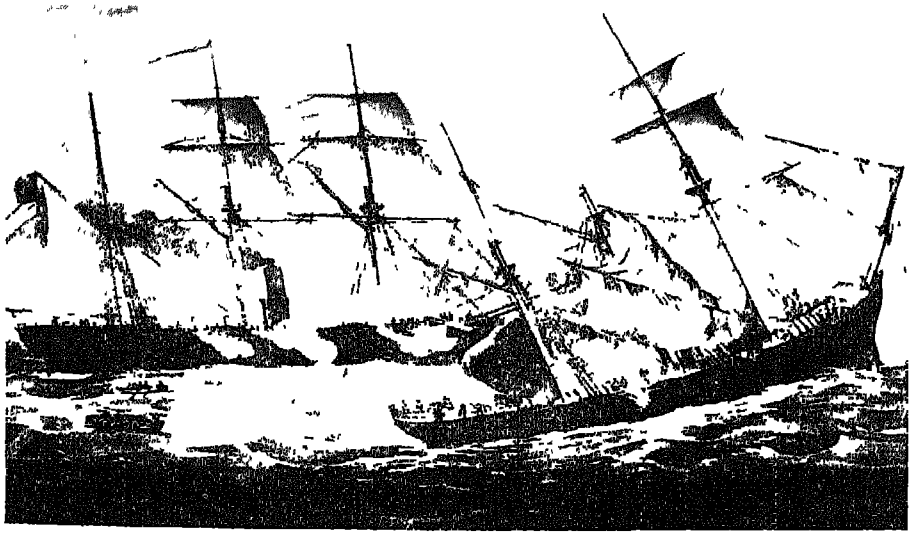
Wilmington, N C , guarded by Fort Fisher at the mouth of the Cape Fear River, still defied the Federal blockading fleet *Below* is a view of the British blockade runner *Hansa* entering the river under the protecting guns of the fort, while the Federal gunboats (shown on the extreme left) dared not come within range



The Illustrated London News, Jan 23, 1864

The *Kearsarge-Alabama* Fight

As early as June, 1861, the Confederacy was buying armed cruisers in England In the summer of 1862, the *Alabama* sailed from Liverpool despite the protests of the United States Minister. Within two years she had done over $6,000,000 worth of damage to Federal shipping



From a print by Currier & Ives, 1864
Courtesy The Mariners' Museum, Newport News, Va

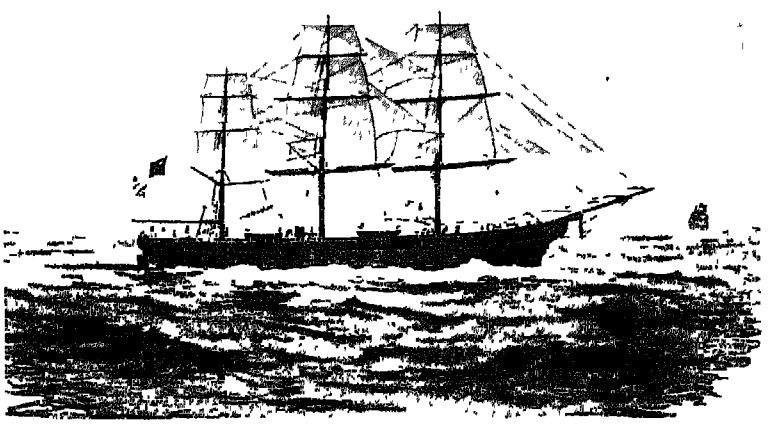
In June, 1864, the *Alabama* and the U S.S. *Kearsarge* met off the port of Cherbourg, France, and fought it out. The *Alabama* was sunk.

Opposite is a view of the battle

The *Shenandoah*

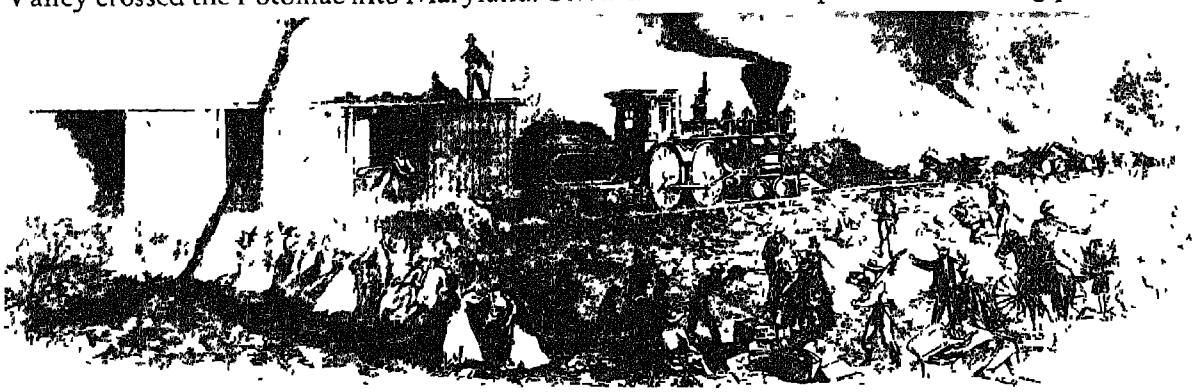
In the following September another Confederate cruiser, the *Shenandoah* (shown *right*), put out from England. Before the War ended, she captured Union shipping valued at almost a million and a half dollars.

J Thomas Scharf, *History of the Confederate States Navy* 1886



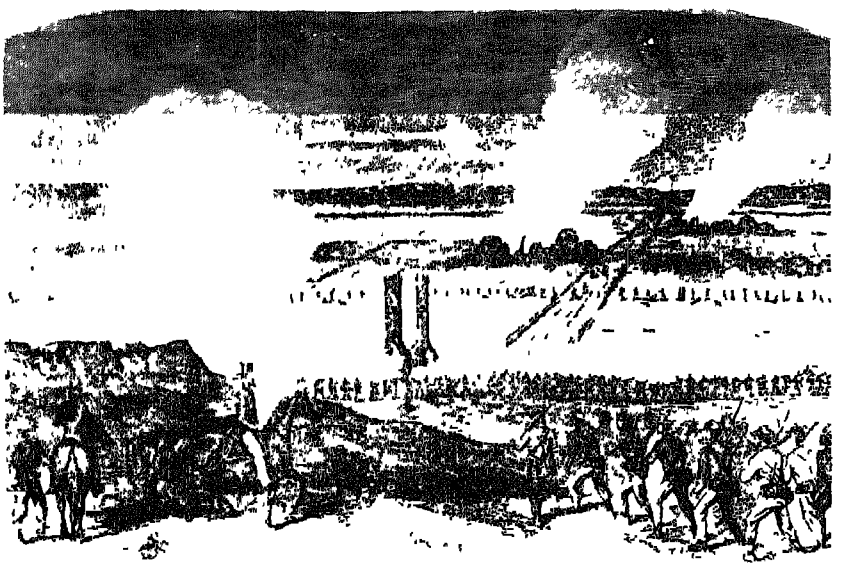
The Confederates Invade Maryland

To ease the pressure on Richmond (see page 166), the Confederate forces in the Shenandoah Valley crossed the Potomac into Maryland. *Below* is a view of a captured train being plundered.



Frank Leslie's Illustrated Newspaper Jul 30, 1864

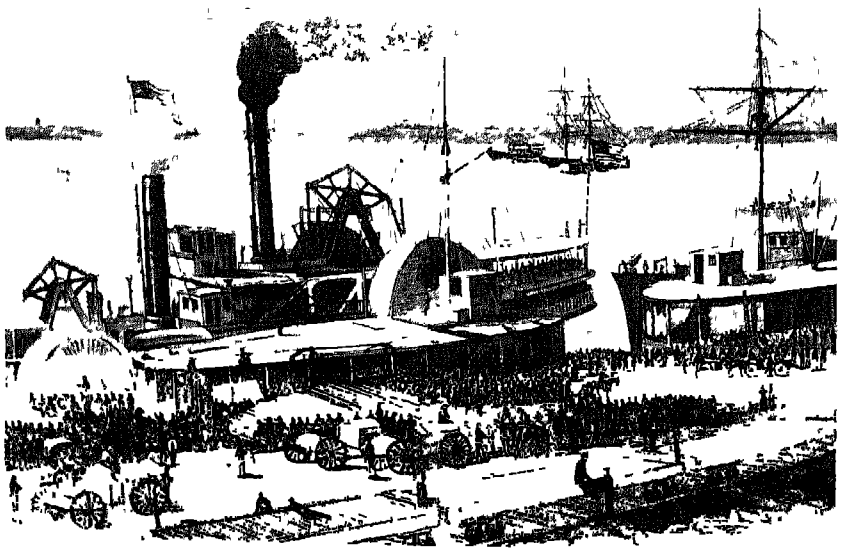
On July 9, at the Monocacy River, a few miles south of Frederick, the Confederates routed a small Union army that disputed their passage and marched toward Washington



Frank Leslie's Illustrated Newspaper
Aug 13, 1864

Opposite View near Washington on July 11 as the Confederate army threatened the Capital.

Washington was too strong for the invading army, but the threat served its purpose in drawing off troops from the Union armies around Richmond.



Right Union troops being embarked at City Point on the James River to relieve Washington.

Frank Leslie's Illustrated Newspaper,
Aug 6, 1864

The Siege of Petersburg

As we have seen (page 166), Grant was now (the middle of June, 1864) before Petersburg, twenty miles south of Richmond *Opposite* is a view of Grant and his staff during a council of war at this period. Direct attacks on the Confederate line having failed, the operations settled down to a siege including mining.



Frank Leslie's Illustrated Newspaper, Jul 16, 1864



Harper's Weekly, Aug 20, 1864



From a photograph by Mathew B Brady
Courtesy, The National Archives, Washington, D C

On July 30 a mine under the Confederate fortifications was touched off as shown *above* There was a terrific explosion creating what was dubbed "The Crater," but in the ensuing attack the Federals were decisively repulsed.

Left One of the casualties.

Atlanta Falls



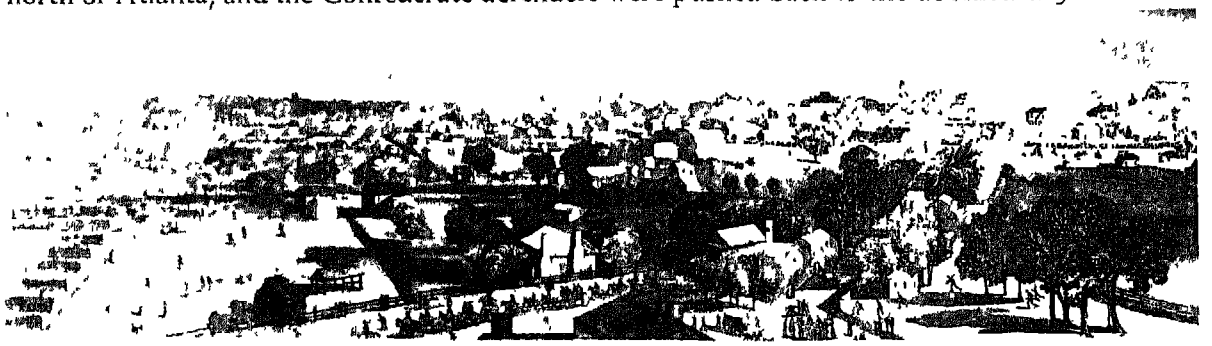
As Grant drew his lines before Petersburg in Virginia, Sherman was steadily forcing the Confederates back toward Atlanta, the railroad center of western Georgia (see page 165) At Kenesaw Mountain, twenty-five miles north of Atlanta, the Confederate army made a determined stand Sherman attempted a frontal attack but was repulsed with heavy loss *Opposite* is a view of a Confederate battery dragging its guns up Kenesaw Mountain to help repel Sherman (June 27, 1864).

The Kennesaw Gazette May 15, 1889



Harper's Weekly Aug 13, 1864

Two weeks later Sherman s army was crossing the Chattahoochee River (see *above*) , ten miles north of Atlanta, and the Confederate defenders were pushed back to the doomed city



Frank Leslie's Illustrated Newspaper Dec 17, 1864

Atlanta as seen by its captors Sept 1, 1864

For another six weeks Sherman cut one supply line after another. On September 1, the Confederates evacuated the city, and Sherman telegraphed Lincoln, "Atlanta is ours, and fairly won."

Battle of Mobile Bay

Mobile, Ala , protected by Forts Morgan and Gaines at the mouth of Mobile Bay on the Gulf of Mexico, was one of the few remaining ports where blockade runners could safely bring in supplies and take out cotton

On Aug 5, 1864, a Union fleet of ironclads and wooden vessels under the command of Admiral David G Farragut forced its way past Fort Morgan through a channel filled with torpedoes and protected by the Confederate ram *Tennessee*

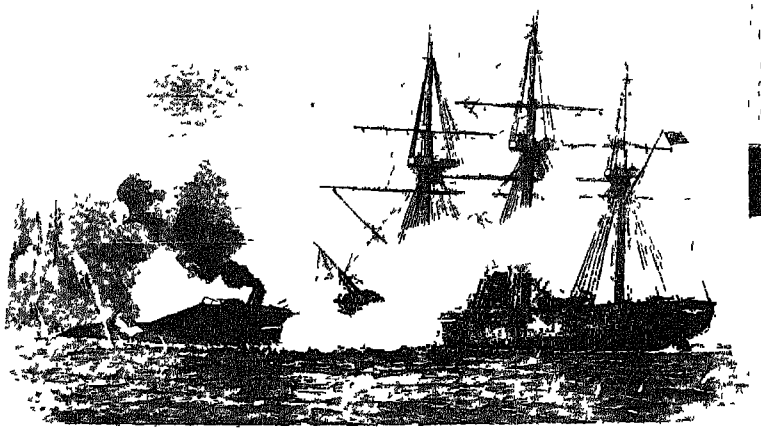
Farragut is said to have lashed himself to the mast of his flagship, and when warned that there were torpedoes ahead, shouted, "Damn the torpedoes "

Subsequently William Page, the portrait painter, portrayed the scene as shown *opposite* The painting was later presented to the Grand Duke Alexis of Russia

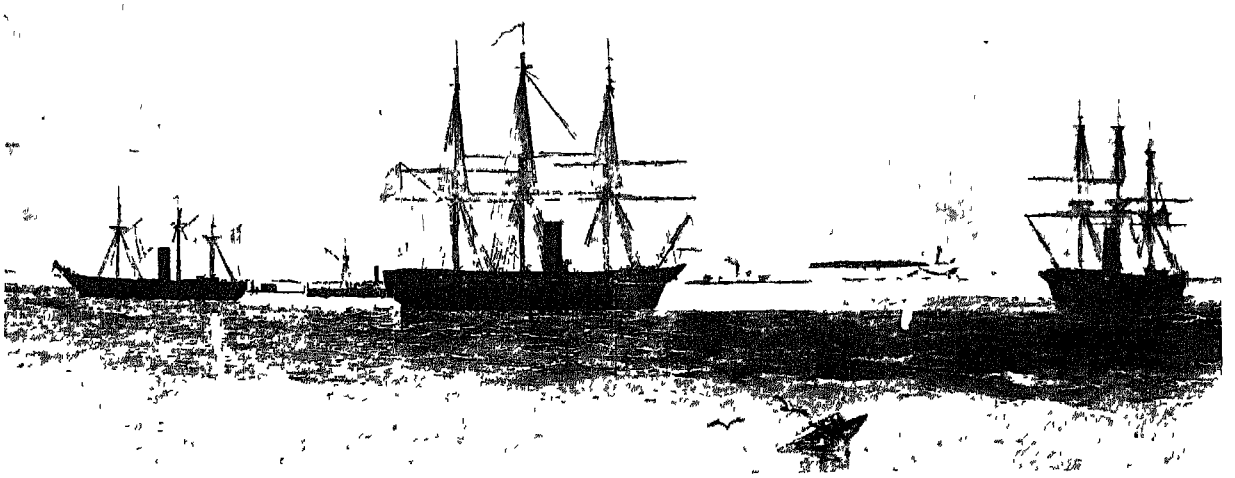


Harper's Weekly Apr 11, 1868

The *Tennessee* did considerable damage to the fleet, but in the end both it and the fort were forced to surrender. The port of Mobile was sealed.



Frank Leslie's Illustrated Newspaper, Sept 3, 1864



Harper's Weekly, Sept 17, 1864

Farragut's Fleet Bombarding Fort Morgan

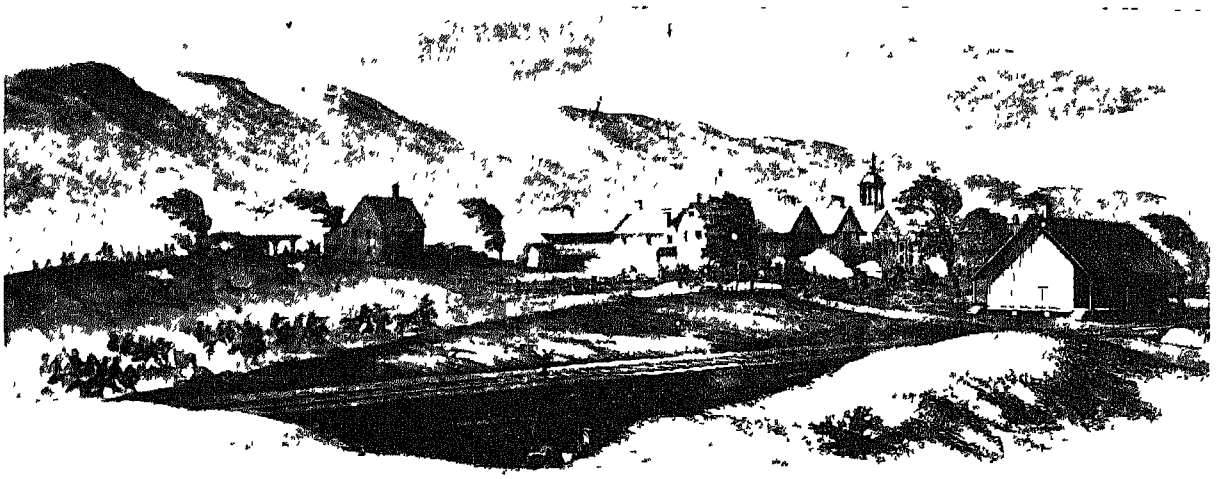
In the Valley

The descent upon Washington from the Shenandoah Valley in July (see page 168) resulted in a large concentration of Union troops in the lower Valley under Gen. Phil Sheridan



Frank Leslie's Illustrated Newspaper Oct 15, 1864

At Winchester on September 19 and at Fisher's Hill (see *above*) on September 22, the numerically inferior Confederate forces were defeated



Frank Leslie's Illustrated Newspaper Oct 29, 1864

A Cavalry Clash in the Shenandoah Valley

For a month Sheridan raided the rich barns and farms of the Valley. Then on October 19 at Cedar Creek near Strasburg, the Confederates struck—while Sheridan was absent on a visit to Washington At first the Federals were routed, but Sheridan hurried to the front, rallied his troops and drove the Confederates back. The poem "And Sheridan Twenty Miles Away" was based on this action.

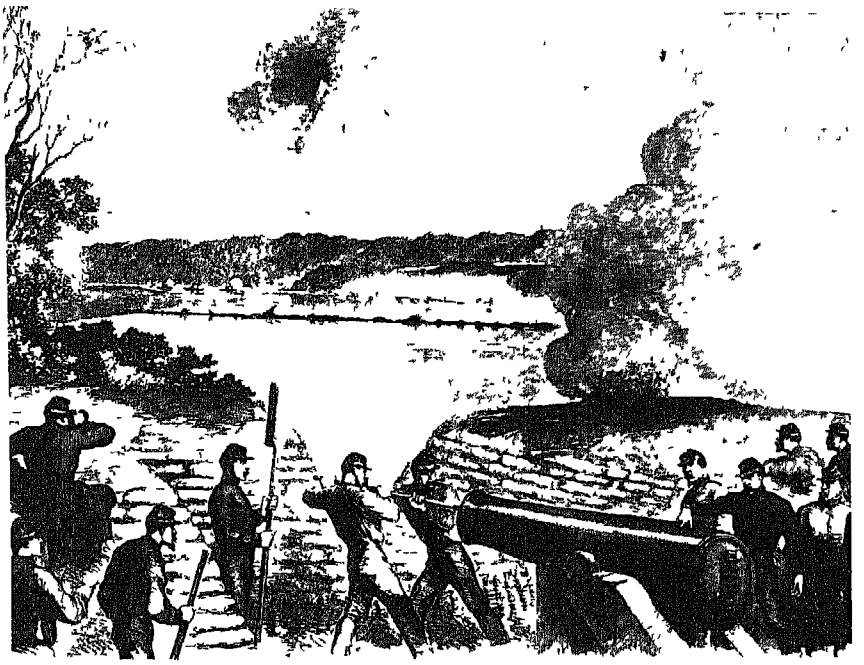


Frank Leslie's Illustrated Newspaper, Nov 12, 1864

Confederate Attack at Cedar Creek, Oct. 19, 1864

At Richmond

On the James River Confederate batteries kept Federal gunboats at a respectful distance



The Illustrated London News, Oct 22, 1864

Below Allatoona Pass



From *Mountain Campaigns of Georgia* 1886
Courtesy The Nashville, Chattanooga & St Louis Railway, Nashville, Tenn

In Georgia

After the fall of Atlanta (see page 170), the Confederate army doubled back on Sherman's supply line from Chattanooga. Sherman followed, and at Allatoona Pass, thirty-five miles north of Atlanta, there occurred on October 5 a sharp engagement after which the Confederates again marched northward, and again Sherman followed.

In Missouri

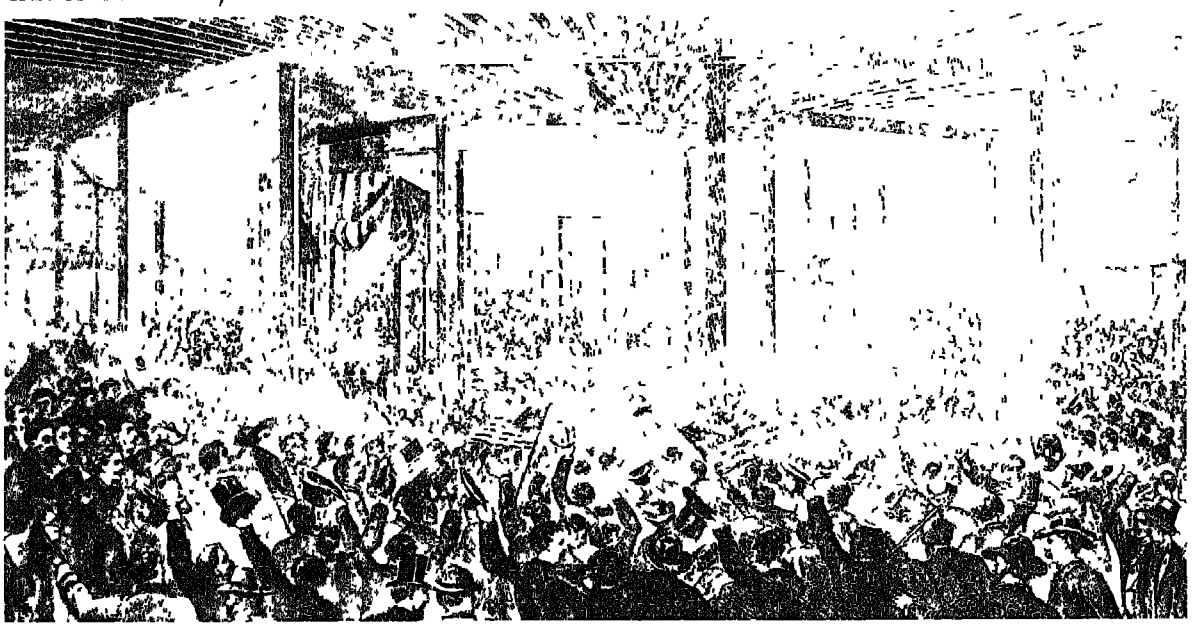
Sterling Price made a final bid for Confederate control in 1864 For three days (October 21-23) and from Independence to Westport (present Kansas City) the battle raged Price was defeated, but in the view *opposite*, made by a Union participant, we see a Union detachment making a very undignified withdrawal to a position probably not previously prepared



From a sketch by S J Reader
Courtesy, Kansas State Historical Society, Topeka

The Presidential Election of 1864

The Republicans, under the name of the Union National Convention, had met at Baltimore on June 7—as Grant was passing from the field of Cold Harbor towards the James River (see page 166) Lincoln was renominated for the Presidency and Andrew Johnson, Union Democrat of Tennessee, was named for the Vice Presidency



Frank Leslie's Illustrated Newspaper, Sept 17, 1864

Nomination of McClellan at Chicago, 1864

The Democrats met at Chicago on August 29 and for the Presidency nominated George McClellan, former Commander in Chief of the Union armies (see page 129).



Frank Leslie's Illustrated Newspaper Dec 3, 1864

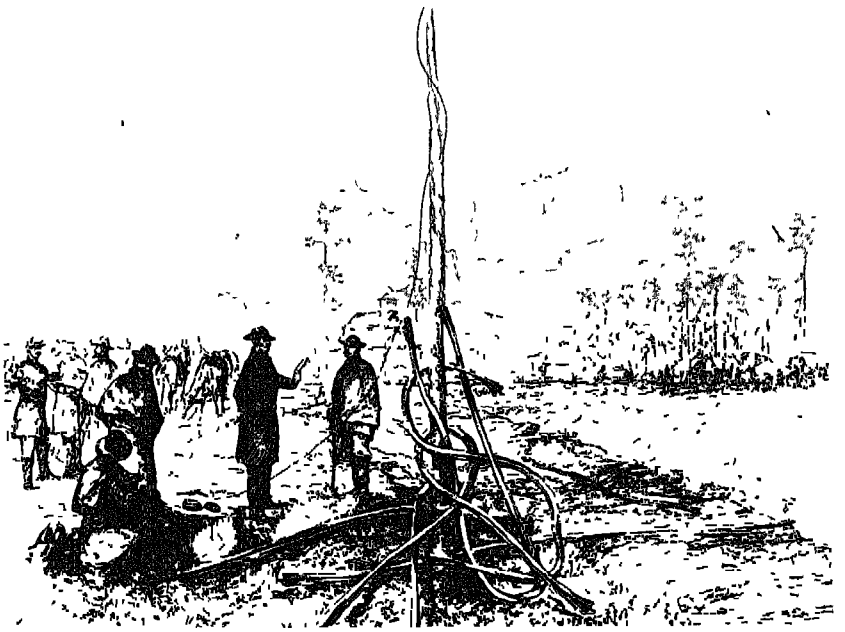
Soldiers Voting. Army of the Potomac, Nov 8, 1864

Lincoln received 212 electoral votes as against 21 for McClellan. Lincoln's popular majority was 494,567 in a total vote of 4,166,537.

Sherman's March to the Sea

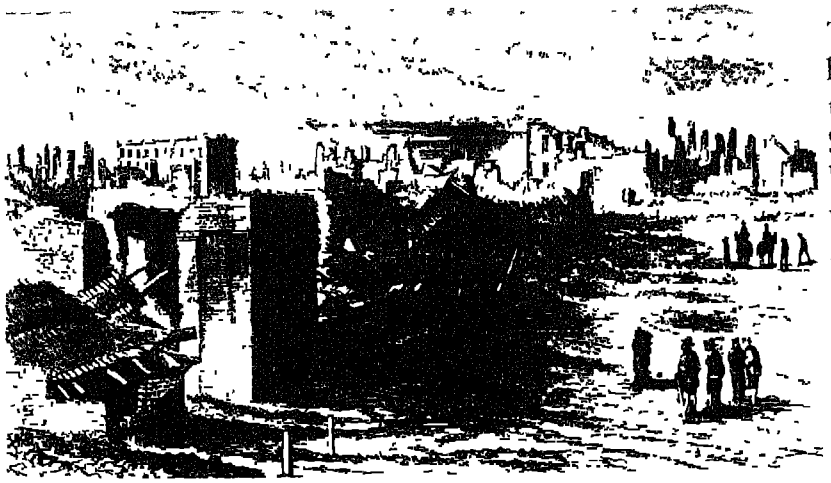
After following the retreating Confederates into eastern Alabama (see page 173) Sherman turned back to Atlanta and began his famous march to the sea.

On November 11 he cut the telegraph line connecting his army with Washington His supply line had already been cut by the Confederates in northern Georgia.



Right Sherman sending his last telegram before cutting the wires and abandoning all communication with the North

Battles and Leaders of the Civil War Vol IV 1888



The inhabitants of Atlanta had been ordered out of the city. On November 15 Sherman ordered Atlanta burned "Behind us," wrote Sherman, "lay Atlanta smouldering and in ruins, the black smoke rising high in air and hanging like a pall over the ruined city"

Harper's Pictorial History of the Great Rebellion Vol II 1868

Onward, burning, plundering and destroying, Sherman's army marched eastward across Georgia toward the sea.



Harper's Weekly, Jan 7, 1865

Sherman's Army Moving out of Atlanta, Nov 15, 1864

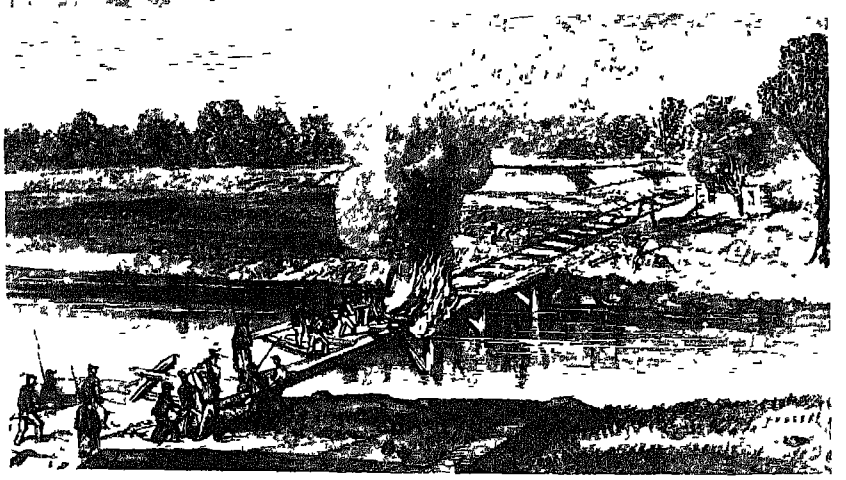
As Sherman Marched



Sheridan was winning control in the Shenandoah Valley *Opposite* is a view of his troops drawing their pay—at night in a tent.

Harper's Weekly Nov 5, 1864

South of Petersburg (see page 169) Grant was steadily extending his lines *Right* is a view of Union troops destroying a bridge on the Petersburg & Weldon Railroad—vital supply line from the south.



Frank Leslie's Illustrated Newspaper Dec 31, 1864

The Confederate army which had moved northward after the fall of Atlanta (see page 173) now, instead of following Sherman back to Atlanta, pushed into central Tennessee



After a bloody repulse at Franklin, Tenn , the Confederates approached Nashville, where on Dec 15, 1864, the reinforced Union forces delivered a crushing attack. The following day the Confederates were driven in disorder from the field This action ended the war in the Tennessee region

Left Battle of Nashville

Harper's Weekly, Jan 14, 1865

Sherman Reaches the Sea

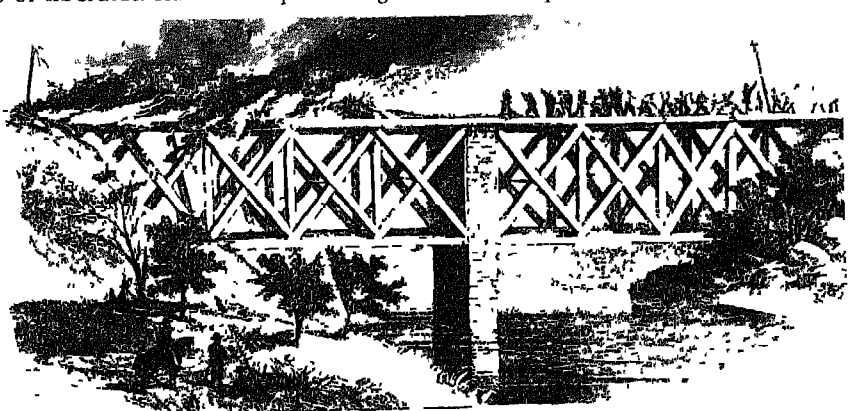
Spread out over a path fifty miles wide, Sherman's army was moving across Georgia—living off the country, destroying what it did not need



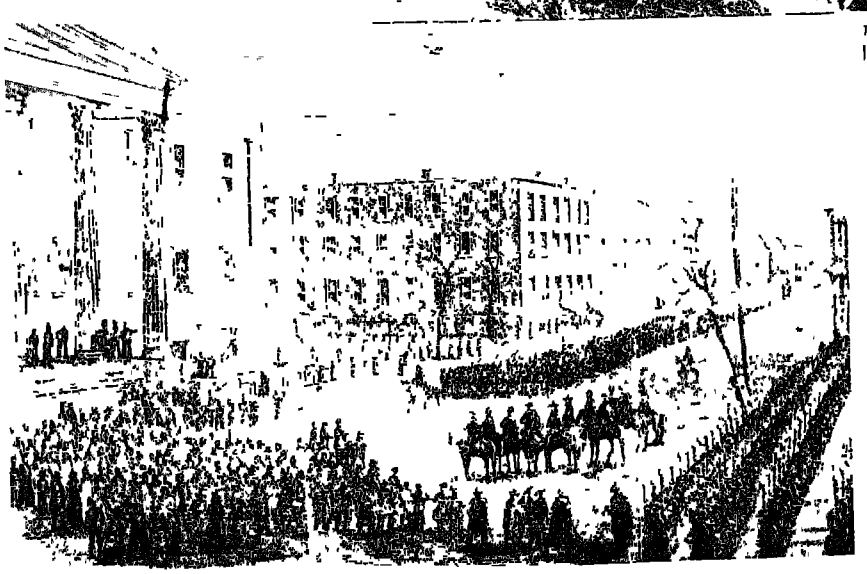
Frank Leslie's Illustrated Newspaper, Mar 18, 1865

Hordes of liberated slaves tramped along with the troops

Right is a view of Sherman's troops burning the Central of Georgia Railroad bridge over the Ogeechee River on November 30 ,1864.



Frank Leslie's Illustrated Newspaper, Jan 14 1865

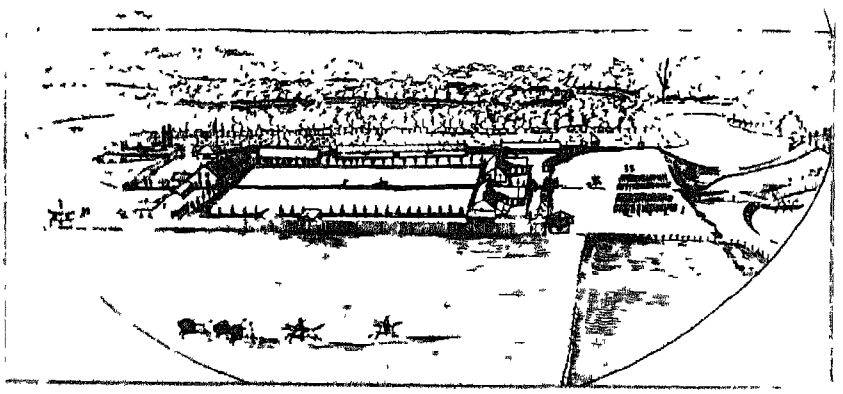


On December 10, Sherman was before Savannah—and ten days later the defending Confederate army evacuated the city Sherman had reached the sea and made contact with the United States Navy.

Harper's Weekly Jan 14, 1865

Pacifying the Sioux

Following the Minnesota outbreak of 1862 (see page 141), the Sioux fled into Dakota Territory



Courtesy, Minnesota Historical Society, St Paul

Fort Abercrombie, Dakota Territory, 1863

The following year two expeditions marched against them—one from Minnesota and another from Iowa. The Indians were defeated in several engagements but escaped to the western side of the Missouri River.



Harper's Weekly Oct 31 1863

Gen Sully's Attack on Sioux at White Stone Hill, Dakota Territory, Sept 3, 1863

In 1864 Gen. Sully again went into the Dakota country and at Killdeer Mountain, west of the Missouri River, inflicted a severe defeat on the Sioux. Meanwhile Congress had confiscated the Sioux Reservation in Minnesota without providing hunting grounds elsewhere. The stage was set for the Red Cloud War of 1866-68 (see page 205).



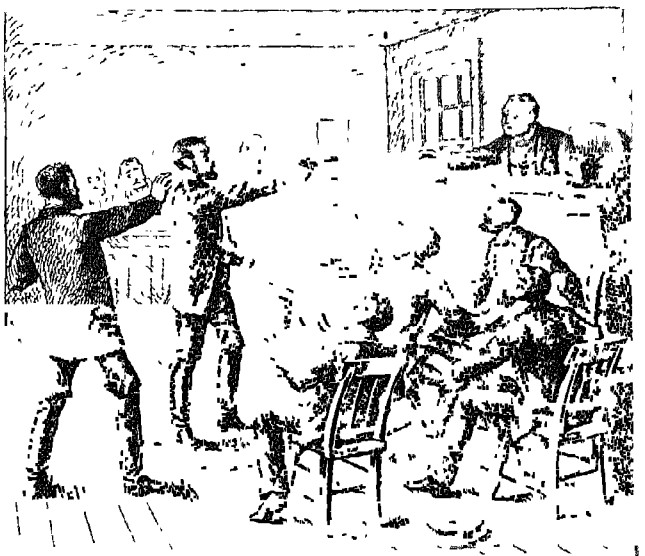
Courtesy, Minnesota Historical Society, St. Paul

Battle of Killdeer Mountain

Montana Territory

As we have seen (page 155), Idaho Territory was created in 1863 A year later more gold discoveries called for more civil government, and in 1864 Montana Territory was carved out of the too large Idaho

The need for a stronger local authority in the mining towns of Montana is illustrated by the case of Joseph Slade, a "bad man when drunk" Arrested, he pulled out his gun and defied the court. The vigilance committee of Virginia City hanged him.



SLADE DEFYING THE COURT

John W Clampitt,
Echoes From The Rocky Mountains 1888

The State of Nevada

To give President Lincoln the votes necessary for congressional approval of the proposed Thirteenth Amendment (see page 183) Nevada was admitted as a state late in 1864. Thus had grown the silver mine at the Washoe Mountain (see pages 94 and 120).



Gould and Curry Works at Virginia City, Nev

John Ross Browne, *Adventures in the Apache Country* 1869

Sand Creek

The Indians had been raiding the stage and freight lines east of Denver. Black Kettle's village of Cheyennes had camped peaceably on Sand Creek near Fort Lyon in southeastern Colorado. On Nov 29, 1864, Col Chivington with nine hundred militia made a surprise attack on the camp, killing men, women and children.



From a painting by Robert Lindneux
Courtesy The State Historical Society of Colorado, Denver

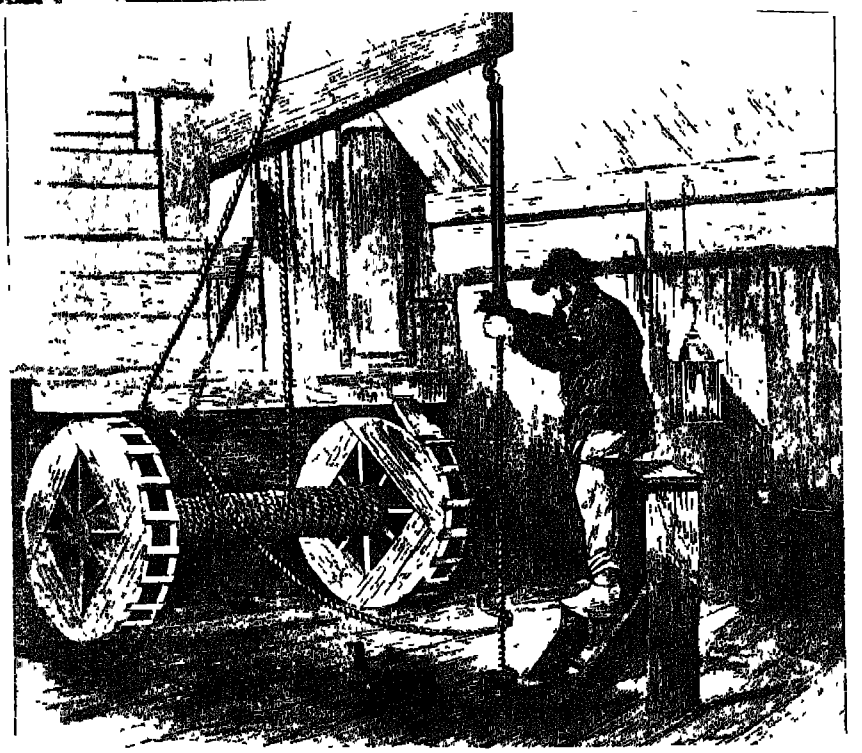
Oil

By 1865 the new oil industry in northwestern Pennsylvania (see page 143) was competing with the War for headlines.



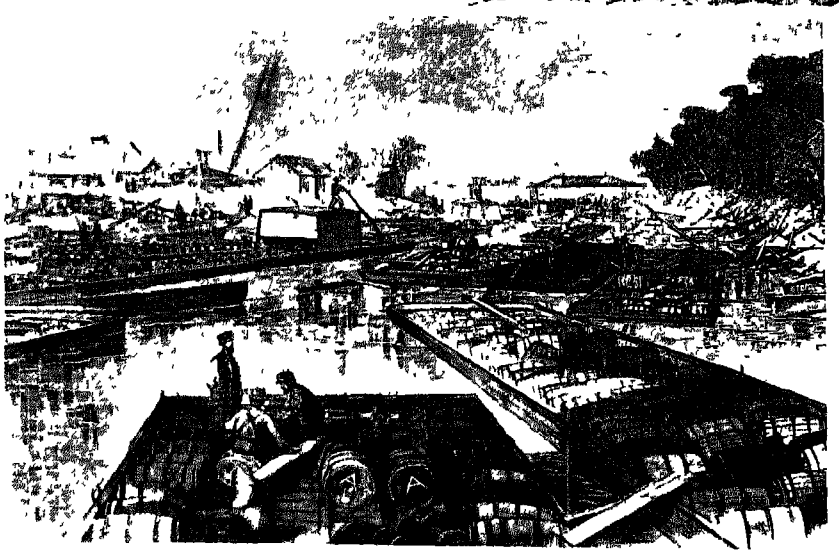
Opposite is a view of Oil Creek as it appeared in January, 1865, to F H Schell, special artist for *Frank Leslie's Illustrated Newspaper.*

Right Boring for oil on Oil Creek.



Frank Leslie's Illustrated Newspaper
Jan 21, 1865

Below View of the mouth of Oil Creek

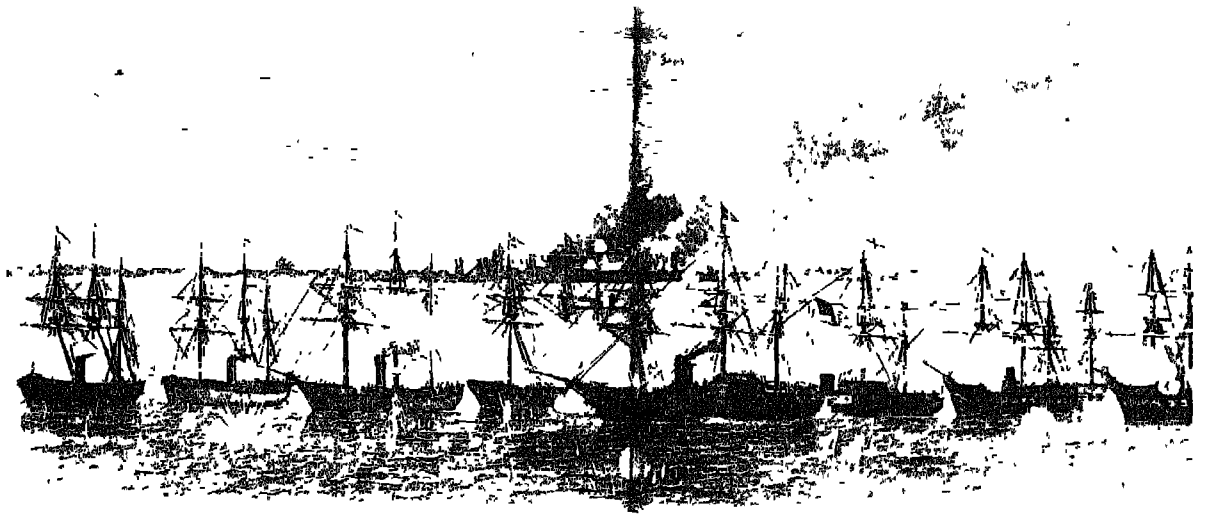


Shipment was made in barrels—for the most part loaded on barges and floated down the Allegheny River to Pittsburgh

Frank Leslie's Illustrated Newspaper,
Jan 28, 1865

The Fall of Fort Fisher

To Lee, trying to hold Richmond, the supplies that ran the blockade into Wilmington, N. C., on the Cape Fear River, were all important To Grant, trying to take Richmond, the capture of Wilmington was also important. Fort Fisher, guarding the river entrance, was the key to the city (see page 167).



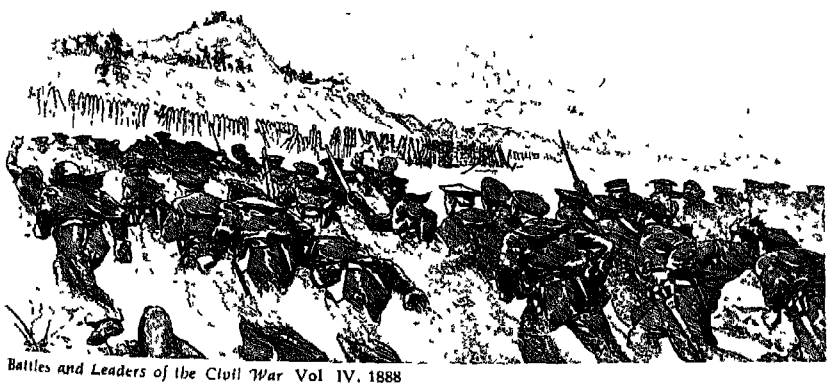
Frank Leslie's Illustrated Newspaper Feb 11, 1865

On Jan. 13, 1865, a powerful Union fleet lined up before the fort and opened a bombardment

Opposite The defense of Fort Fisher as seen from within the fort



Battles and Leaders of the Civil War Vol IV 1888



Battles and Leaders of the Civil War Vol IV. 1888

In the meantime a detachment of sailors and marines had been landed back of the fort to make a land attack. They succeeded in making an entry and the fort was captured.

Bummers

As Grant tightened his grip on Richmond and as Fort Fisher fell, Sherman started north from Savannah through South Carolina (see page 177).

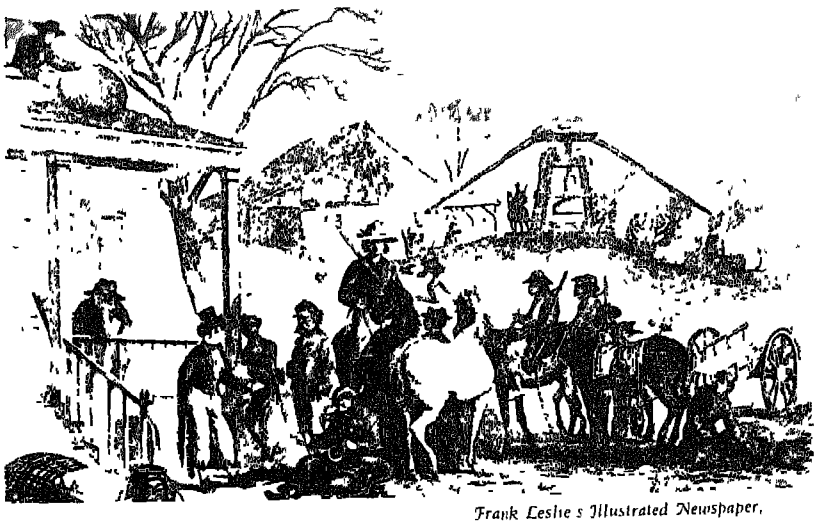


Harper's Weekly, Mar 4, 1865

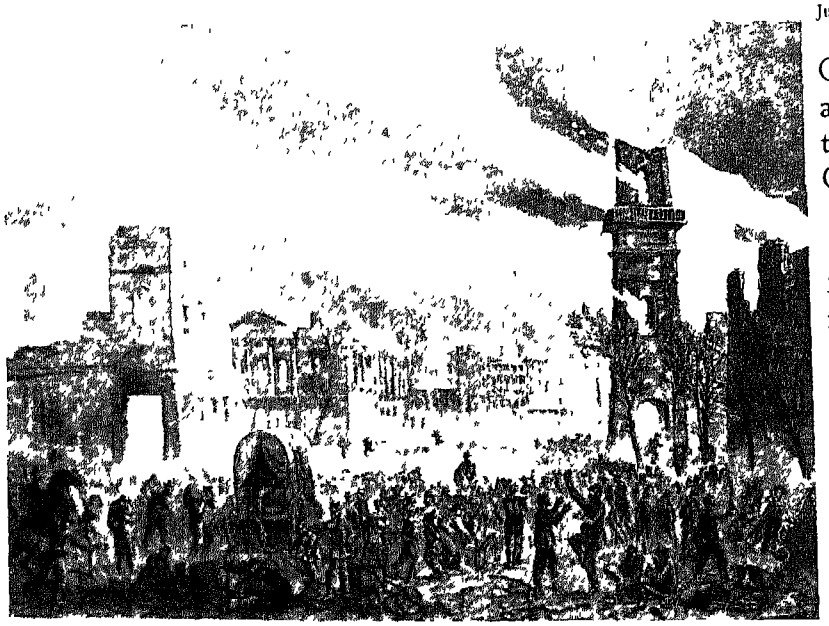
Left Sherman's army crossing the Salkehatchie River, sixty miles inland from Charleston.

Sherman ordered his army to live off the country. Discipline was lax. Thousands of Negroes followed the army. Straggling soldiers, known as "bummers," looted and burned without restraint.

Right "Bummers" at work.



Frank Leslie's Illustrated Newspaper, Jun 17, 1865



On Feb. 17, 1865, the army reached Columbia, the capital of South Carolina.

Opposite is a view of its fate. "Having utterly ruined Columbia," said Sherman, "the right wing began its march northward."

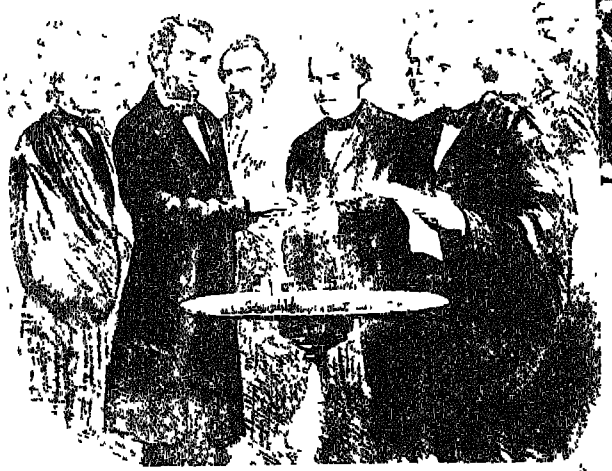
Harper's Weekly Apr 8, 1865

At the Federal Capital

To give constitutional sanction to the Emancipation Proclamation (see page 144) resolutions for an amendment abolishing slavery had been introduced in Congress early in 1864 but had failed of passage Now, on Jan. 31, 1865, the necessary votes were secured (see page 179) for what became the Thirteenth Amendment to the Constitution

Right Scene in House of Representatives on announcement of passage of the resolution for amendment to the Constitution, Jan 31, 1865



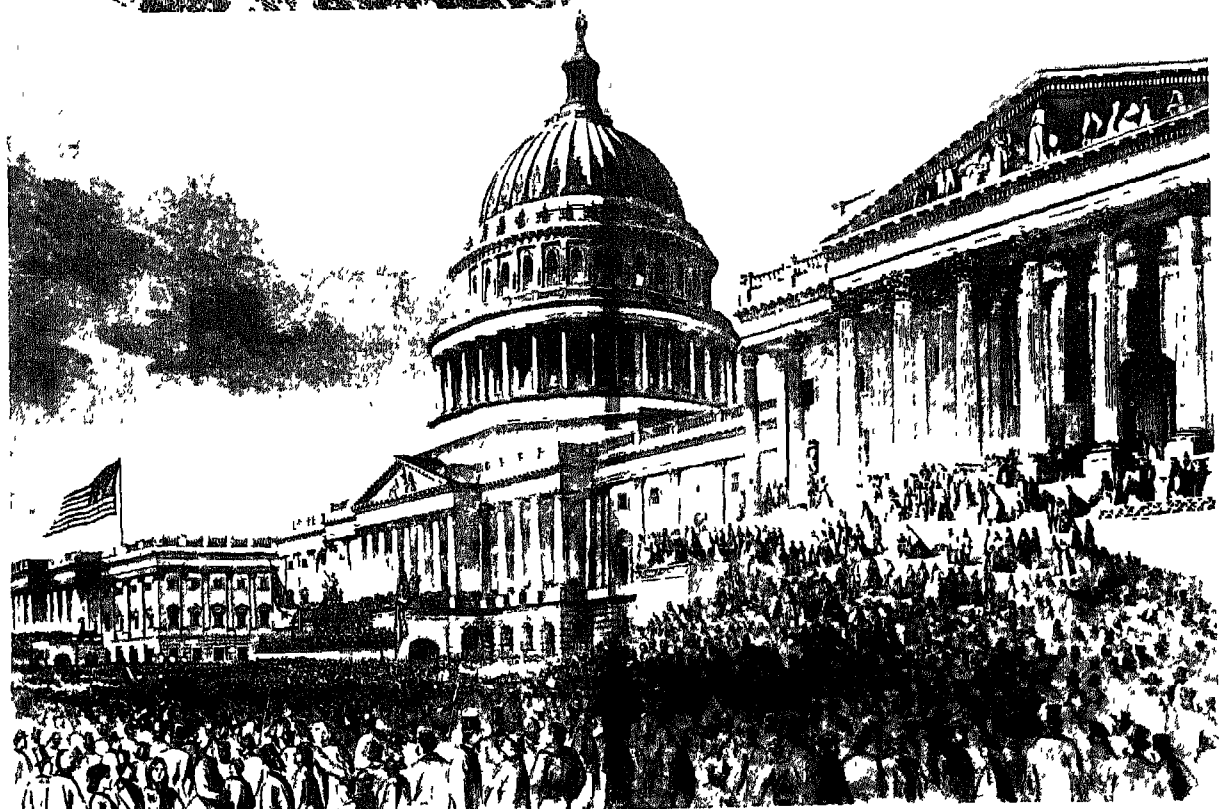


[illegible]

On March 4 President Lincoln took the oath of office for a second term

[illegible]

Below The inauguration took place while Grant was encircling Lee at Richmond and Sherman was marching into North Carolina



Harper's Weekly, Mar 18, 1865

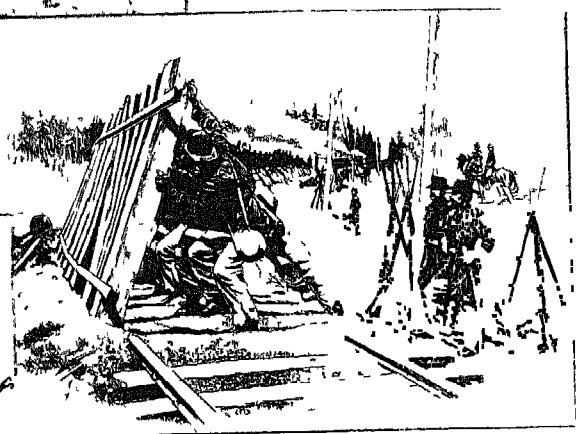
Bentonville



On came Sherman's army through North Carolina—making roads and destroying roads as it advanced

Battles and Leaders of the Civil War Vol IV 1888

Right Sherman's army destroying a railroad.



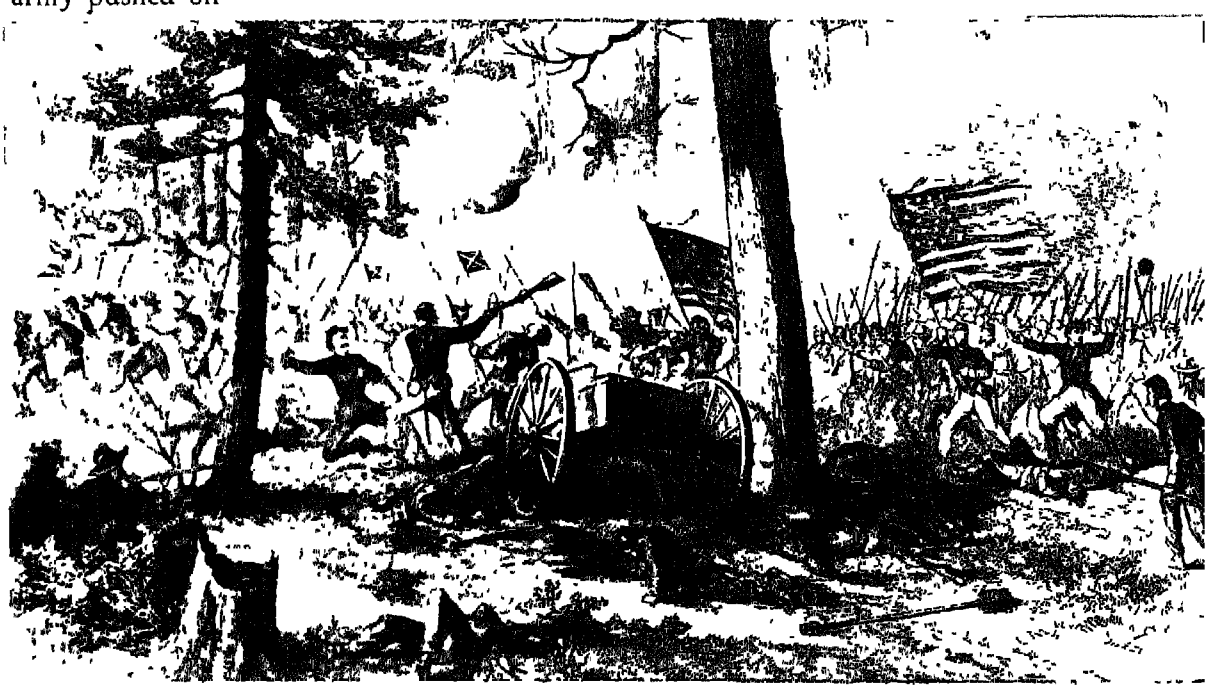
Battles and Leaders of the Civil War Vol IV 1888



The army was followed by a growing horde of "contrabands."

Battles and Leaders of the Civil War Vol IV 1888

At Bentonville a forlorn Confederate force made a desperate attempt to stop Sherman, but his army pushed on

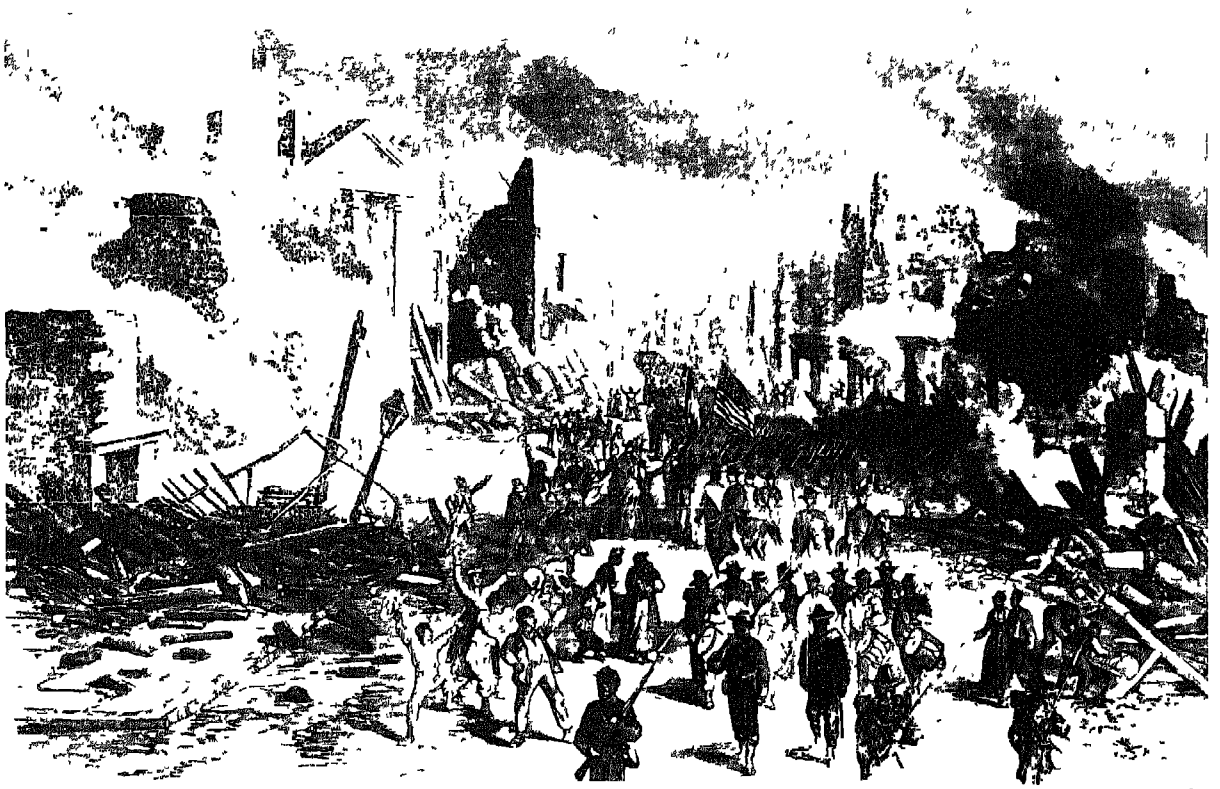


Frank Leslie's Illustrated Newspaper Apr 22, 1865

Battle of Bentonville, Mar. 19, 1865

Richmond Falls

By April 2 Grant's cavalry had so far flanked Lee on the south that the evacuation of Richmond was the only alternative to surrender.



Frank Leslie's Illustrated Newspaper, Apr 29, 1865

Above Federal troops entering the burning capital of the Confederacy on Apr 3, 1865



Opposite Citizens of Richmond spent the night huddled in the capitol square as the city burned. In the background is the capitol building designed by Thomas Jefferson

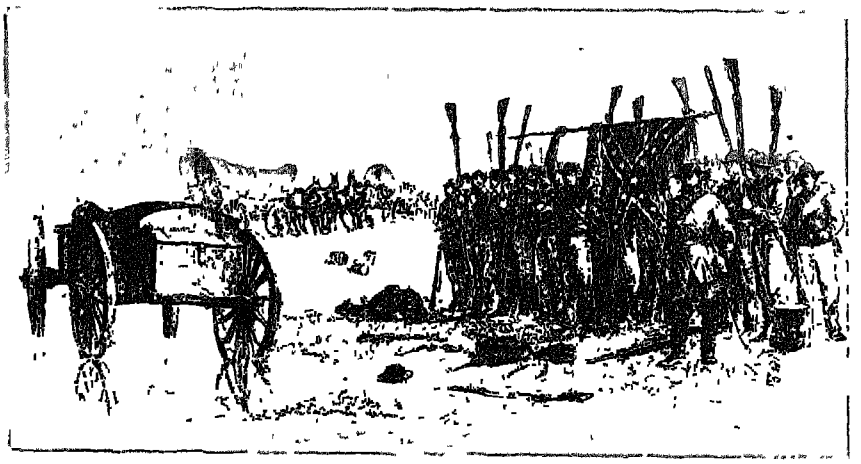
Battles and Leaders of the Civil War Vol IV 1888

The Break-up Of An Army

Lee's plan after the evacuation of Richmond was to move south and join the army that was still attempting to stop Sherman's march northward But he was constantly forced to the west, his soldiers were without food, Grant, with greatly superior forces, was steadily on his flank, and through battle loss and desertion his army was fast going to pieces.



Above Capture of Confederate guns and wagon train on Apr. 5, 1865.



Right. Surrender of a Confederate corps on April 6.



On the night of April 8 in the vicinity of Appomattox Court House, some seventy-five miles west of Richmond, the remainder of Lee's army was practically surrounded by Union troops

Left The Confederates destroying the railroad and their own gun carriages.

All illustrations on this page are from *Battles and Leaders of the Civil War* Vol IV 1888

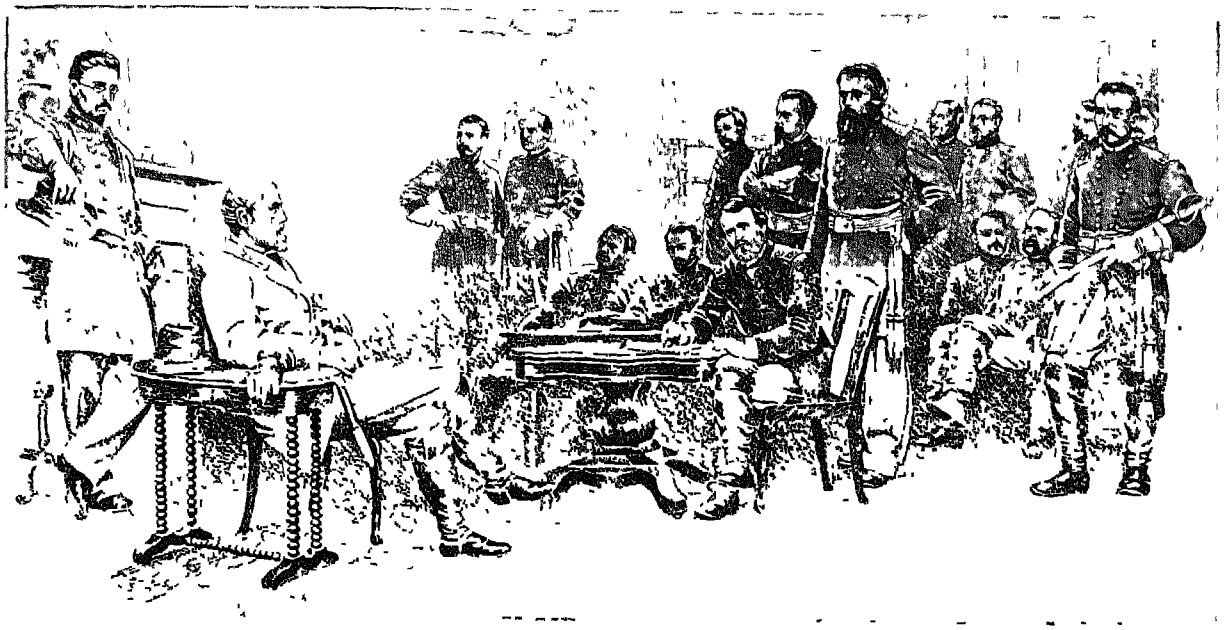
Appomattox

On April 7 Grant had addressed a note to Lee proposing his surrender But Lee still hoped By the morning of April 9 all hope was gone The two generals met at the McLean house in Appomattox Court House village



THE VILLAGE OF APPOMATTOX COURT HOUSE. THE McLEAN HOUSE ON THE RIGHT FROM A WAR-TIME SKETCH.

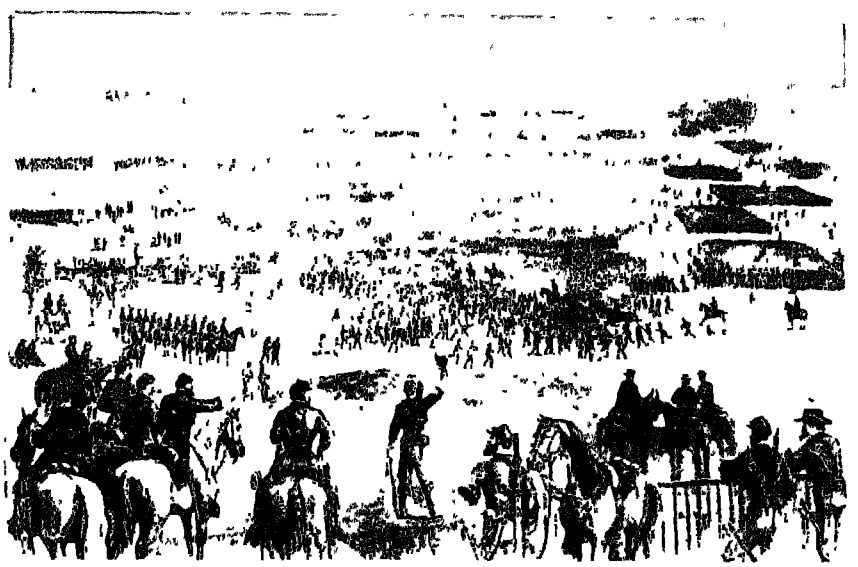
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Battles and Leaders of the Civil War Vol IV 1888

Above Scene of the meeting between Lee and Grant Gen. Lee is seated at the left. Grant is seated at the right, pen in hand, outlining the terms of surrender, which were honorable and generous

Right The Confederate army receiving the announcement of the surrender



Seventeen days later the army opposing Sherman in North Carolina also surrendered The War was over.

Harper's Weekly Nov 4, 1865

Lincoln Assassinated

On the night of Apr. 14, 1865, when seated in a box at Ford's Theater in Washington, President Lincoln was shot by John Wilkes Booth.



Harper's Weekly Apr 29 1865

Opposite is a view as the assassin leaped to the stage following the fatal shot.

The President died on the following morning, and Andrew Johnson, the Vice President, took the oath of office as President of the United States, announcing that he would retain Lincoln's cabinet and continue his policies.

Right President Andrew Johnson



From a photograph by Mathew B Brady In the collection of Roy A Meredith



From a photograph by Mathew B Brady In the collection of Roy A Meredith

President Lincoln's Funeral Procession at Washington

Capture of Jefferson Davis

Meanwhile, what of the President of the late Confederate States of America?

With the fall of Richmond, Davis fled first to Danville, Va , then, after Lee's surrender, southward through the Carolinas.



The Illustrated London News Jul 22, 1865

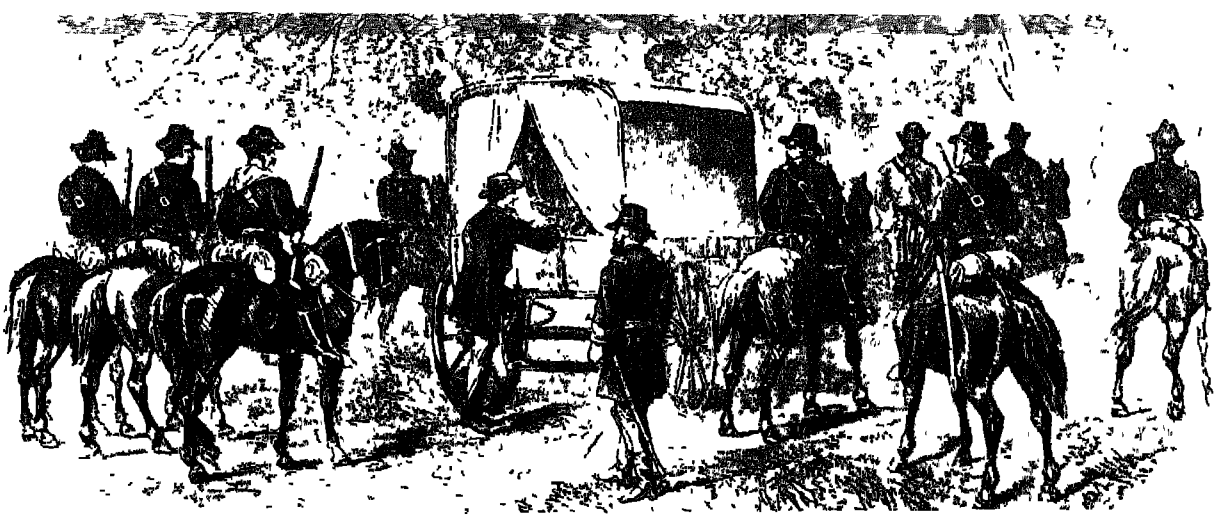


Left Davis signing official (Confederate) orders by the roadside

The Illustrated London News Jul 22 1865

On May 10, at Irwinville, Ga , Davis was captured by Federal cavalry.

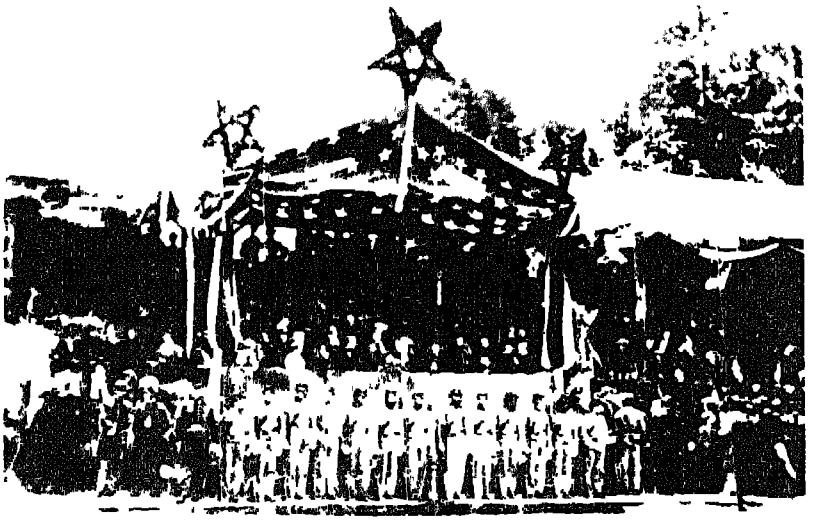
Below is a view of Davis entering a Federal ambulance ordered to convey him to Fortress Monroe, Va , where he was to be confined as a state prisoner



Frank Leslie s Illustrated Newspaper, Jun 17, 1865

The Grand Review

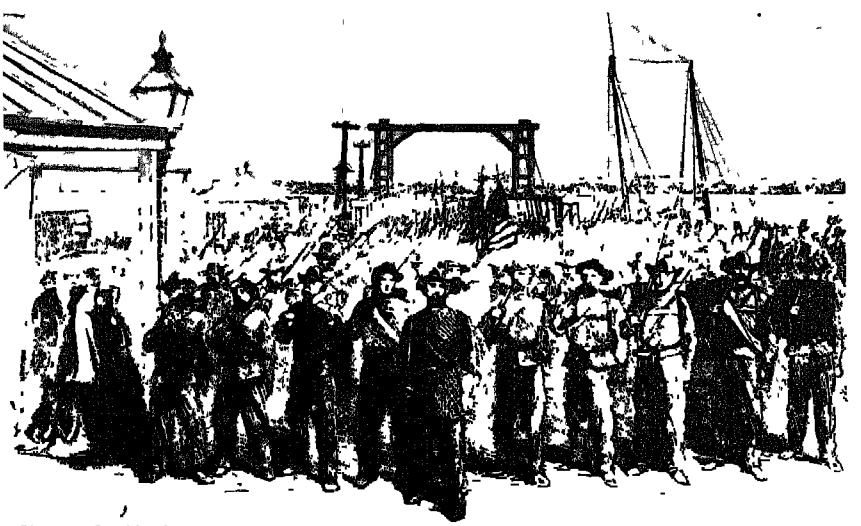
The victorious Union armies made their last march on May 23 and 24—past the reviewing stand where sat President Johnson, past the cheering thousands who lined the streets of Washington.



Left Grandstand in front of the Executive Mansion President Johnson with his cabinet and Gen. Grant watching the Grand Review.

From a photograph by Mathew B Brady
In the collection of Roy A Meredith

Right. Sherman's veterans crossing the Long Bridge into Washington for the Grand Review on May 24.



Harper's Weekly Jun 10 1865

Below. Sherman's foragers and "bummers" (see page 182) passing in the Grand Review.



Frank Leslie's Illustrated Newspaper, Jun 10 1865

Demobilization

For the Northern soldier demobilization meant in most cases return to the farm from which he had come.



From a painting entitled "The Veteran," by Winslow Homer

Courtesy Collection of Adelaide Milton de Groot, The Metropolitan Museum of Art, New York City



For the soldier of the "Lost Cause" it meant a return to a ruined home, desolate fields, no money, no laborers—and bitterness.

From a watercolor by William L. Sheppard
Courtesy, The Confederate Museum, Richmond, Va.

5

RECONSTRUCTION

1865-1868

The war to keep the South in the Union had ended without any agreed upon plan as to how the seceded states and people or the recently freed slaves were to be brought back into the Union.



Harper's Weekly Oct 14, 1865

President Johnson Pardoning Confederates at the White House

On May 29, 1865, President Johnson issued a proclamation of amnesty, but excepted many of the Confederate leaders and people of wealth At the same time he stipulated that these excepted persons might make personal application for pardon, which many did



Despite the vast destruction of property in the South, it appeared that a reasonably quick restoration would take place. New buildings were replacing the ruins in Columbia, Atlanta and other cities.

Opposite Rebuilding in Columbia, S C

Harper's Weekly Jul 21, 1866

On the Southern Plantations

the situation was temporarily acute. Families that had lived in an atmosphere of wealth and refinement were in many cases reduced to abject poverty.



Frank Leslie s Illustrated Newspaper, Feb 23, 1867

The former slaves were a problem Accustomed to being taken care of, they did not know how to take care of themselves All too often they interpreted freedom as meaning that they would be fed without having to work.



The Freedmen's Bureau, created by Congress in 1865 to feed, instruct and to aid the Negroes in supporting themselves, probably did more harm than good.

J T Trowbridge, *A Picture of the Desolated States and the Work of Restoration* 1868

Slowly, however, either on the old plantations or on small farms of their own, the Negroes began to find work that supported them and again made the land productive.

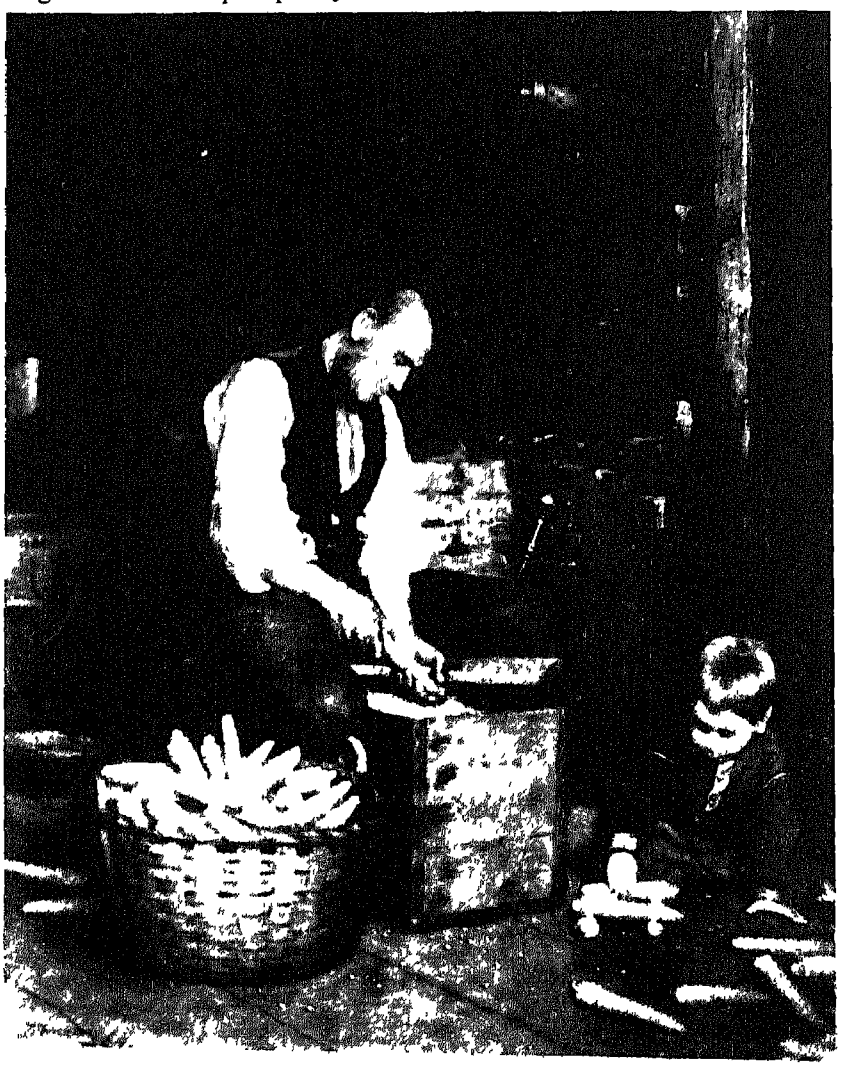


Picking Cotton

Harper s Weekly, Feb 2, 1867

In the North

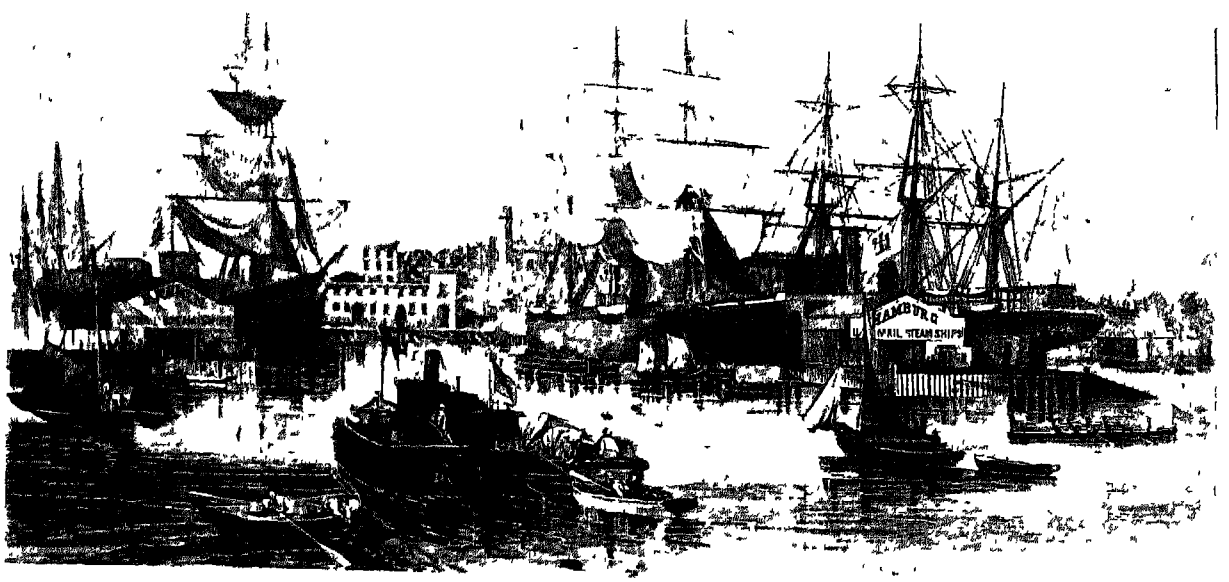
a great burst of prosperity followed the close of the war.



The seed corn that "Gramp" shelled during the winter of 1864 (while "Sonny's" father was at Petersburg) yielded a bumper crop in 1865 and brought good prices.

The grain that flowed into New York harbor was carried to Europe by a steady procession of ships—which in turn brought to our shores tens of thousands of new citizens, many of whom helped to settle the West and to raise still more grain (see pages 227, 283 and 293).

From a painting by Eastman Johnson Courtesy, The Toledo Museum of Art, Ohio

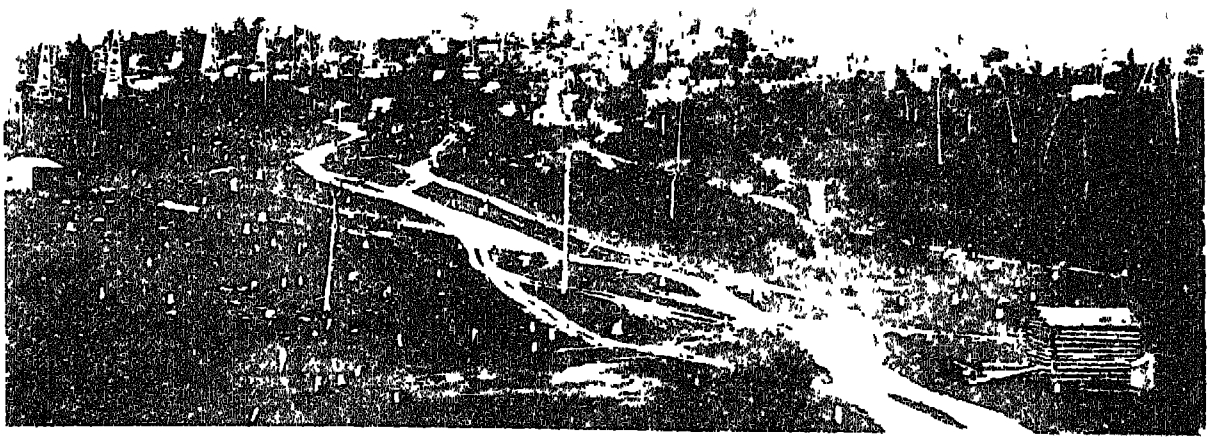


Frank Leslie's Illustrated Newspaper Oct 21, 1865

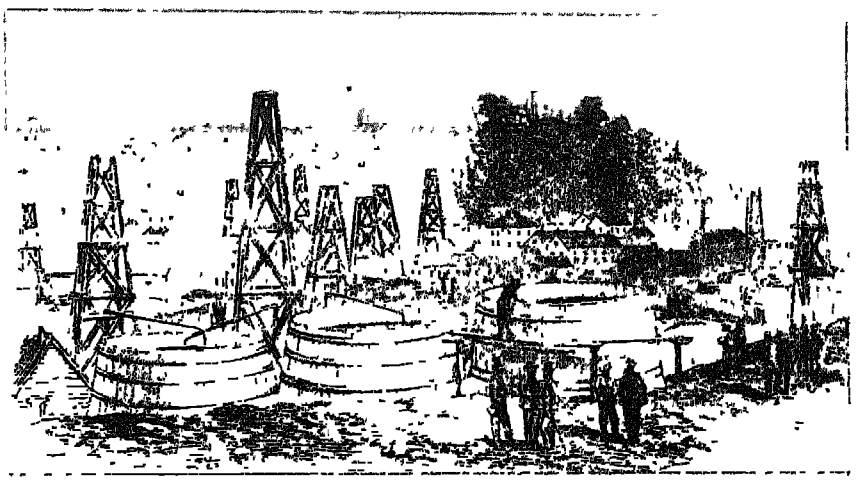
North German Lloyd's and Hamburg-American Docks at Hoboken, N J

Oil

Among the booming northern industries, oil was giving promise of its future importance In the few years since Drake's Well opened the hidden reservoirs (see page 143), derricks had spread over a wide area in northwestern Pennsylvania. *Below* is a typical scene.

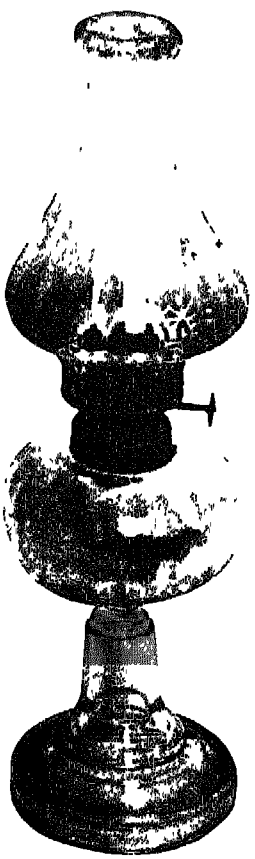


Courtesy, Drake Well Memorial Park, Titusville, Pa



Harper's Weekly, Nov 25, 1865

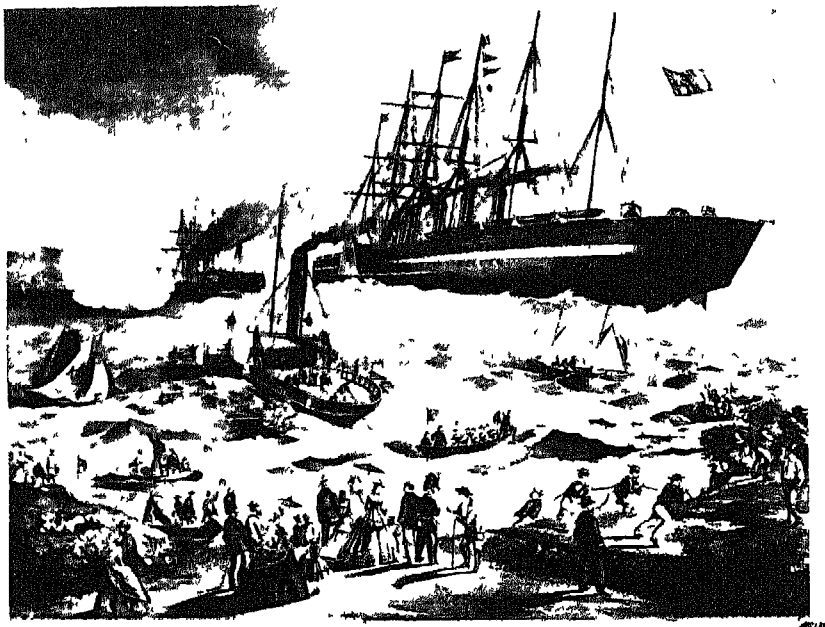
As shown *above* tanks were used for storing oil that could not be shipped immediately.



Kerosene lamps came into common use. *Opposite* is a typical one of the period.

Courtesy, The New York Historical Society, New York City

The Cable



From a lithograph by Kimmel and Forster
Courtesy, The New York Historical Society, New York City

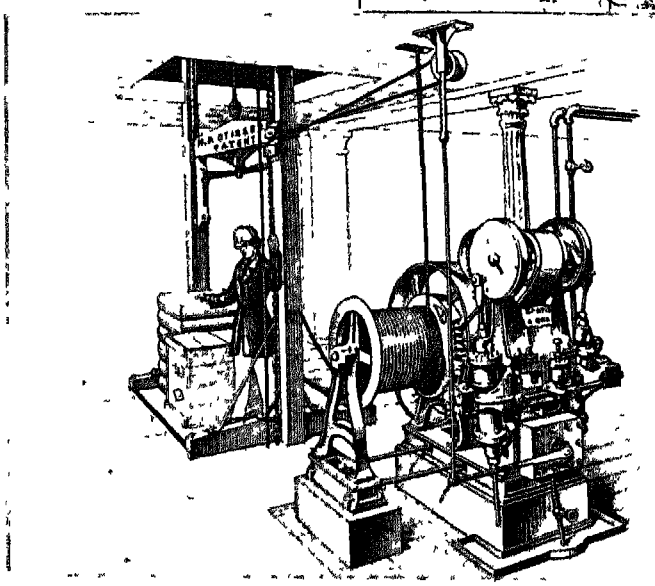
Following the failure of the Atlantic Cable in 1858 (see page 70), Cyrus W. Field refused to admit defeat although the war stopped operations temporarily In 1865 a new cable was being laid, only to break in mid-ocean However, the following year success crowned the effort and the Atlantic Telegraph became a fact *Opposite* Arrival of the Cable in Newfoundland. July 27, 1866.

An Elevated Railway

In 1866-67 the first elevated railway in America was built in New York. It ran from Battery Place up Ninth Avenue to 30th Street. *Opposite* is a view made in 1868.



Harper's Weekly, Jul 25, 1868



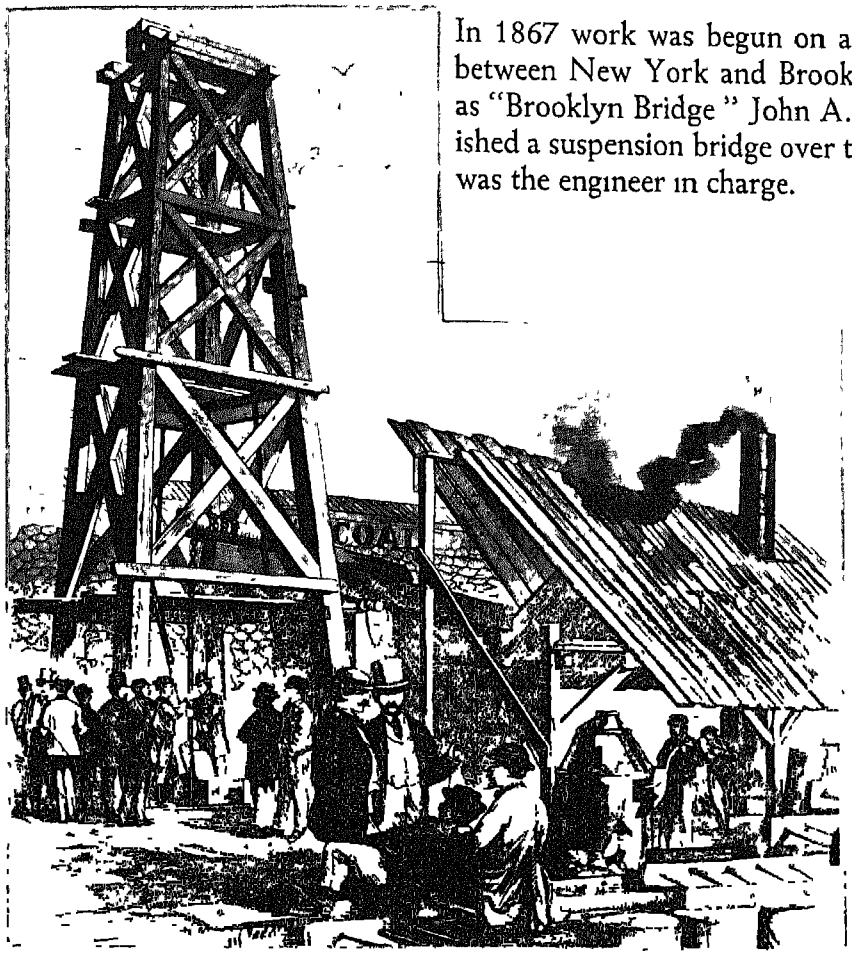
Elevators

Elisha Graves Otis, whose elevator factory we saw in 1853 (page 8), died in 1861. His sons continued the business, making improvements in the elevator, which made the construction of ever taller buildings feasible.

Otis Steam Elevator of about 1865
Courtesy, Otis Elevator Company, New York City

Bridges

In 1867 work was begun on a bridge over the East River between New York and Brooklyn—destined to be known as "Brooklyn Bridge." John A. Roebling, who had just finished a suspension bridge over the Ohio River at Cincinnati, was the engineer in charge.



Frank Leslie's Illustrated Newspaper, Sept 7, 1867

Left. Boring for the piers of Brooklyn Bridge in 1867.

Below Roebling's suspension bridge over the Ohio River at Cincinnati.



Harper's Weekly, Feb 29, 1868

The Hoosac Tunnel

In western Massachusetts a tunnel, started in 1855 by a local railroad, was being driven through the Hoosac Mountains—to improve railroad connections between Boston and the west and compete with the water-level route west from New York.



Harper's Weekly, Dec 5, 1868

Entrance to the Hoosac Tunnel in 1868

Railroads

On the New York & New Haven Railroad the accommodation train arrived at Stratford at 9:45 A. M.

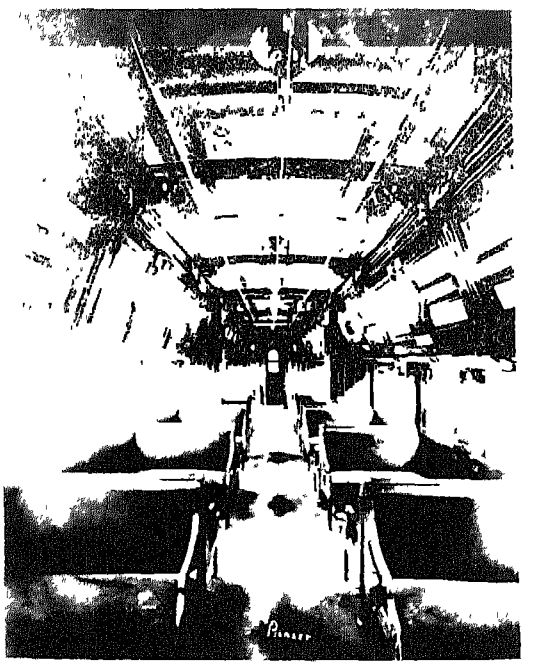


From a painting by Edward Lamson Henry, *courtesy*, The Metropolitan Museum of Art, New York City

The citizens of Stratford will forgive Mr Henry for the mountains He was an artist, not a geographer

Pullmans

In 1865 at Chicago, George M. Pullman (see page 74) built—from the ground up—a sleeping car which embodied the basic principles upon which all Pullmans since have been made. An interior view is shown *right*.



Courtesy, The Pullman Company, Chicago, Ill

The Pioneer



Three years later Pullman designed a dining car which he named the "Delmonico." It was operated on the Chicago & Alton Railroad. *Left.*

Courtesy, The Pullman Company, Chicago, Ill

The Pacific Railroad

Following the surveys of 1853 (see pages 34-39), there was so much rivalry between the southern and the central routes that no progress was made toward actual building. But in 1862, with the South out of the Union, Congress incorporated the Union Pacific Railroad to build westward along the central route until it met the Central Pacific Railroad at the California state line For each mile of road built Congress offered 6,400 acres of public land and a loan of from $16,000 to $48,000 per mile, according to the terrain, which loan was to be a first mortgage on the road.



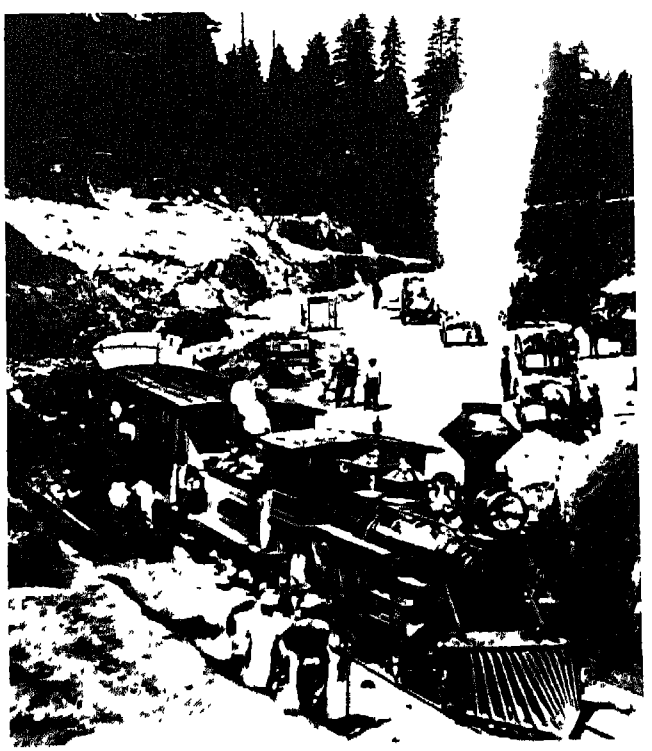
Albert D Richardson, *Beyond the Mississippi From the great River to the great Ocean* 1867

Building the Union Pacific west from Omaha

When even this liberal offer failed to attract capital, Congress, in 1864, doubled the land grant and made the loan a second mortgage on the road, and the Central Pacific was authorized to build 150 miles eastward from the California line

These concessions attracted the necessary capital and building began in earnest. The first rails westward from Omaha were laid in July, 1865—following the northerly side of the Platte River.

At the same time the Central Pacific began building eastward over the Sierras from Sacramento *Opposite* is a view of the Central Pacific railhead in 1865 at Auburn, Calif., thirty-five miles northeast of Sacramento



Courtesy, Southern Pacific Company, San Francisco, Calif

The Overland Stage

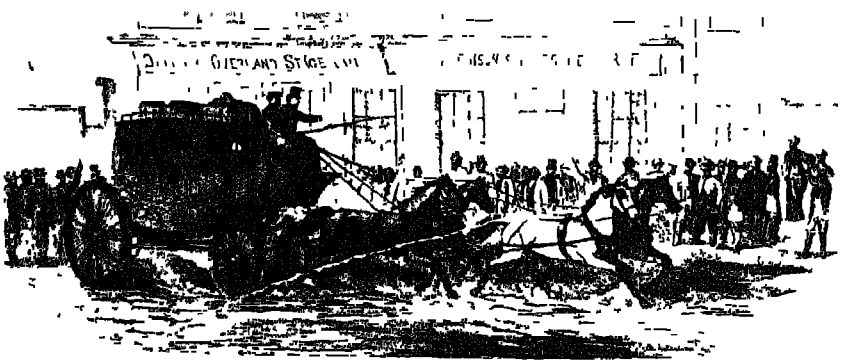
While the rails of the new Union Pacific were being laid westward from Omaha, the Overland Stage still carried the passengers and the mail between the Missouri River and California. As we have seen (page 155), the line was moved north in 1861 with Atchison, Kans., as its eastern terminus



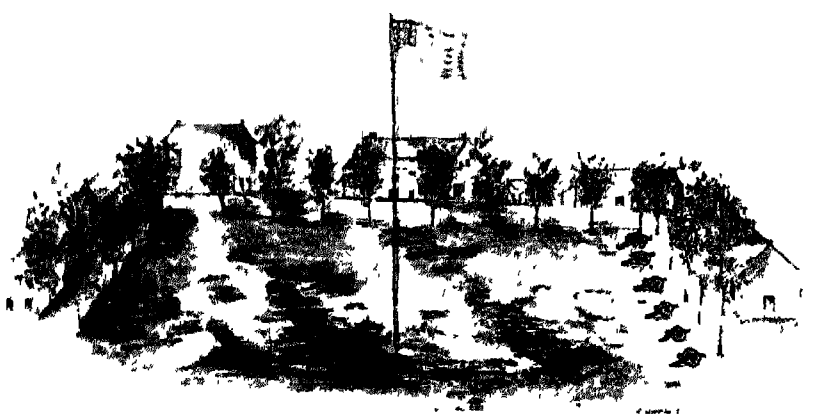
Courtesy, The Atchison Chamber of Commerce, Atchison, Kans

Above. Commercial Street in Atchison in 1866. From a sketch by William M. Merrick

Ben Holladay had purchased the stage line and the mail contract in 1862. *Opposite* is a view of the stage leaving Atchison in 1866.



Harper's Weekly, Jan 27, 1866



Courtesy, United States Signal Corps, Washington, D C

Fort Kearny

The route was northwesterly through Seneca, Kans. (see page 95), to Fort Kearny on the Platte River, from which point it followed the old Oregon Trail along the southerly side of the Platte, opposite the new railroad, as far as Julesburg (Colo). There the Oregon Trail turned northward towards Scotts Bluff, while the Overland Stage route turned southward toward Denver.

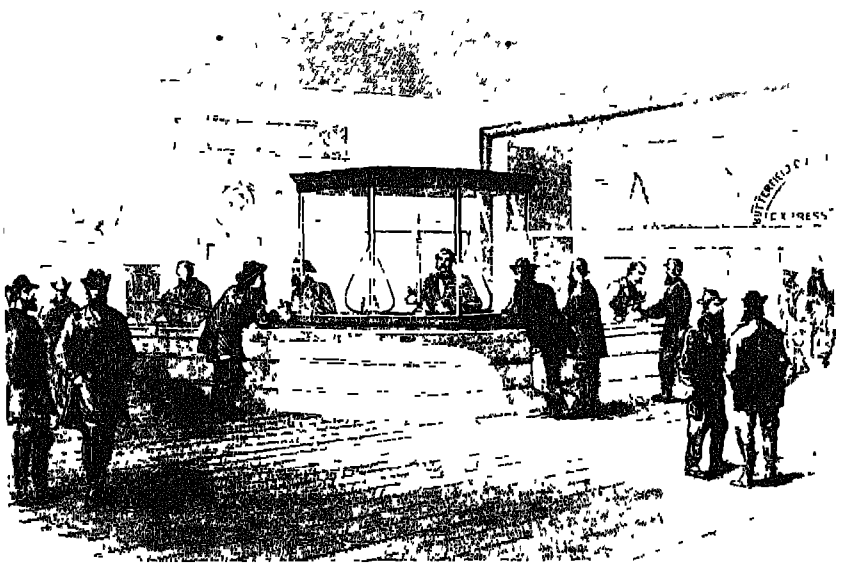
The Overland Stage (*Continued*)

Arriving at Denver, the traveller found a growing city with busy streets as shown *right*.



Courtesy, The State Historical Society of Colorado, Denver

Blake Street, Denver, 1865



Harper's Weekly, Jan 27, 1866

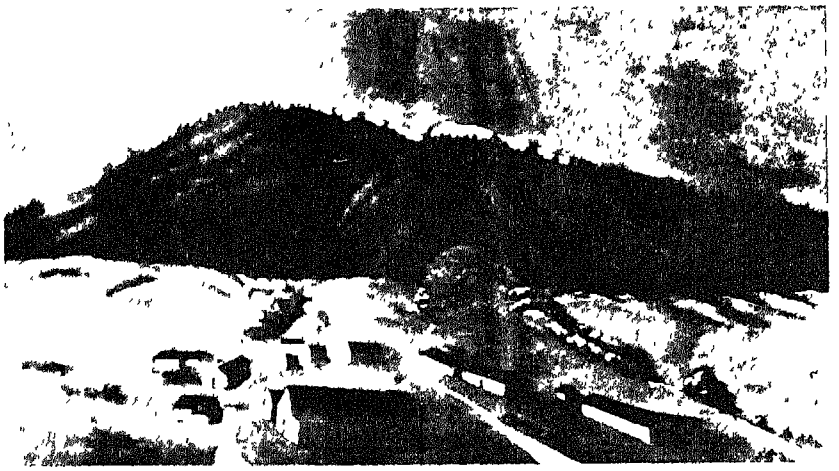
Housed in the same building with the office of the Overland was the banking firm of C. A. Cook to which—as shown at the *left*—the miners brought their gold dust.



Courtesy Stokes Collection, The New York Public Library

General View of Denver, Colo., 1865

The Overland Stage (*Continued*)

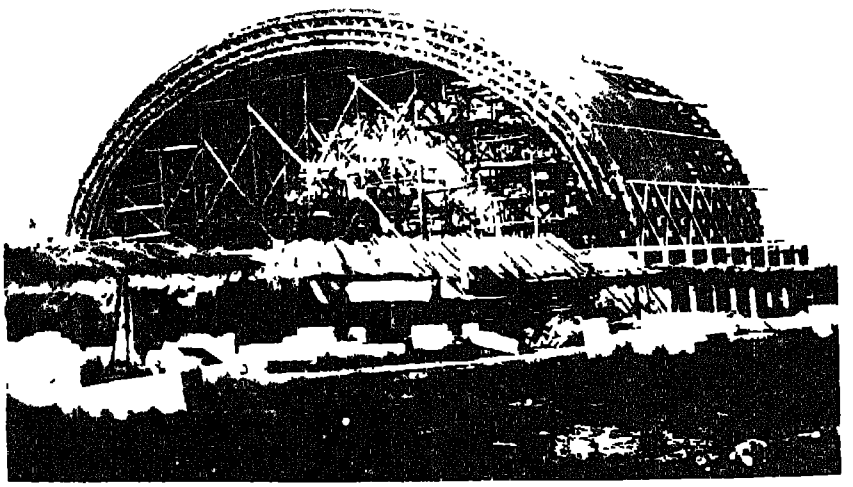


From a drawing made in 1863 by Bugler C Moellman, Co G, 11th Ohio Cavalry In the collection of Dr Grace Raymond Hebard Courtesy, The University of Wyoming, Laramie

North and west from Denver the stage line passed through Fort Halleck (in present southern Wyoming) and on to Salt Lake City.

Left Fort Halleck in 1863.

Right. The Mormon Tabernacle at Salt Lake City —under construction in 1865. The roof was a lattice truss held together by wooden pegs and strings of rawhide.



Courtesy, Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints, Salt Lake City, Utah



In the summer and autumn of 1864 the Indians had gone on a rampage (see page 179). Stages were attacked, stations were burned, drivers and stock were killed. The stages stopped running.

R I Dodge, *Our Wild Indians* 1890

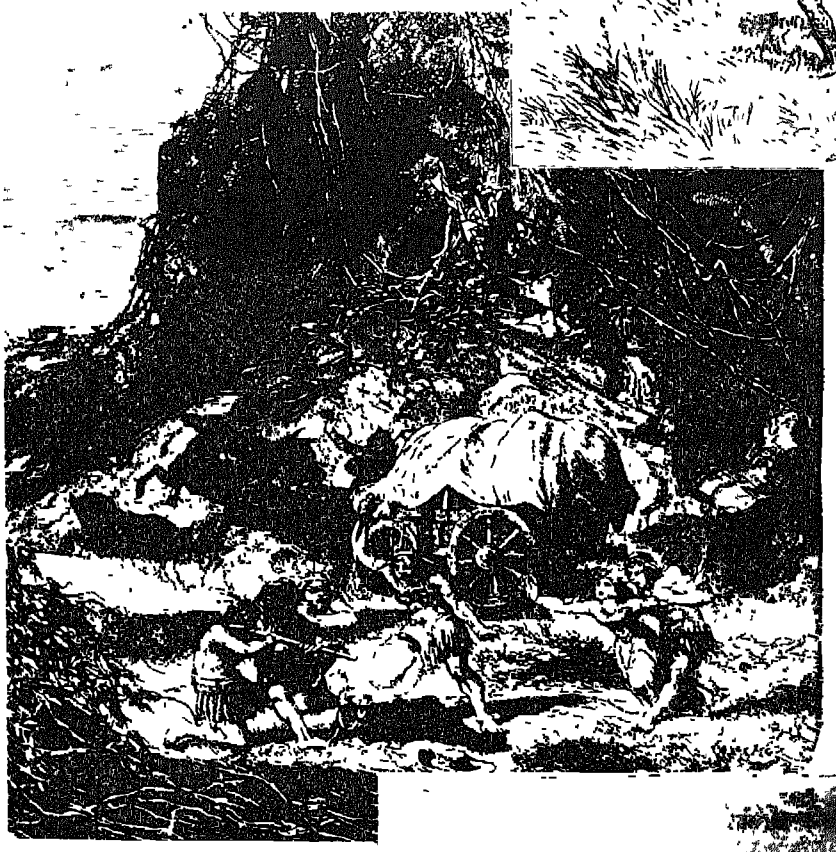
Indian Fury

With the coming of spring (1865) the whole middle frontier was in flames Isolated settlers were wiped out.



J P Dunn, Jr , *Massacres Of The Mountains* 1886

Emigrant trains were captured. The men were killed outright or tortured to death. Women, if captured, suffered worse than death.



Charles Richard Tuttle, *History of Border Wars of Two Centuries* 1874

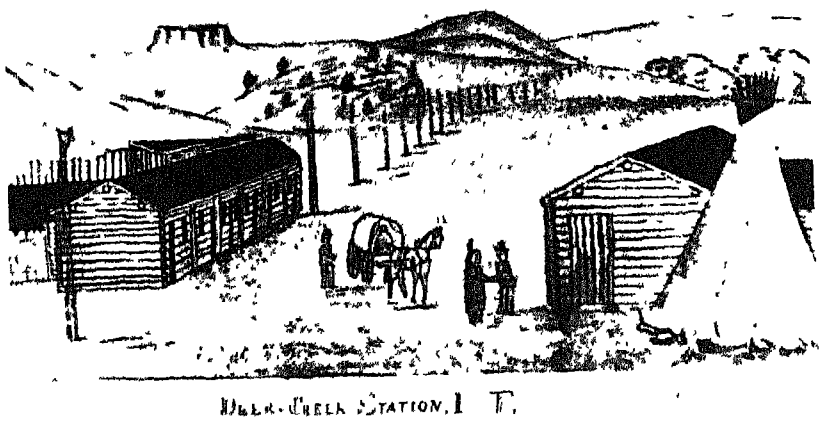


Burning the captives over a slow fire was but one of the milder methods of torture practiced by the Indians.

Charles Richard Tuttle, *History of Border Wars of Two Centuries* 1874

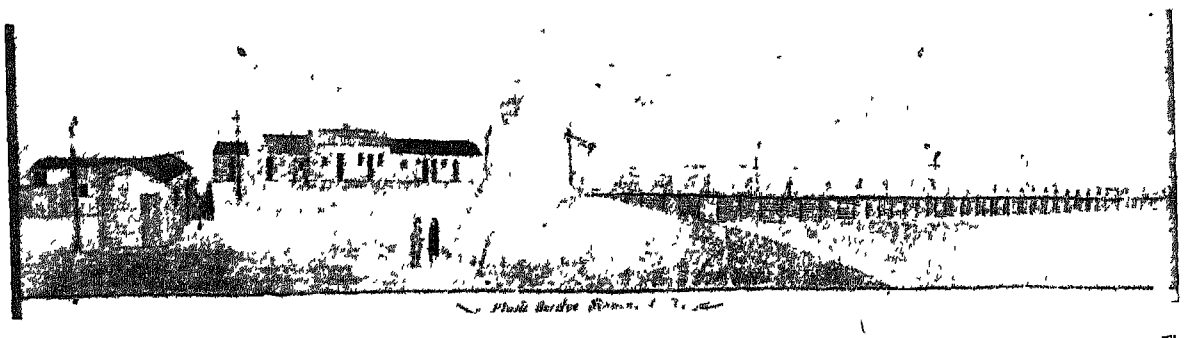
Attacks On The Telegraph

From Julesburg (Colo) to South Pass the old Oregon Trail ran north of the Overland Stage route. The telegraph line (see pages 97 and 119) followed the Oregon Trail and was guarded by detachments of soldiers at various stations along the way.



Left. Deer Creek Station on the telegraph line eighty miles west of Fort Laramie. Note the line of poles. Along them ran the single wire that gave telegraphic communication between the East and the West.

From a drawing made in 1863 by Bugler C Moellman, Co G, 11th Ohio Cavalry In the collection of Dr Grace Raymond Hebard *Courtesy,* The University of Wyoming, Laramie



From a drawing made in 1863 by Bugler C Moellman, Co G, 11th Ohio Cavalry In the collection of Dr Grace Raymond Hebard *Courtesy* The University of Wyoming, Laramie

Twenty miles west of Deer Creek Station was Platte Bridge Station, where the road and the telegraph crossed the North Platte River on a bridge as shown *above* All through the spring of 1865 the Indians busied themselves tearing down the wire and killing the guards and operators.

On July 26 a detachment of troops trotted across the bridge to escort a wagon train coming in from the west. The troops were driven back with some casualties and the wagon train was wiped out. To avenge this attack a strong force was sent into the Indian country to the north, but accomplished little beyond further embittering the savages.



Frank Leslie's Illustrated Newspaper, Jan 13, 1866

Attack on Indians in Powder River Country in August, 1865

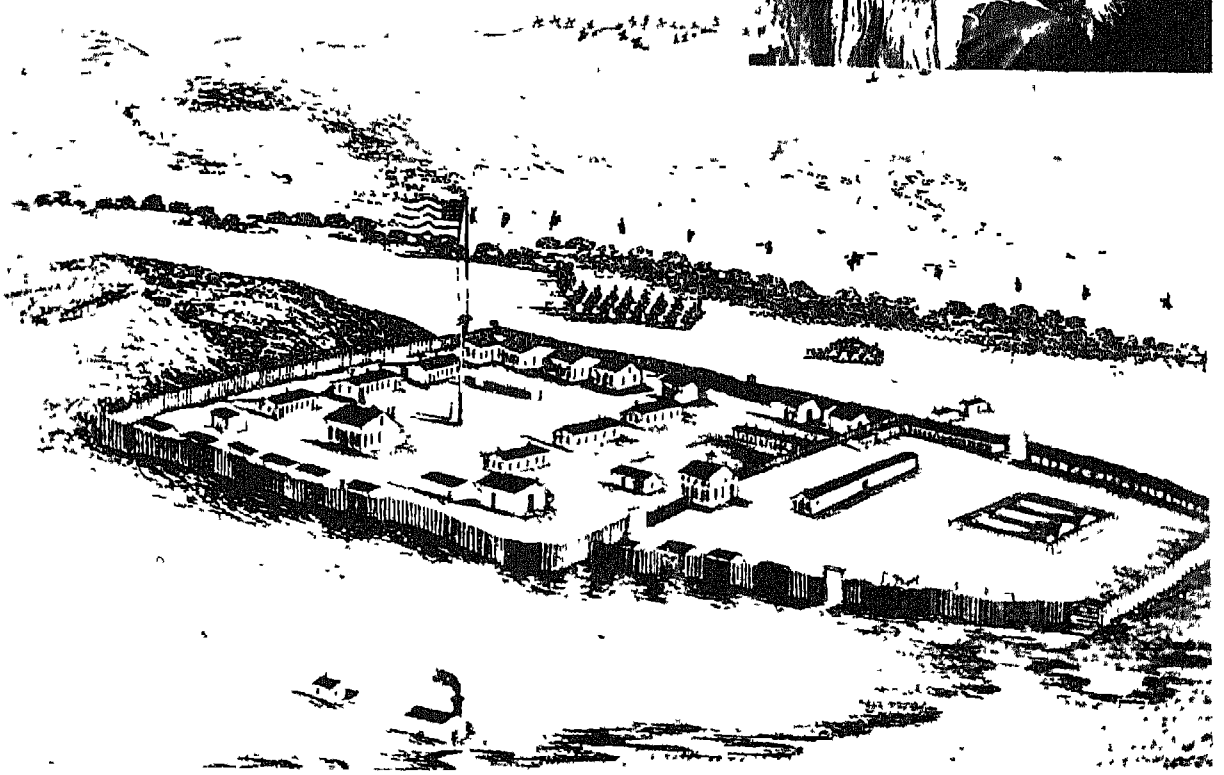
Red Cloud's War

In 1866 the struggle with the Indians centered on the Bozeman Trail, a new road from the Platte River to the Montana mining town of Virginia City (not to be confused with Virginia City, Nev.). The road ran through the last great Indian hunting ground, and Red Cloud, a Sioux chief, organized the resistance to the white invasion.



Red Cloud

Courtesy, Bureau of American Ethnology, Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D C



Courtesy, United States Signal Corps, Washington, D C

Under constant Indian attack three forts were built on the Bozeman Trail that summer. Fort Phil Kearny, shown *above*, was the especial target of Red Cloud's warriors.

On Dec. 21, 1866, a wagon train going out from the Fort to bring in fire wood was attacked. Capt. Fetterman with eighty men rode out to disperse the Indians. None of them came back alive



Harper's Weekly, Mar. 23, 1867

Dakota Territory

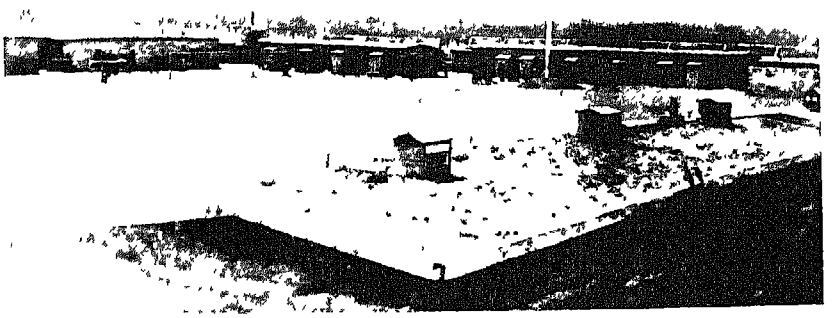
In 1862, following the Sioux outbreak in Minnesota (see page 141), these Indians had been pushed into Dakota Territory, where again in 1863 and 1864 they were attacked (see page 178). Now white settlement and white men's forts in Dakota were pushing the Sioux into Wyoming.



Harper's Weekly, Oct 28, 1865

Above. Yankton, the capital of Dakota Territory in 1865

Right Fort Rice (1865), on the west bank of the Missouri River, some twenty-five miles south of presentday Bismarck, N. D.



Courtesy, Minnesota Historical Society, St Paul

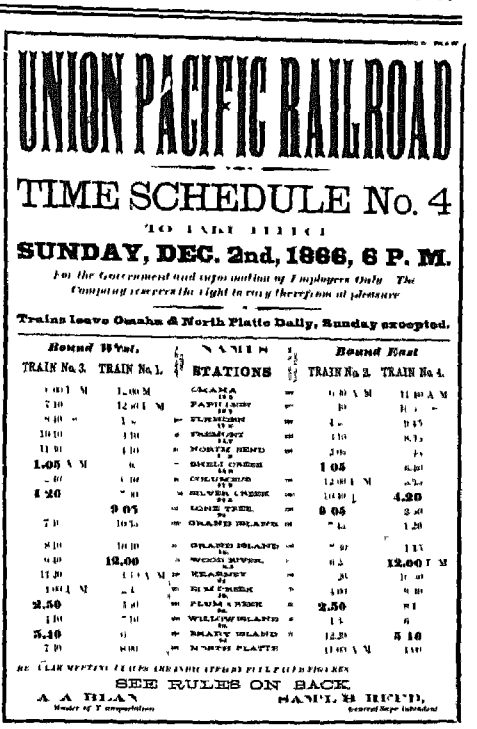


Left Fort Berthold (1865), on the Missouri, a hundred miles northwest of Fort Rice.

Courtesy, Minnesota Historical Society, St. Paul

All Aboard For North Platte

Day after day, week after week the Union Pacific was built westward (see page 199). By Dec. 2, 1866, trains were running between Omaha and North Platte, Neb.



UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD

TIME SCHEDULE No. 4

SUNDAY, DEC. 2nd, 1866, 6 P. M.

Trains leave Omaha & North Platte Daily, Sunday excepted.

Bound West		STATIONS	Bound East	
TRAIN No 3.	TRAIN No 1.		TRAIN No 2.	TRAIN No 4.
1.05 A M		SHELL CREEK	1 05	
4 20		SILVER CREEK		4.20
	9 05	LONE TREE	9 05	
		GRAND ISLAND		
	12.00			12.00 M
2.50		PLUM CREEK	2.50	
5.10		SHELL ISLAND	5 10	

SEE RULES ON BACK.

A. A. BLAN, Master of Transportation

SAML B. REED, General Superintendent

Courtesy, Union Pacific Railroad Company, Omaha, Neb



THE UNION PACIFIC RAIL ROAD CO.

Are now constructing a Railroad from

OMAHA, NEBRASKA,

westward toward the Pacific Ocean, making with its connections an unbroken line

ACROSS THE CONTINENT.

The Company now offer a limited amount of their

First Mortgage Bonds

having thirty years to run, and bearing annual interest, payable on the first day of January and July, in the City of New York, at the rate of

SIX PER CENT. IN GOLD,

AT

Ninety Cents on the Dollar.

This road was completed from Omaha, 305 miles west, on the 1st of January, 1867, and is fully equipped, and trains are regularly running over it. The Company has now on hand sufficient iron, ties, etc., to finish the remaining portion to the eastern base of the Rocky Mountains, 212 miles, which is under contract to be done September 1st of this year, and it is expected that the entire road will be in running order from Omaha to its western connection with the Central Pacific, now being rapidly built eastward from Sacramento, Cal., during 1870.

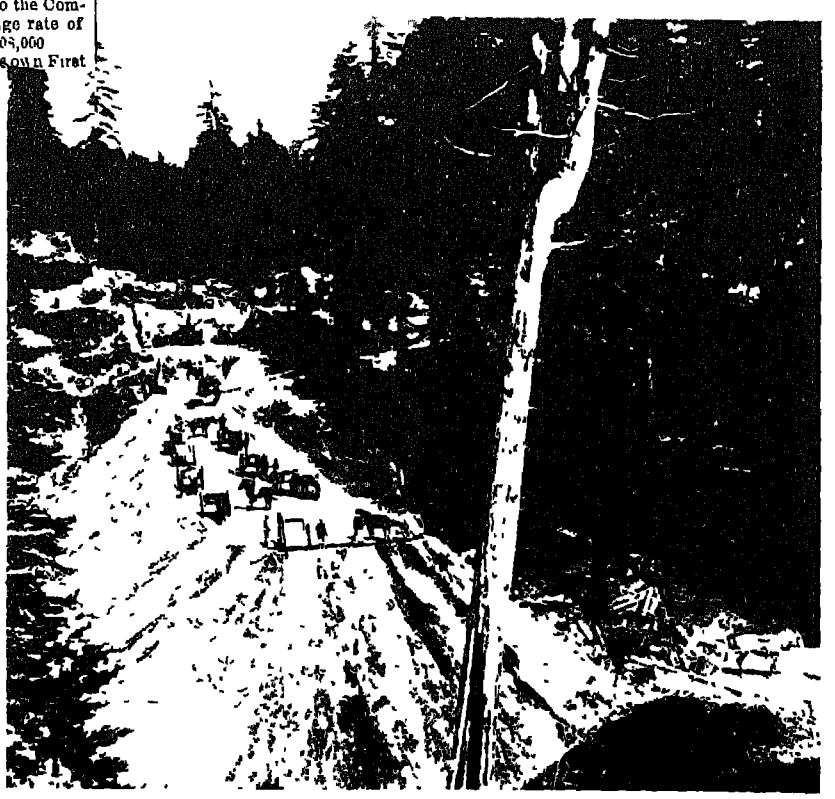
Means of the Company.

Estimating the distance to be built by the Union Pacific to be 1565 miles, the United States Government issues its Six per cent. Thirty-year Bonds to the Company as the road is finished at the average rate of amounting to $44,208,000 [illegible] own First

Harper's Weekly Jun 29, 1867

The sale of bonds in the East provided the funds for the ever lengthening rails. These bonds were backed by the Federal loan and the subsidy of 12,800 acres of public land for each mile of track built (see page 199).

By an act of Congress in 1866 the Central Pacific Railroad, building eastward from California, was authorized to continue eastward until it met the Union Pacific. At once a race was on between the two roads—with the Federal loan and land subsidy as the premium.

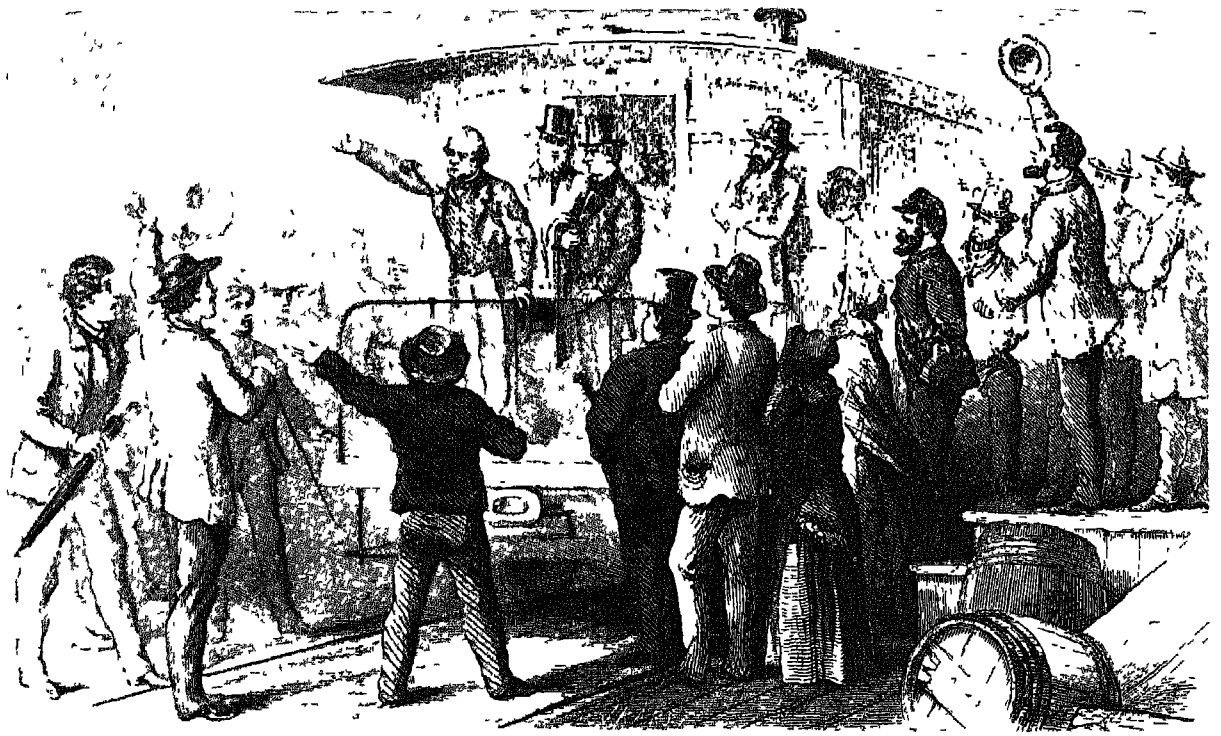


Chinese coolies grading the Central Pacific roadbed with one-horse dump carts, 1866

Courtesy, Southern Pacific Company, San Francisco, Calif

President Or Congress

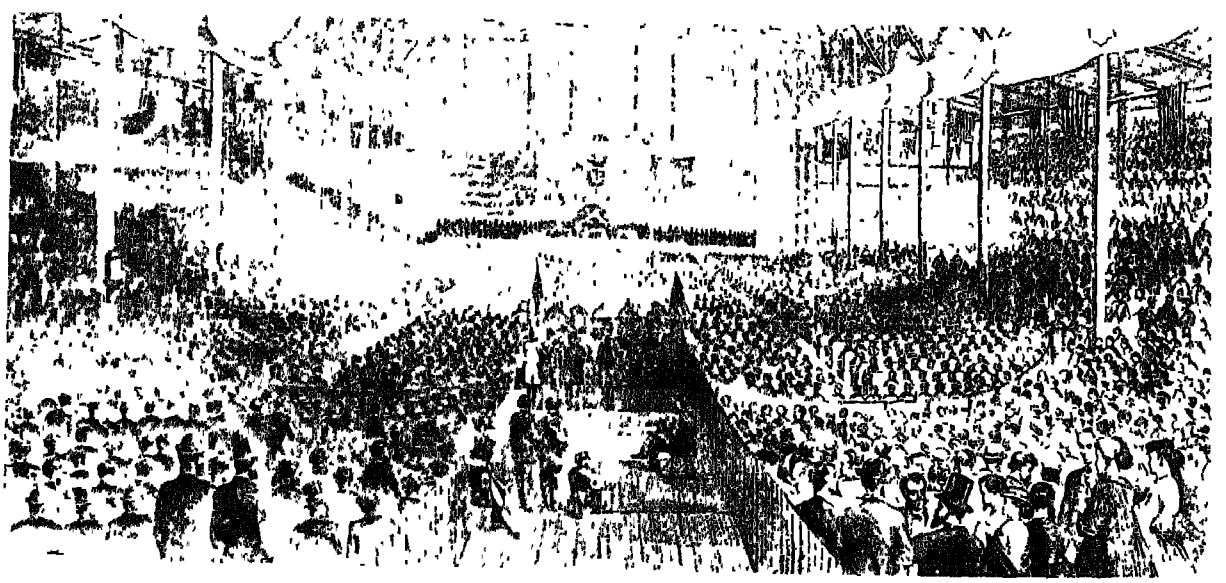
By the beginning of 1866 President Johnson and the Radical Republican Congress were at loggerheads The President wished to bring the Southern states back into the Union with as little bitter feeling as possible. The Radical Republicans saw defeat for themselves if the Southerners were allowed to vote.



J T Trowbridge, *A Picture of the Desolated States and the Work of Restoration* 1868

In the hope of securing popular support for himself the President made a "Swing around the Circle" in the summer of 1866.

Soldiers and sailors conventions, made up of both Federal and Confederate former officers and men, and known as "Arm-in-Arm" conventions, met and passed resolutions in favor of the President's policies.



Harper's Weekly, Sept 1, 1866

"Arm-in-Arm" Convention, Philadelphia, Aug. 14, 1866

The Radicals Take Over

Despite President Johnson's appeals to the country, the Radical Republicans were supported in the elections of 1866.

Early the following year, over the Presidential veto, they put into effect their plan of Reconstruction.

The South was divided into military districts, each under a major general. New state governments were organized with the former governing class deprived of the vote and with the recently freed Negroes herded to the polls by "carpetbaggers."



Frank Leslie's Illustrated Newspaper, Nov 30, 1867

"Carpetbagger" was a term of contempt applied to the agents and office holders forced upon the South during Reconstruction, most of whom had no more property than would go into a carpetbag and who were interested primarily in the graft which they could collect



From a lithograph in the Cabildo *Courtesy*, Louisiana State Museum, New Orleans

Left "Portraits of the Distinguished Members of the Louisiana Convention and Assembly. 1868"

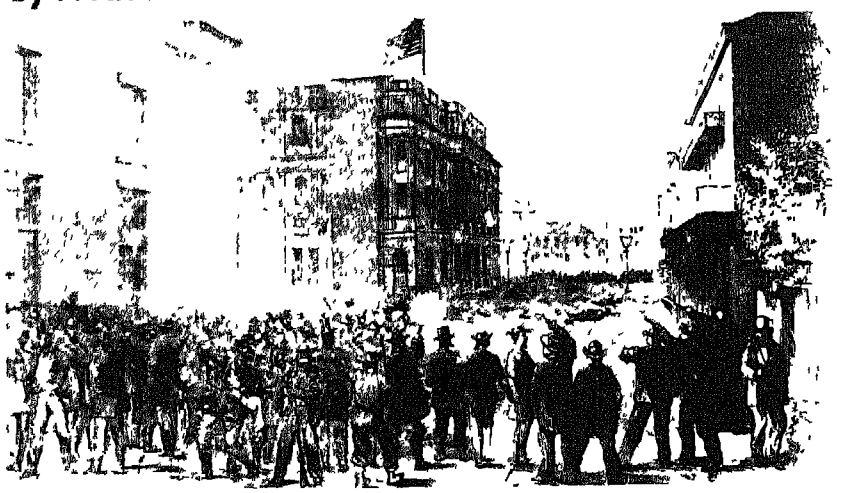
Against Northern bayonets, carpetbag leaders and misled Negroes, the disenfranchised whites countered with the Ku Klux Klan, a secret organization which meted out its own punishment to those who became too aggressive



Right. Typical regalia of a Klansman.

Courtesy, Giles County Public Library, Pulaski, Tenn , and Giles County Chapter, United Daughters of the Confederacy

By-Products of War



Harper's Weekly Aug 25, 1866

Bloody race riots were beginning to break out here and there in the South.

Opposite is a view of such an episode in New Orleans.

From the late battlefields squads of workmen collected the remains of Union soldiers for reinterment in National Cemeteries,



Harper's Weekly, Nov 24, 1866

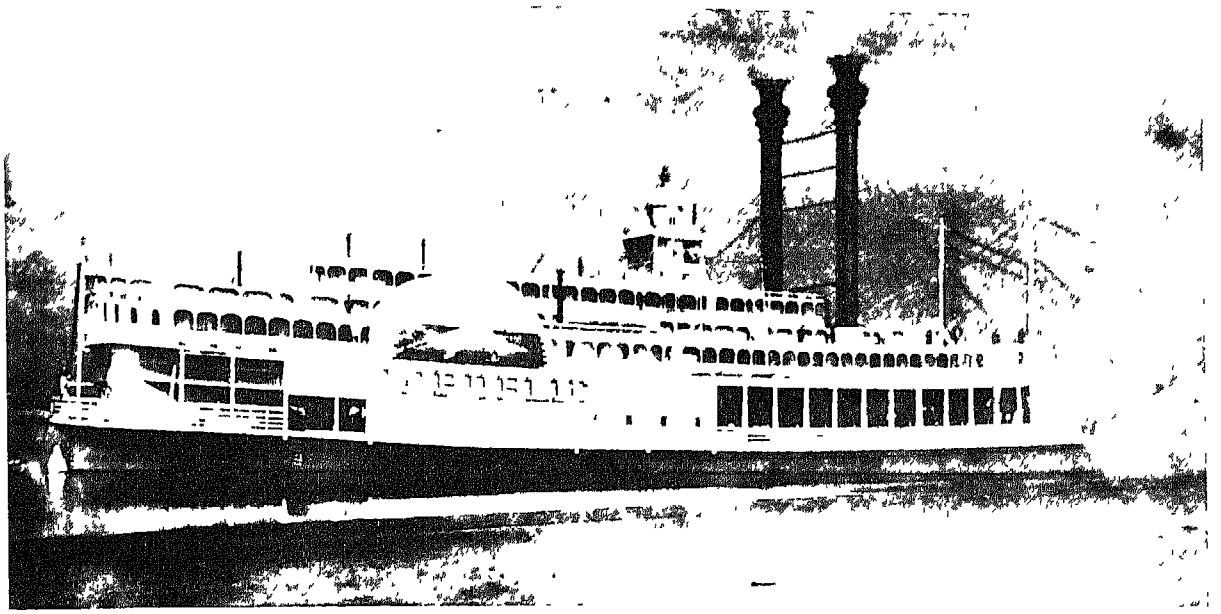


while their widows stood in line at the Pension Offices waiting to collect their pensions.

Frank Leslie's Illustrated Newspaper, Apr 7, 1866

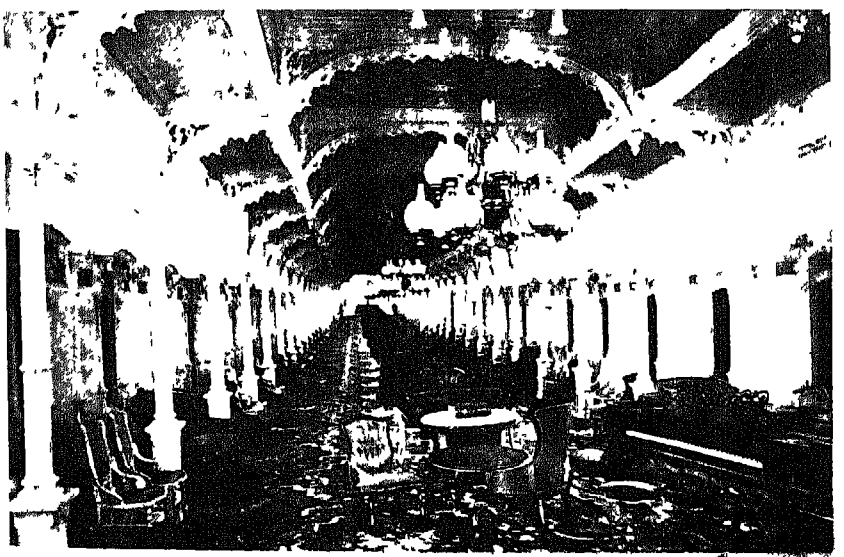
On The Mississippi

With the return of peace the steamboat lines made a renewed bid for the freight and passenger business of the Mississippi Valley.



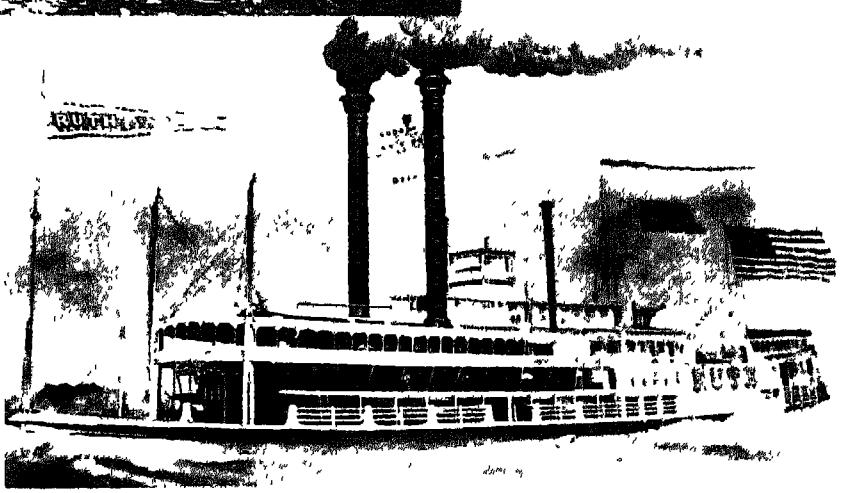
Courtesy, Missouri Historical Society, St Louis

Above The *Grand Republic*, one of the luxury liners of the Mississippi in the late '60's



Courtesy, Missouri Historical Society, St Louis

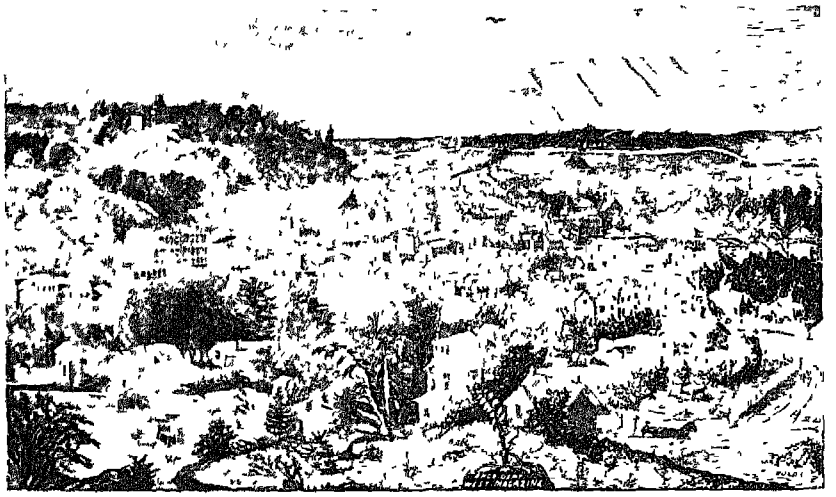
Opposite. Interior of the *Grand Republic.*



Right. The *Ruth*, built in 1865 for the St. Louis and New Orleans trade.

Courtesy, Miss Ruth Ferris, St Louis, Mo

More Western Railroads



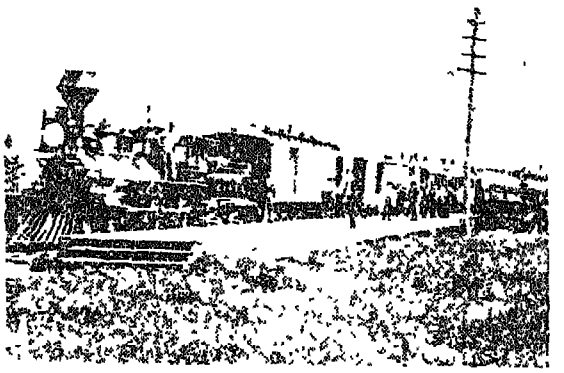
In 1867 the Chicago and North Western Railroad built into Council Bluffs, Iowa, opposite Omaha, Neb.—thus connecting Chicago with the eastern end of the westward building Union Pacific.

Left. Council Bluffs.

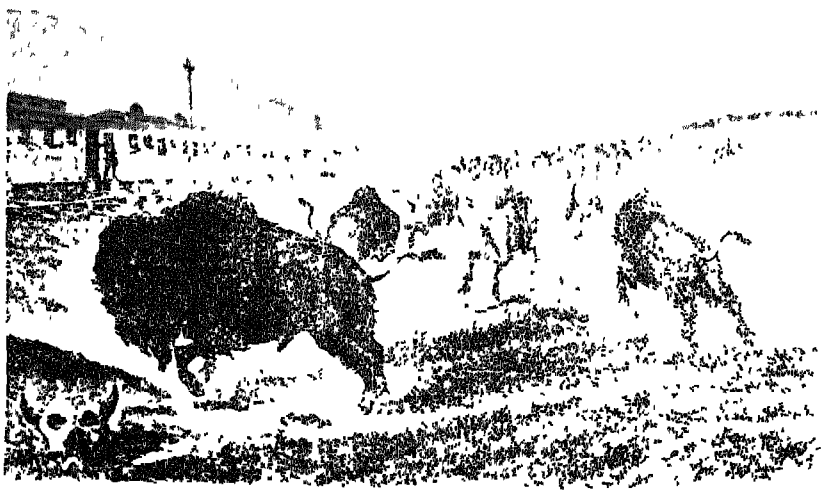
Courtesy, Free Public Library, Council Bluffs, Iowa

Right. Chicago and North Western Railroad at Council Bluffs.

The Kansas Pacific, building westward from Kansas City toward Denver, had reached Hays City, Kans., by the autumn of 1867.

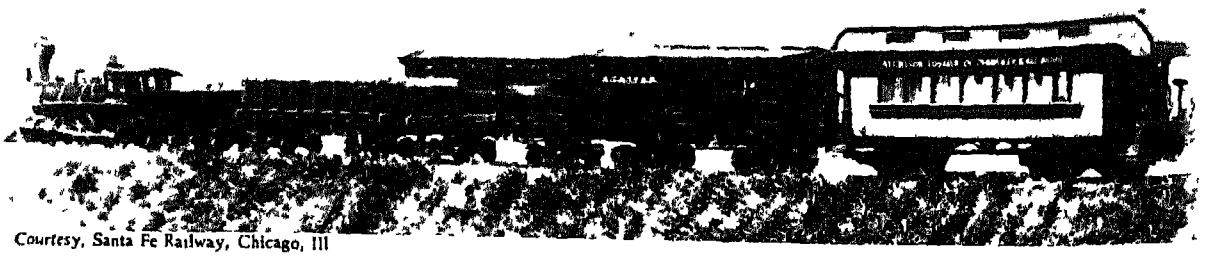


Courtesy, Free Public Library, Council Bluffs, Iowa



Left. Kansas Pacific running through a herd of buffalo in 1867.

Harper's Weekly, Dec 14, 1867

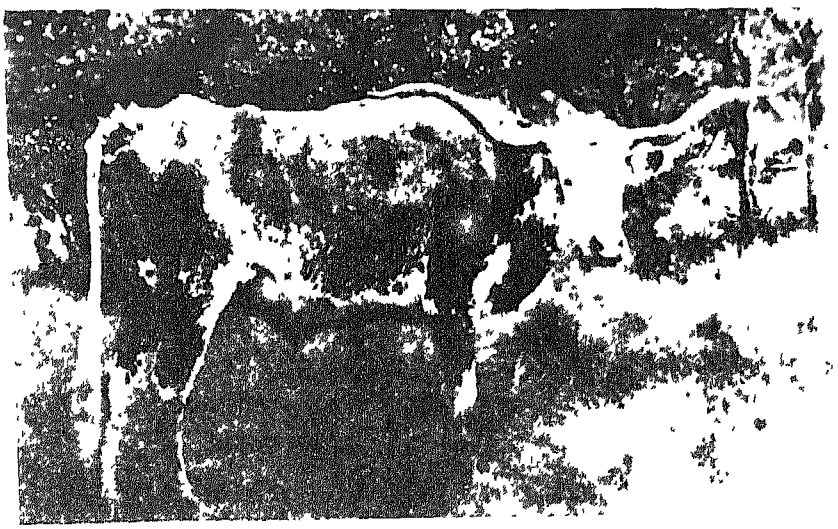


Courtesy, Santa Fe Railway, Chicago, Ill

The Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railroad, planning to follow the old Santa Fe trail (*see* Vol. II, page 205) to New Mexico and thence to California, ran its first train (shown *above*) from Topeka, Kans., seventeen miles south to Carbondale in 1868.

The Longhorn

The Texas range was teeming with longhorns—unique descendents of the cattle brought to Mexico by the Spaniards. Tough, rangy, with a horn spread from three to eight feet, the longhorn was perfectly adapted to survive in the open range which prevailed in Texas in the 1860's.



Courtesy, Professor J Frank Dobie, Austin, Tex

A Texas Longhorn

On the range the herds tended to "drift" and mix with other herds. Ownership was proved by brands of great variety and ingenuity. The letter "S" lying on its side was "Lazy S," while in an oblique position it was a "Tumbling S"—and all range men knew to what outfit the brand belonged In fact, every brand was registered in a county Brand Book.



The "Lazy S" brand belonged to C C Slaughter and was placed on more than 12,000 cattle each year

Courtesy, Professor J Frank Dobie, Austin, Tex

The "6666" brand was used by S. B. Burnett as a memorial to four sixes which he had held in a poker game and on which he had won a ranch





Joseph G McCoy, *Historic Sketches of the Cattle Trade of the West and Southwest* 1874

"Cutting Out"



In the annual round-up "cows" were cut out of the big herd and gathered into separate herds according to their brands. The calf that followed a cow received the brand of the cow —applied with a red hot branding iron.

Branding Calves

Joseph G McCoy, *Historic Sketches of the Cattle Trade of the West and Southwest* 1874

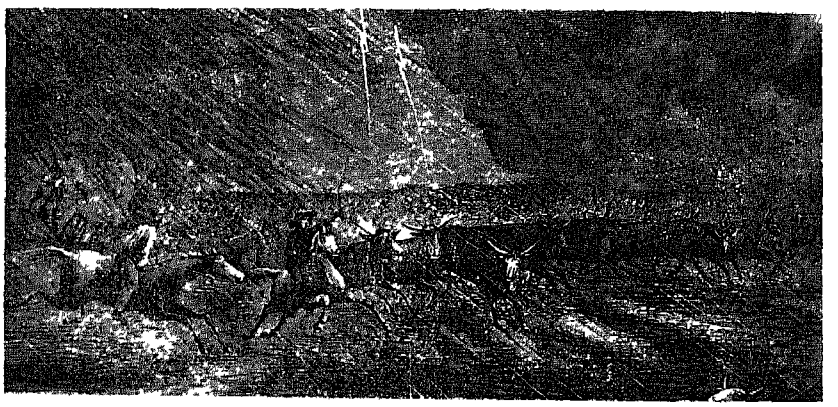
The Long Drive

In the North and East there was a good market for beef cattle. Connecting with other railroads to Chicago and the East, the Kansas Pacific Railroad was building westward through central Kansas (see page 212).



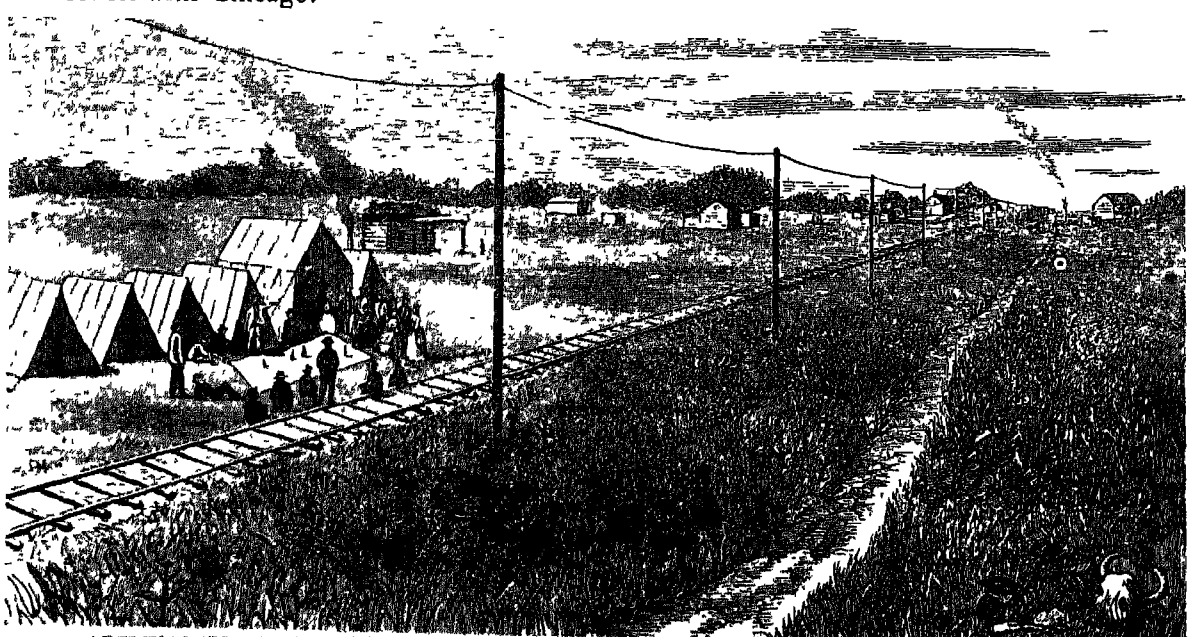
Soon great herds of longhorns were being driven north.

Across the Red River, through the Indian Territory and into Kansas went the herds. Dust, storms, stampedes were all in a day's work for the trail drivers



Stampede

At Abilene, Kans., the herds met the Kansas Pacific Railroad. Other herds went on northward to Ogallala, Neb., where they met the advancing Union Pacific Railroad and a more direct connection with Chicago.



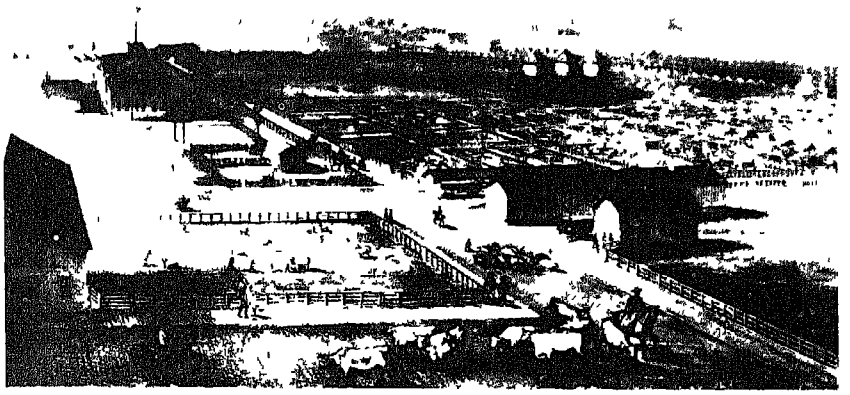
ABILENE IN 1867—CELEBRATING THE SHIPMENT OF THE FIRST TRAIN-LOAD OF CATTLE.

All illustrations on this page are from Joseph G McCoy, *Historic Sketches of the Cattle Trade of the West and Southwest* 1874

The Chicago Stock Yards

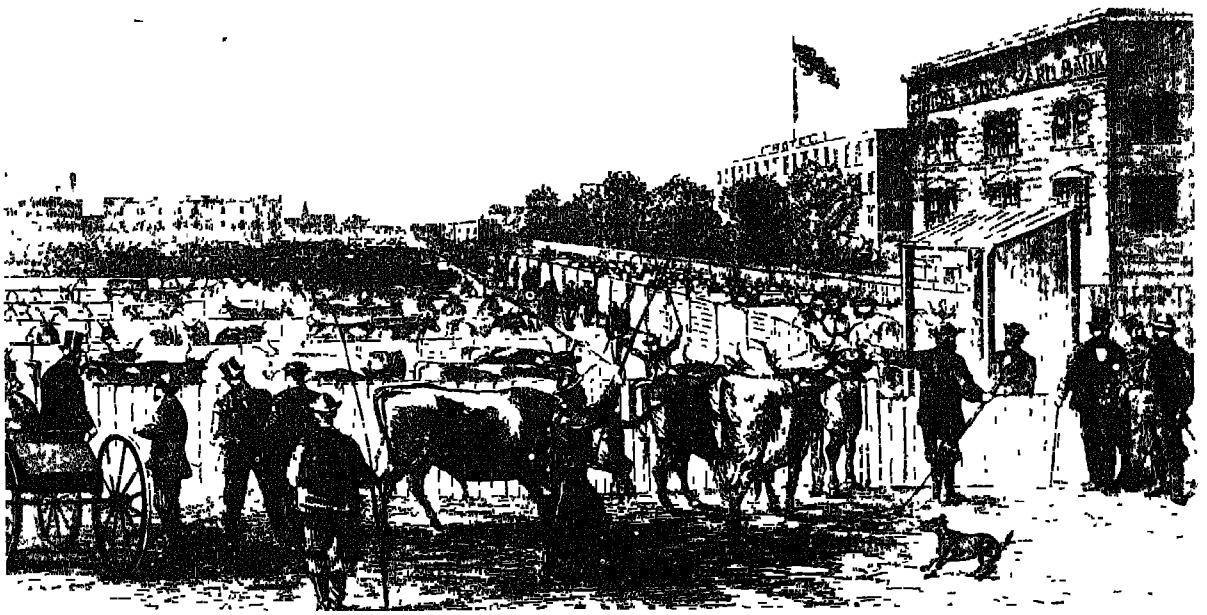
Chicago had already taken a leading place as a western cattle market.

Opposite is a view of the stock yards in 1865.



Courtesy, Chicago Historical Society, Ill

By 1868 Texas longhorns were being received at the Chicago Yards.



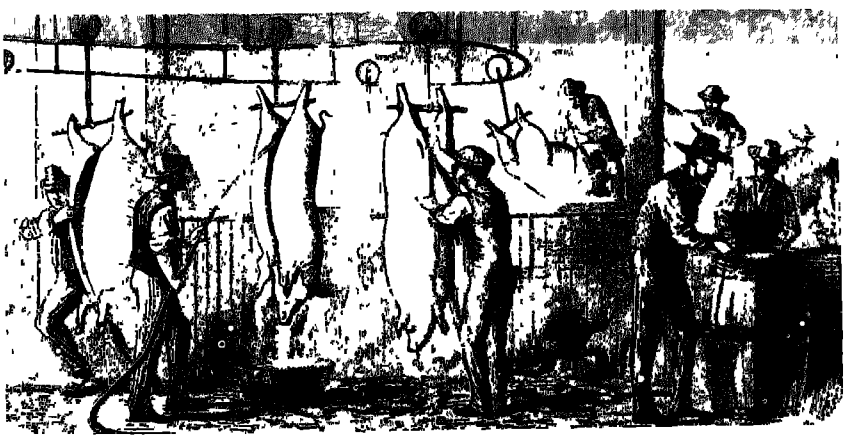
Harper's Weekly, Oct 31, 1868

The Chicago Stock Yards in 1868

"Porkopolis"

Cincinnati, Ohio, still maintained first place in the pork packing industry

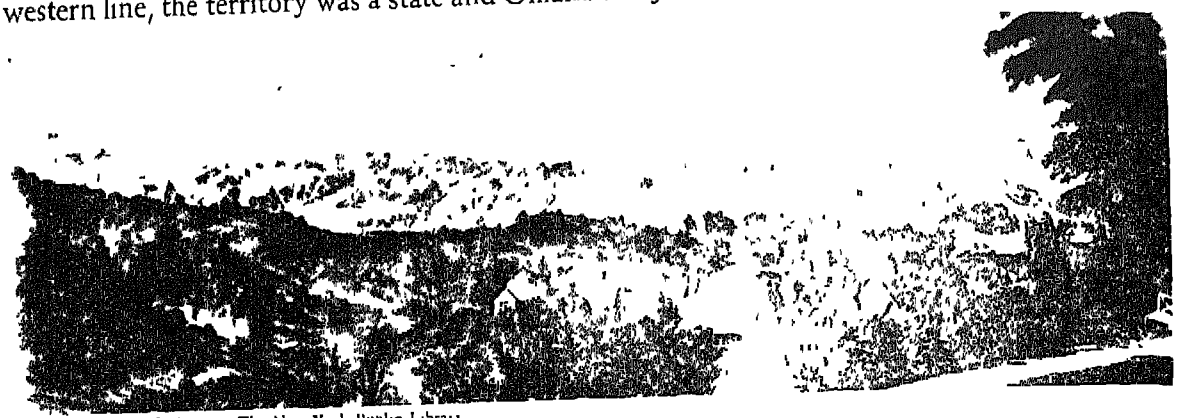
Right is a view of what was called the "gutting room" in a Cincinnati packing house of 1868.



Harper's Weekly, Jan 11, 1868

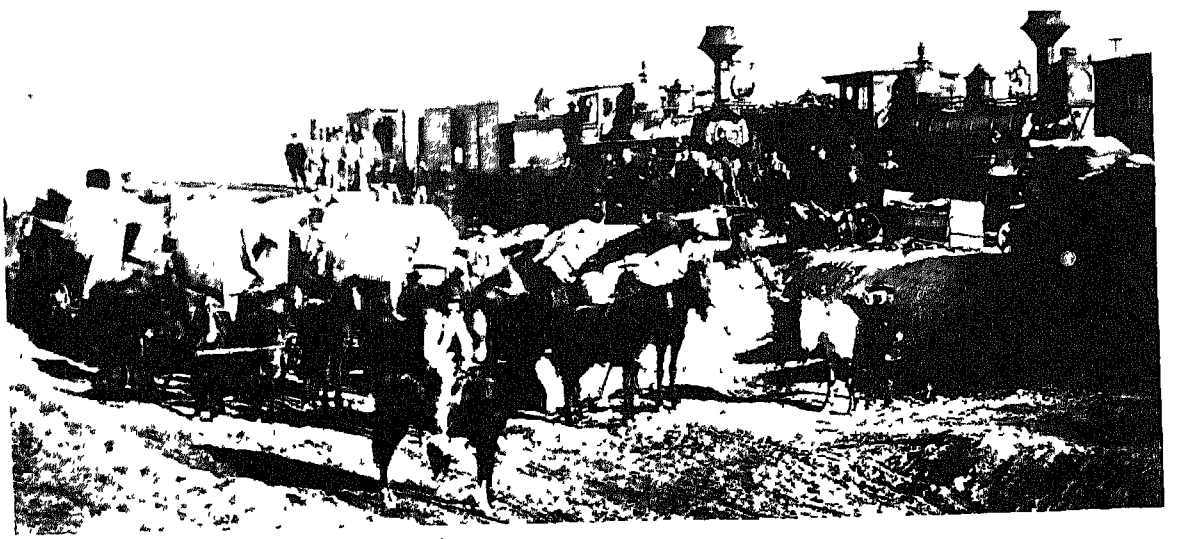
Nebraska

When, in 1865, the Union Pacific started building westward from Omaha, Nebraska was a territory and Omaha was a village. By 1867, when the Union Pacific had passed Nebraska's western line, the territory was a state and Omaha a city as shown *below*



Courtesy Stokes Collection The New York Public Library

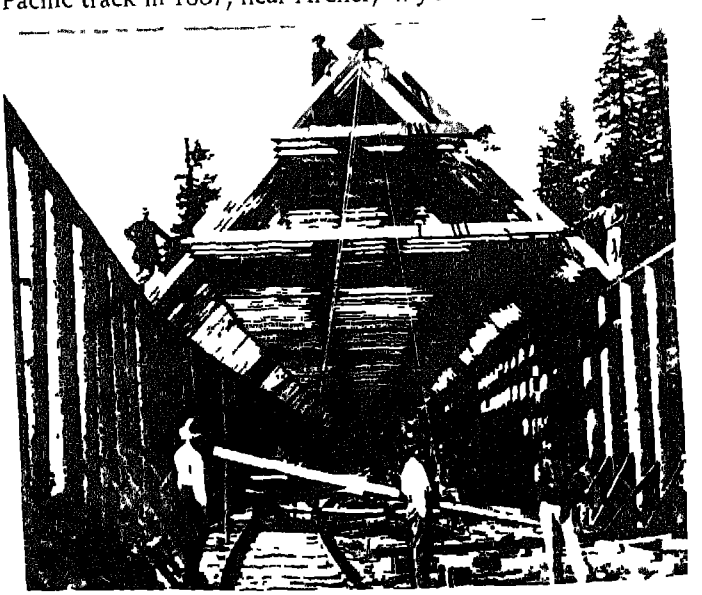
And The Pacific Railroad



Courtesy Union Pacific Railroad Company, Omaha, Neb

Above. End of the Union Pacific track in 1867, near Archer, Wyo

Meanwhile the Central Pacific had reached the crest of the Sierra Nevada at Cisco, Calif., and was poised for a plunge along the Humboldt River to meet the oncoming Union Pacific.

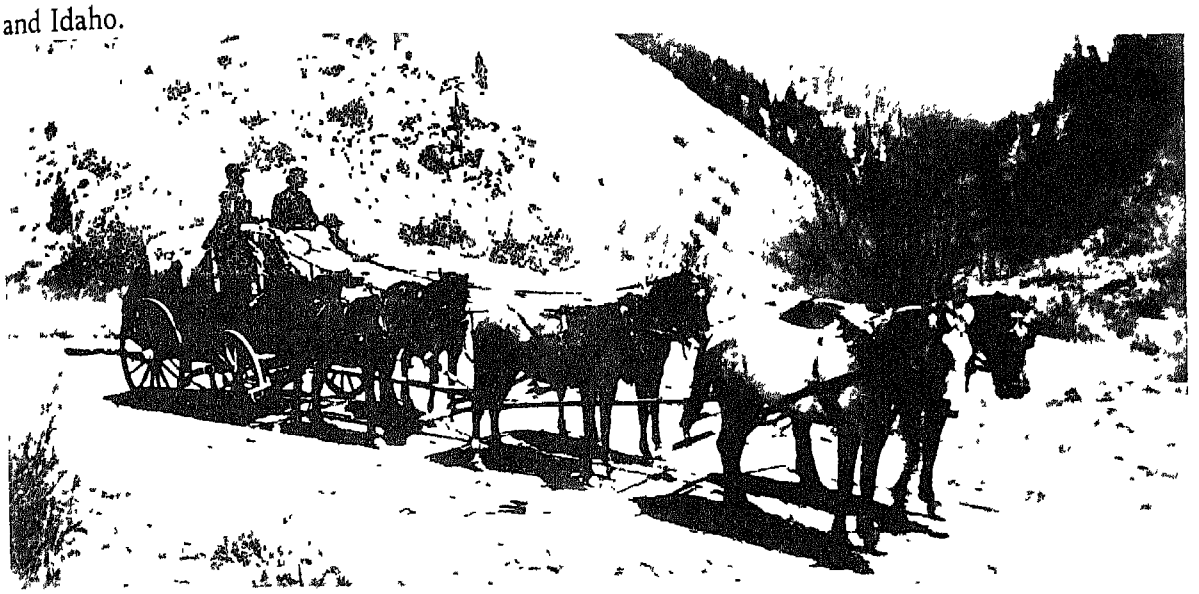


In the Sierras snow sheds (as shown *right*) were necessary and often extended for miles.

Courtesy, Southern Pacific Company, San Francisco, Calif

The Stage Coach

Between the two advancing railheads there was still, in 1867, almost a thousand miles of east-west road on which the stagecoach was the only public conveyance. And from the main stage line through Salt Lake City branches went northward to the new mining towns of Montana and Idaho.



Courtesy, Historical Society of Montana, Helena

Above. A Concord coach of the 1860's, on the line from Salt Lake City, Utah, to Helena, Mont



Albert D Richardson, *Our New States & Territories* 1869

In 1866 Wells, Fargo (see pages 71 and 72) had bought the Overland Express. Now gold as well as passengers travelled in stages. Occasionally there was a hold-up.



When things got too bad, the local vigilance committees took action.

Albert D Richardson, *Our New States & Territories* 1869

Montana Mining Towns



A. E. Mathews, *Pencil Sketches of Montana* 1868
Courtesy, Historical Society of Montana, Helena

Virginia City, Mont., was in its heyday as a gold mining town. *Left* is a view of the town as it appeared in 1868.

"Hurdy-gurdy" girls, hired by the saloon keepers to dance with all comers, provided feminine society for the lonely miners. *Opposite* is a view of a Virginia City "Hurdy-gurdy" house.



Albert D. Richardson, *Beyond the Mississippi From the great River to the great Ocean* 1867

Life was rough in the mining camps.



John W. Clampitt, *Echoes From The Rocky Mountains* 1888

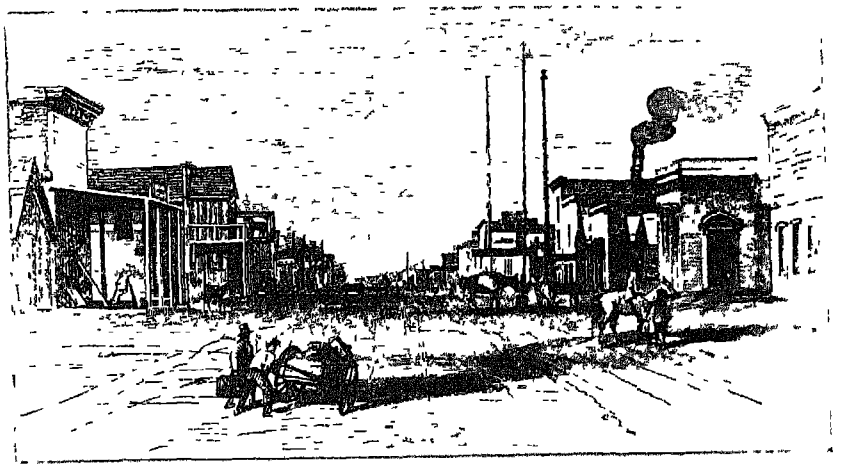
What those who ate the Chinese cook's biscuits did not know doubtless helped their appetites.



John W. Clampitt, *Echoes From The Rocky Mountains* 1888

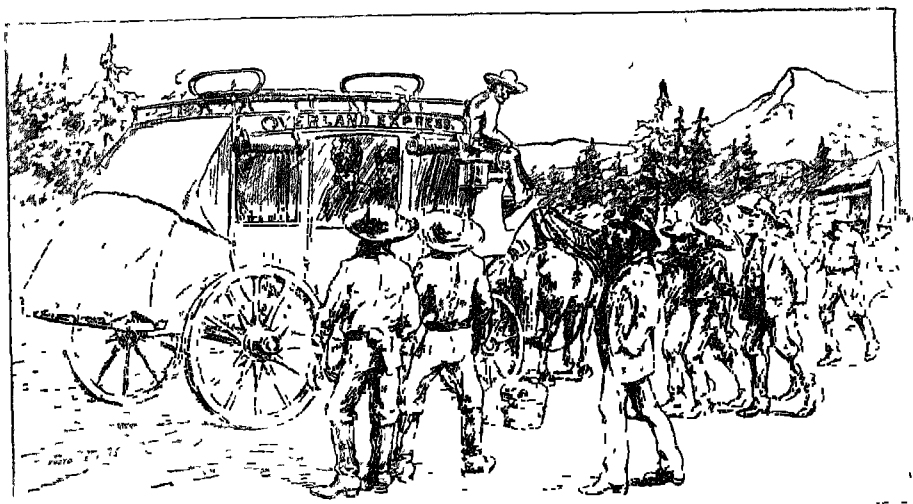
The Mountain Country

On the western slope of the upper Rockies lay the Territory of Idaho. It too was growing *Right* is a view of Boise, the territorial capital in 1868.



Albert D Richardson, *Our New States & Territories* 1869

Except for the "Hurdy-gurdy" girls, women were almost nonexistent in these frontier towns. When at rare intervals they passed through in a stage, the men all turned out to look at them.



John W Clampitt, *Echoes From The Rocky Mountains* 1888

There were many mining camps or small communities where no stagecoach could go. But "neither snow nor rain nor heat nor gloom of night" stayed the delivery of the mail



John W Clampitt, *Echoes From The Rocky Mountains* 1888
Mountain Mail Carrier

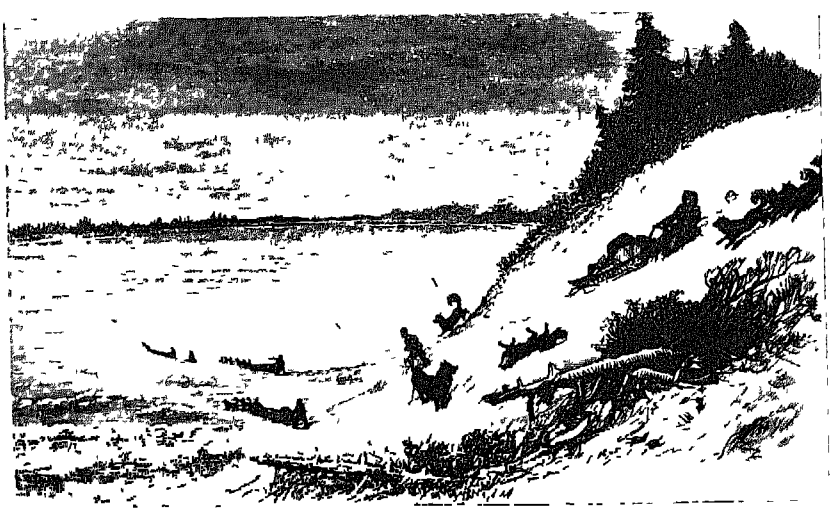
Alaska Acquired

At the close of the Civil War, the United States Government was in an expansive frame of mind. Administration officials had hopes of getting Canada in payment of the Alabama Claims (see page 270). Alaska would complete the proposed expansion in the north. Russia was willing to sell. In 1867 the title to Alaska passed to the United States in consideration of a payment to Russia of $7,200,000.00



Left. Sitka, or New Archangel, capital of Alaska.

Frederick Whymper, *Travel and Adventure of the Territory of Alaska* 1869



Right Dog sleds on the Yukon River.

Frederick Whymper, *Travel and Adventure of the Territory of Alaska* 1869

Below Eskimos fishing through the ice.



Harper's Weekly Sept 5, 1868

Croquet

Beginning in 1865 a new game called croquet swept the country.



John Jaques, *Croquet* 1865



Walking

Edward Payson Weston had already acquired a reputation as a pedestrian In 1867, on a wager of $10,000 00, he walked from Portland, Me., to Chicago, Ill (1,326 miles), in twenty-six days.

Harper s Weekly, Nov 16, 1867

Baseball

On Aug. 3, 1865, at the Elysian Fields in Hoboken, N. J , "a vast assemblage" witnessed a baseball contest for the championship of the United States—between the Mutual Club of New York and the Atlantic Club of Brooklyn. The Atlantics won—score 13 to 12. *Below* we see the game in progress



Frank Leslie s Illustrated Newspaper, Aug 26, 1865

At The Beach



Long Branch, N. J., was one of the most popular summer resorts in the late sixties.

Harper's Weekly, Aug 22, 1868

The Race Course



Frank Leslie's Illustrated Newspaper, Jun 24, 1865

A Trot at the Fashion Race Course, Long Island, May 30, 1865

The Ladies

In 1866 the ladies dressed as shown *right*.



Godey's Lady's Book, April, 1866

Jefferson Davis

Following his capture in 1865 (see page 189), the former President of the Confederacy was held as a state prisoner at Fortress Monroe in Virginia. In 1867 he was released on bail.

The following year a grand jury, containing a number of Negroes, found an indictment against Davis for treason *Right* is the venire from which the jury was selected.

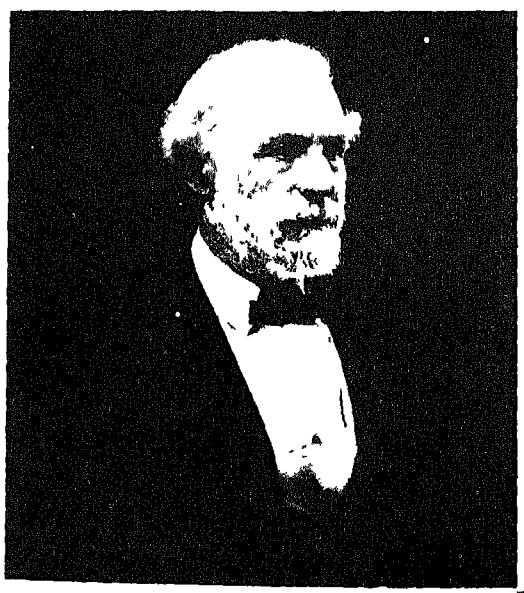
However, he was never brought to trial, as the Government had doubts as to its ability to sustain the charge.



Courtesy, The Confederate Museum, Richmond, Va

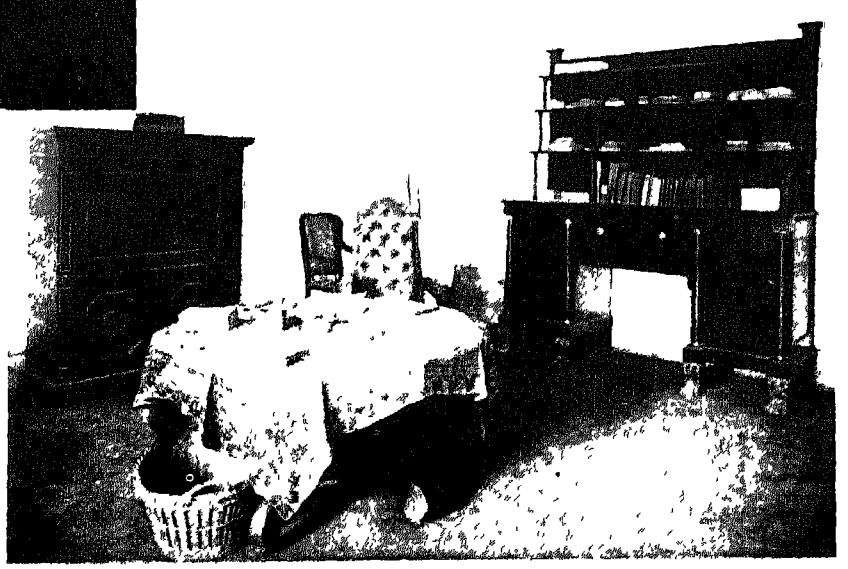
Robert E. Lee

After the surrender at Appomattox (see page 187), Lee returned to Richmond as a paroled prisoner of war His former home (Arlington) had been confiscated He was practically without money. Following an attempt at farming, he was offered, and accepted, the presidency of Washington College at Lexington, Va.



Courtesy, Douglas Southall Freeman

Above. R. E. Lee as President of Washington College.

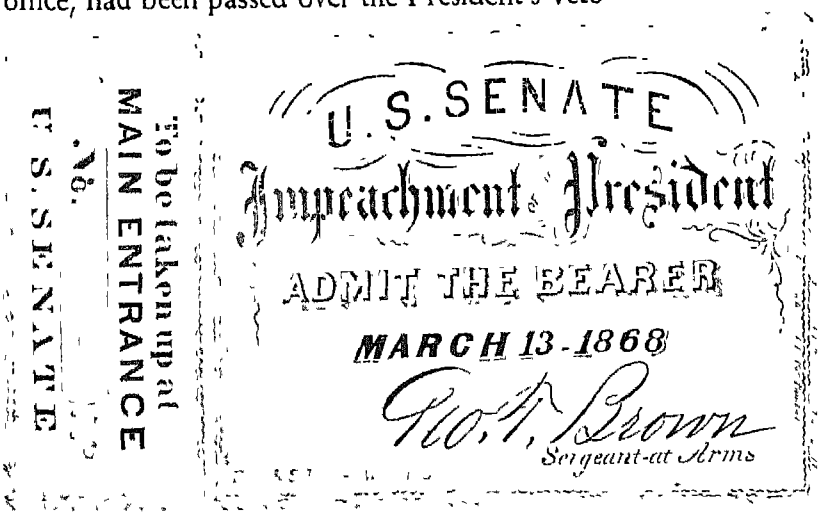


Right. Lee's office in the basement of Washington College.

Courtesy, Washington and Lee University, Lexington, Va

Impeachment of the President

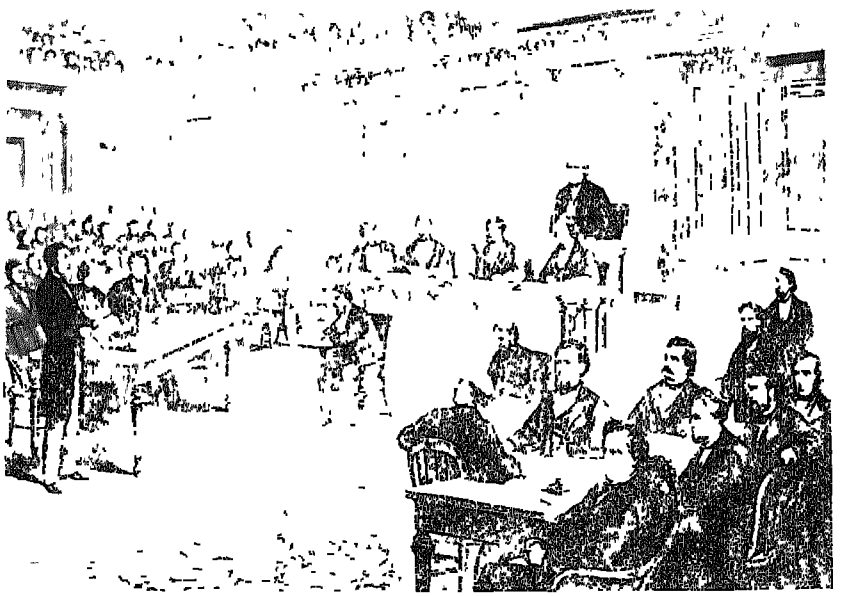
The rift between President Johnson and the Radical Republican Congress had been steadily widening. In 1867 the Tenure-of-Office Act, designed to keep Secretary of War Stanton in office, had been passed over the President's veto



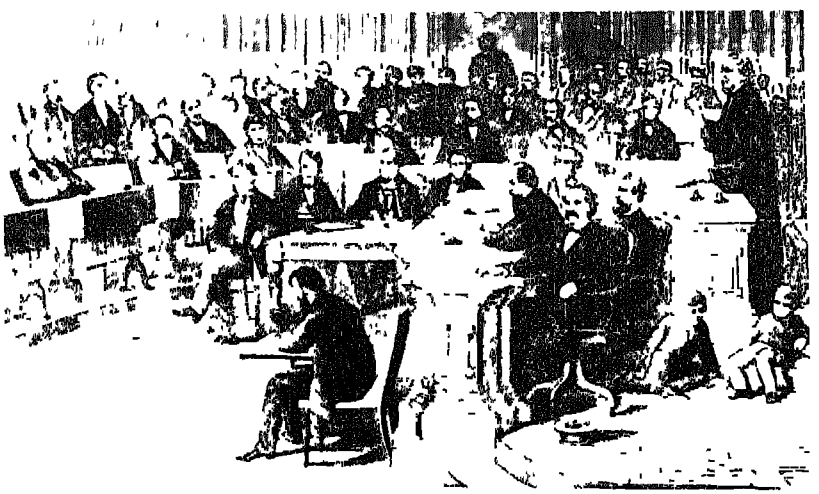
Harper's Weekly, Apr 4, 1868

Johnson removed Stanton, and the House of Representatives, dominated by the Radicals, voted for impeachment. The trial opened on Mar. 13, 1868

In accordance with the Constitution the Senate sat as a court and was presided over by the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court *Opposite* is a view of the opening of the trial



Frank Leslie's Illustrated Newspaper
Mar 28, 1868



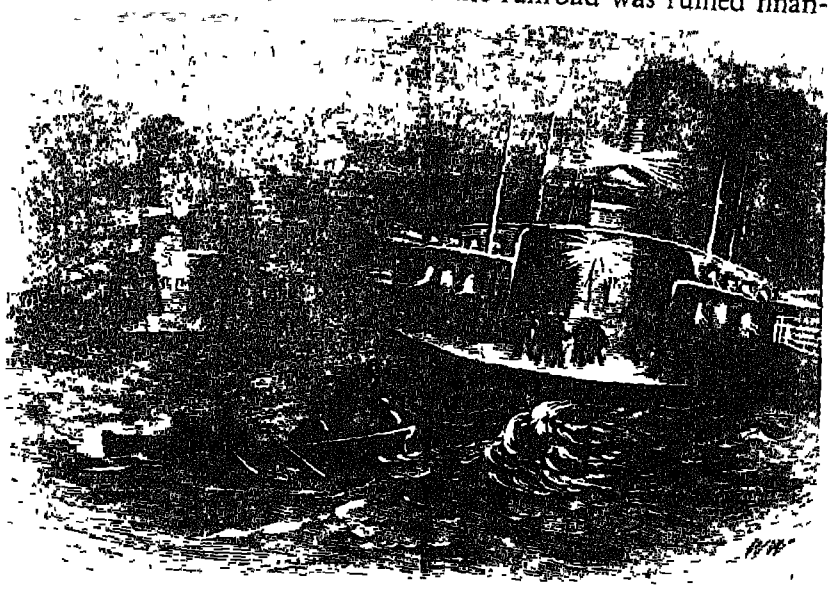
Frank Leslie's Illustrated Newspaper, Jun 6, 1868
Taking the Vote, May 16, 1868

On May 16 the first vote was taken Thirty-five Senators voted for conviction, nineteen for acquittal. Two-thirds were required for conviction By one vote the President was saved from impeachment. Subsequent votes gave the same numbers for and against The court adjourned and did not again convene Thus failed the first attempt to impeach a President of the United States

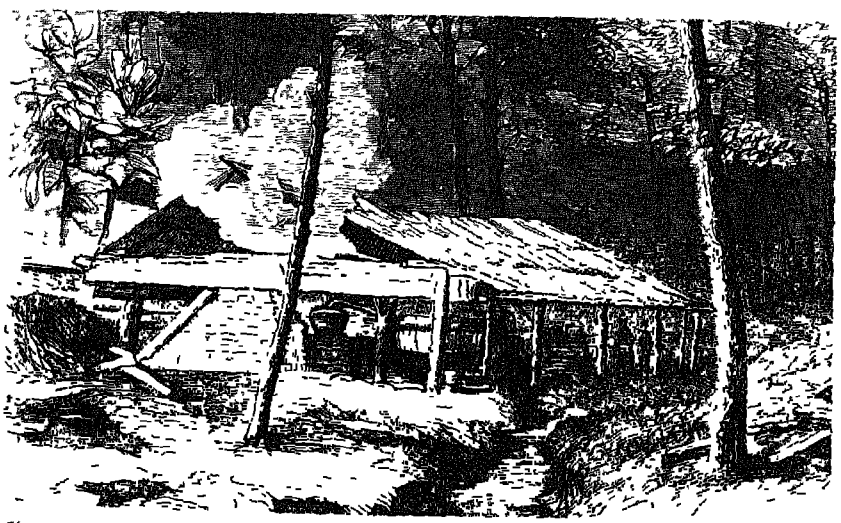
Lawlessness

In a struggle for control of the Erie Railroad Cornelius Vanderbilt pitted his millions against those of Daniel Drew, Jay Gould and "Jim" Fisk Fraudulent stock was issued, judges and legislatures were bought, small investors were wiped out—and the railroad was ruined financially.

When at one point things got too hot for them in New York, Fisk and Gould bundled up their stock and escaped across the North River to New Jersey as shown *opposite*



Harper's Weekly, Apr 11, 1868



Harper's Weekly, Mar 2, 1867

In the mountainous regions of the South illegal stills defied the Internal Revenue Department.

From Missouri to Kentucky Jesse James and his gang held up banks.

Opposite. Russellville (Ky.) Bank Robbery, 1868.



J. W. Buel, *The Border Outlaws* 1880

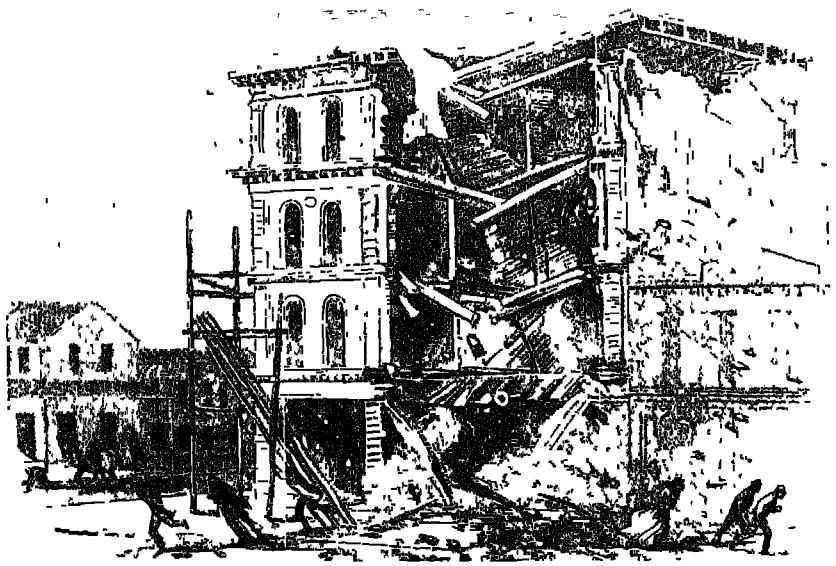
Fire, Earthquake, Collision



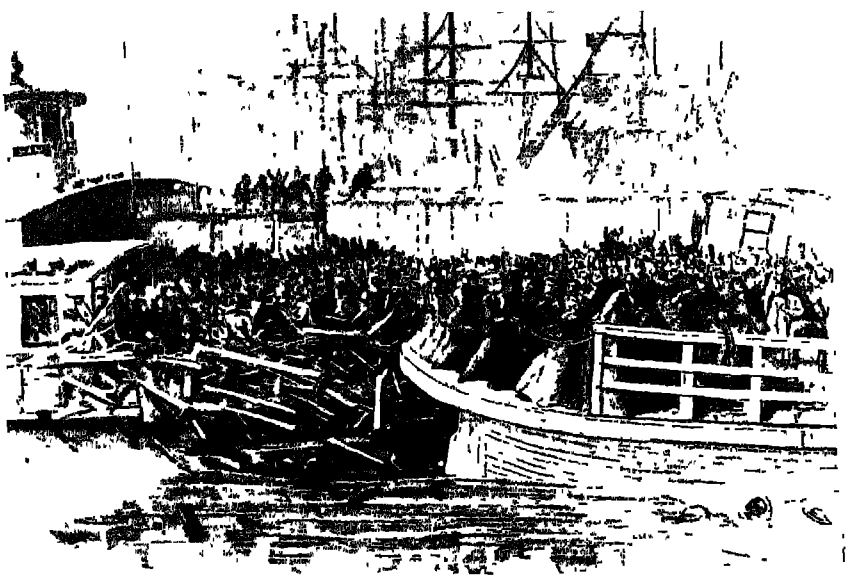
Frank Leslie's Illustrated Newspaper, Jul 29, 1865

On July 13, 1865, Barnum's American Museum in New York burned (see Vol. II, page 416)

The following October there was a severe earthquake at San Francisco.



Harper's Weekly, Nov 18, 1865

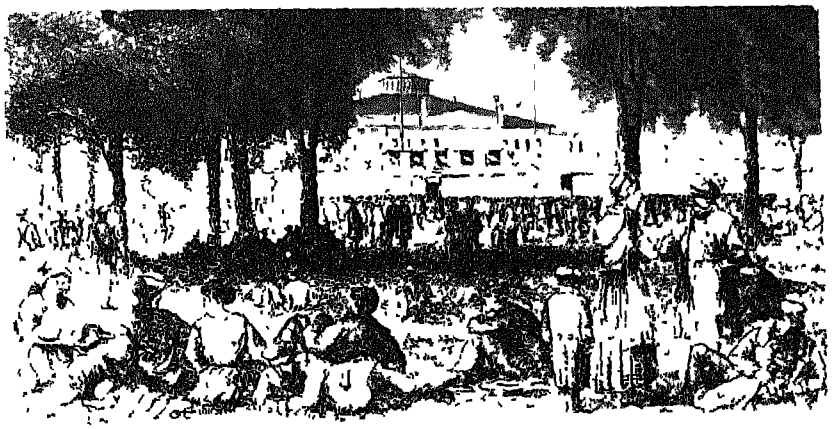


In 1868 two New York ferry boats collided with disastrous consequences.

Harper's Weekly, Nov 28, 1868

Immigration

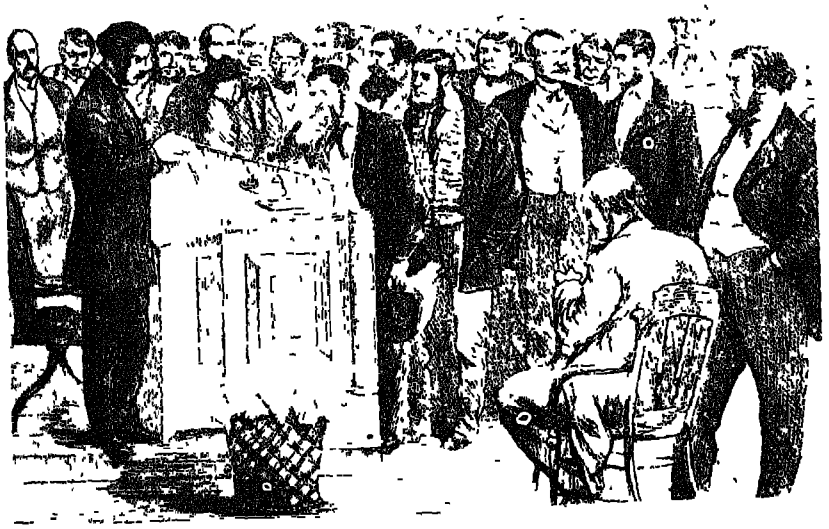
During the Civil War immigration from Europe had declined, but with the return of peace a vast human tide again flowed to America. *Opposite* is a view of the Labor Exchange (just back of Castle Garden, the Immigration Office) where employers sought cheap labor.



Harper's Weekly, Aug. 15, 1868

Naturalization

of the new comers went on apace—particularly around election time when the opposing parties needed votes.



Harper's Weekly, Oct. 10, 1868

Slums

Increasingly the flow of immigration added to the slums in the great cities. *Right* is a view of Five Points, New York City, in 1865. There was still room for work by the Home Mission (see page 2).



Frank Leslie's Illustrated Newspaper, Jul. 1, 1865

The Presidential Campaign of 1868

President Johnson was not a candidate for re-election nor could he have secured the support of either party. The Democrats nominated Horatio Seymour, of New York, and advocated the restoration of civil rights to the Southern states, also an extension of the use of "greenbacks" (see page 135) The Republicans nominated Gen U. S Grant, hero of the late war; and opposed "greenbacks." *Below* is a view of the Republican convention at Chicago as Grant's nomination was announced.



Frank Leslie s Illustrated Newspaper, Jun 6, 1868

By "waving the bloody shirt," that is, keeping alive the issues of the Civil War, the Republicans won by 214 electoral votes against 80 for the Democrats.



Grant had gone to his home at Galena, Ill , to vote *Opposite* is a view of the President-elect at the Galena depot on November 7th preparing to return to Washington where he was still General of the United States Army.

Frank Leslie s Illustrated Newspaper, Nov 28, 1868

The Union Pacific-Central Pacific Race

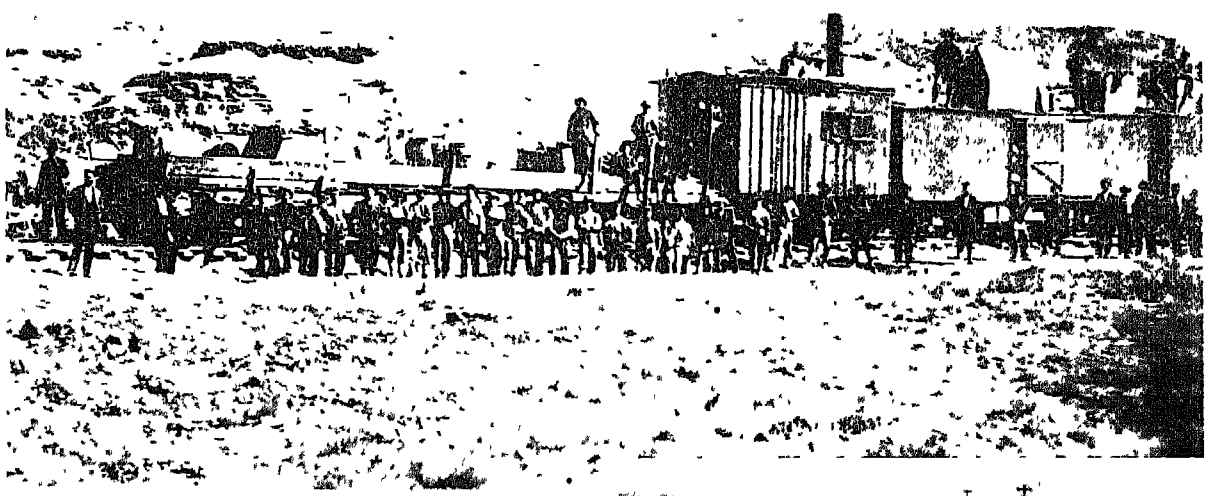
By 1868 Cheyenne in Wyoming had come into being as a growing town on the advancing Union Pacific Railroad (see pages 199, 207 and 216)



Courtesy Union Pacific Railroad Company, Omaha, Neb

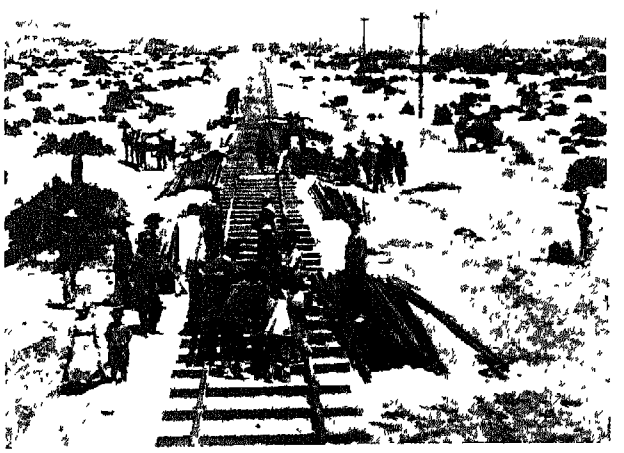
16th Street, Cheyenne, 1868

On westward through Wyoming raced the construction gangs.



Courtesy Union Pacific Railroad Company, Omaha, Neb

By August the rails had reached the crest of the Rocky Mountains



And eastward across Nevada came the Central Pacific. Twelve thousand eight hundred acres of land was the premium for every mile of track—and each day the number of miles to be laid became less

Courtesy, Southern Pacific Company, San Francisco, Calif

The Indian Peace Commission

Since 1865 the Sioux, Cheyenne, Arapaho, Comanche and Kiowa Indians had been hostile Red Cloud waged continuous war on the forts along the Bozeman Trail (see page 205). The Government came to the conclusion that it was "cheaper to feed than to fight the Indians"



Frank Leslie's Illustrated Newspaper, Nov 16, 1867

In 1867 a Commission was appointed to treat with the various tribes At Medicine Creek, in southern Kansas, a council was held with the Arapaho, Comanche, Kiowa and other southern tribes

Council at Medicine Creek, 1867

Red Cloud and the northern Indians refused to "talk" so long as forts Reno, Phil Kearny and C. F Smith, on the Bozeman Trail, were occupied. In 1868, at Fort Laramie on the old Oregon Trail, the Government agreed to abandon the forts.

Opposite The Peace Commissioners and Indian Chiefs at the Treaty of Fort Laramie.



Courtesy, Bureau of American Ethnology, Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D C

Still Red Cloud refused to sign until the troops were actually withdrawn, which was done in November. Then Red Cloud signed.

And that same year of 1868 the Territory of Wyoming was created—in the midst of which lay the deserted forts Reno and Phil Kearny The territorial government organized the following year extended the suffrage to women



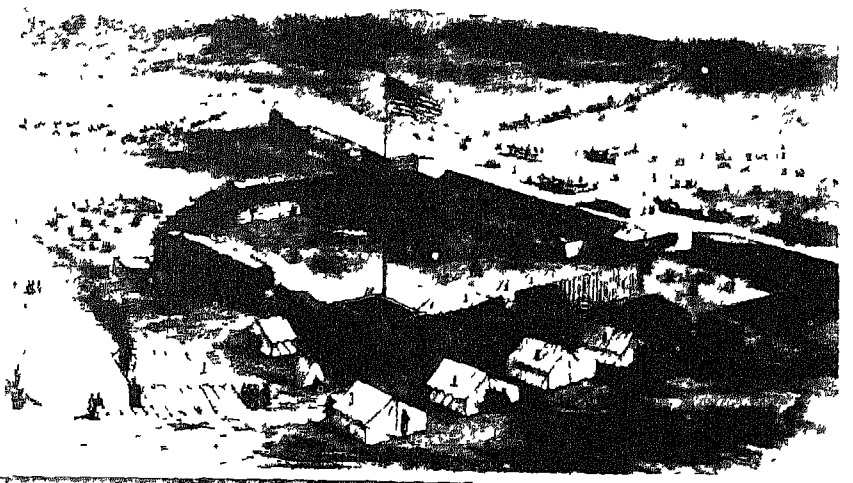
Courtesy, Bureau of American Ethnology, Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D C

Left. A photograph taken at the Treaty of Fort Laramie. Gen Sherman is the third from the left.

Off, And On, The Reservation

Despite the peace council at Medicine Creek the previous year (see page 230), the Cheyenne, Comanche and Kiowa Indians went off the reservation in Indian Territory and raided through Kansas, Colorado and Texas in the summer of 1868. More than a hundred isolated settlers were killed or captured.

The Army was called in this time. Camp Supply was established in northwestern Indian Territory, from which base Gen. George A Custer marched against the offending Indians.



Harper's Weekly, Feb 27, 1869

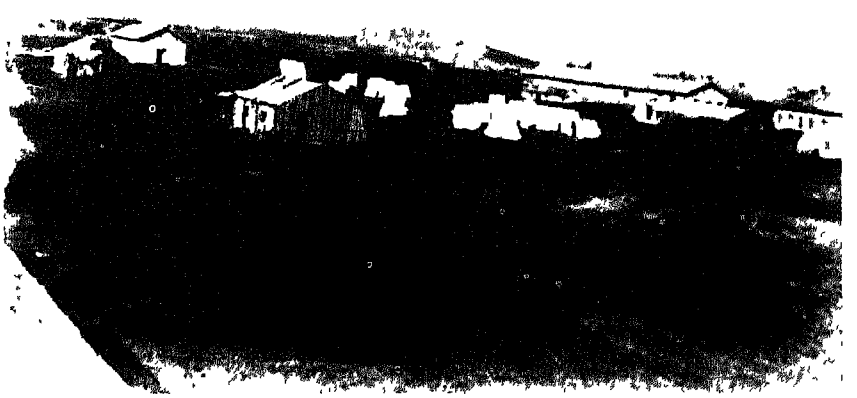
Camp Supply, Indian Territory, 1868



R I Dodge, *Our Wild Indians* 1890

Sixty miles south, in the Cheyenne and Arapaho reservation, Custer came upon the unsuspecting Cheyenne village of Black Kettle, he whose village had been raided at Sand Creek in 1864 (see page 179). Custer made short work of the half-awake Indians.

Pushing on into the Kiowa-Comanche reservation in southwestern Indian Territory, the troops established Fort Sill as a permanent military post. *Right* Fort Sill during construction.



W S Nye, *Carbine And Lance* 1937
Courtesy, University of Oklahoma Press, Norman

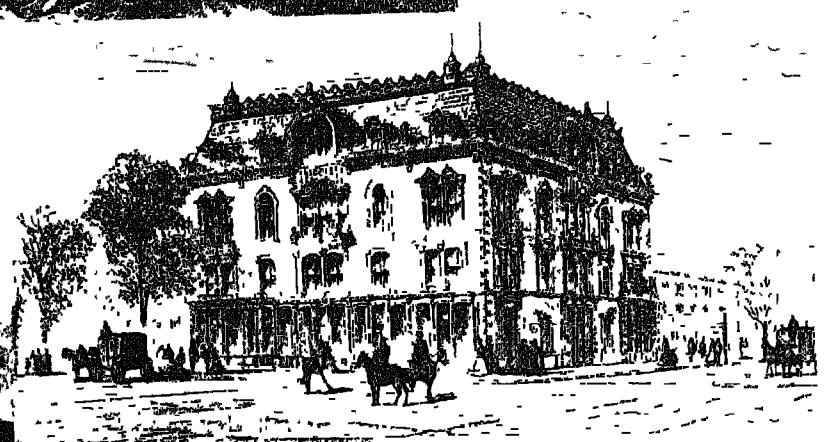
Back East

life proceeded in a more orderly manner. On Sunday morning the people stood around and talked before going into the church for the services.



Harper's Weekly, Oct 17, 1868

In the larger cities a new force to supplement the church was rapidly expanding—the Young Men's Christian Association.



Harper's Weekly May 8, 1869

Y M C A Building, Washington, D C, 1869



In Delaware the ancient mode of discouraging wrongdoing still prevailed *Left* is a view of the whipping post and pillory at New Castle in 1868

Harper's Weekly Dec 12, 1868

Tobacco



Courtesy, Mr A W Pendergast, Terre Haute, Ind

The wooden Indian shown *opposite* stood outside a tobacco store in Lincoln, Ill It was hand carved from maple wood by Julius Melchior, a well-known sculptor Every detail, even to the beads on the moccasins, was carved into the wood. It is seven feet in height Note the pack of cigars in the left hand. From the eighteenth century to the beginning of the twentieth similar figures stood in front of American tobacco stores proffering the produce sold within.



Frank Leslie's Illustrated Newspaper May 10, 1873

Above Tobacco auction in a Louisville, Ky , warehouse

Below Hogsheads of Kentucky tobacco being loaded for shipment



Frank Leslie's Illustrated Newspaper, May 10, 1873

The Typewriter

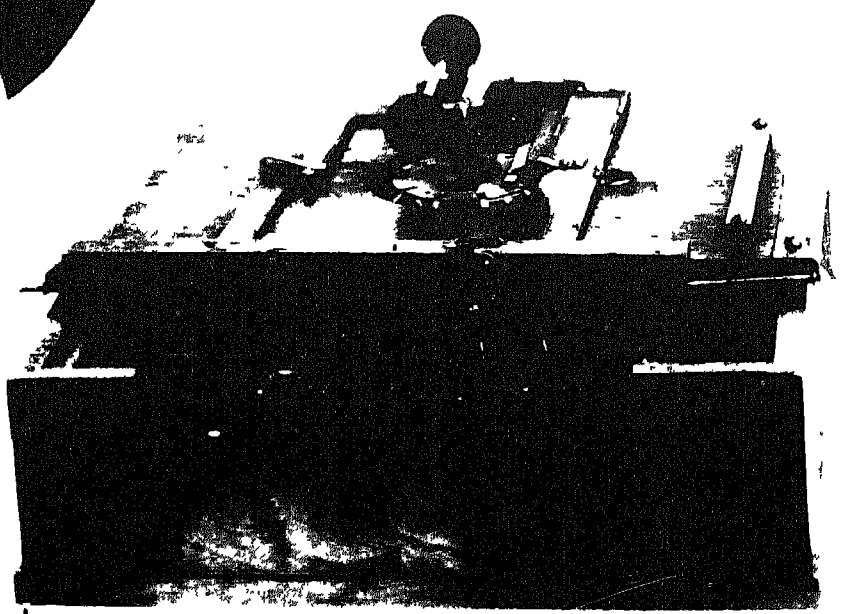


To Christopher Latham Sholes goes the credit for the first practical typewriter. For many years a newspaper editor, he was serving as collector of the port of Milwaukee when, at the age of forty-nine, he devised his first typewriting machine Working with Sholes were two other inventors, Carlos Glidden and Samuel W. Soule

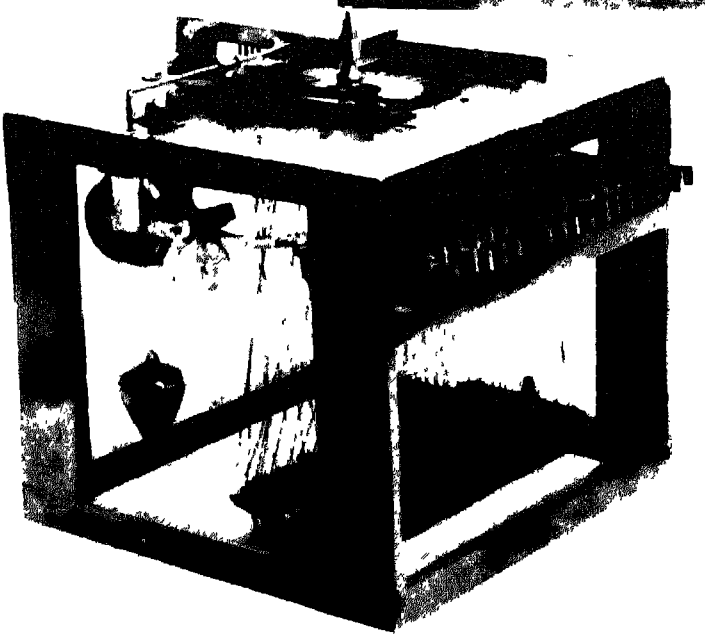
Christopher Latham Sholes

Courtesy, Remington Rand Inc , Buffalo, New York

The patent for the first machine (shown *below*) was taken on June 23, 1868, in the name of Sholes, Glidden and Soule, Patent No 79,265.



Courtesy, Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D C



Three weeks later (July 14, 1868) they obtained a patent (No 79,868) for an improved model shown *left*

The further advance of the typewriter may be seen on page 275

Courtesy, Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D C.

6

"LET US HAVE PEACE"

1869-1872



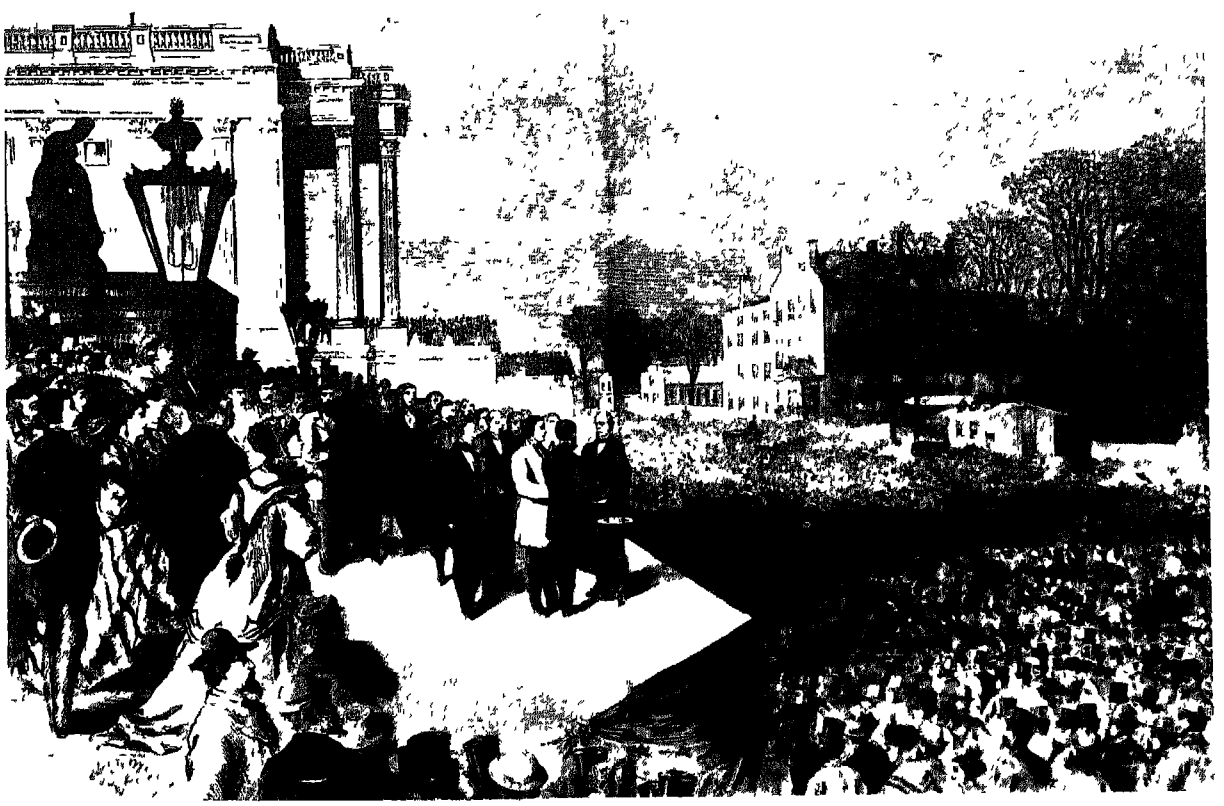
On Mar. 4, 1869, Ulysses Simpson Grant became the eighteenth President of the United States.

In accepting the nomination he had summed up his point of view in the four words, "Let us have peace."

The usual picture of the President-elect riding to the inauguration with the retiring President cannot be shown. Grant was so mad at Johnson that he refused to ride in the same carriage with him.

Ulysses Simpson Grant
From a photograph by Mathew B Brady
In the collection of Roy A Meredith

Below is a view of the inaugural ceremonies on the East Portico of the Capitol. Chief Justice Chase is administering the oath of office

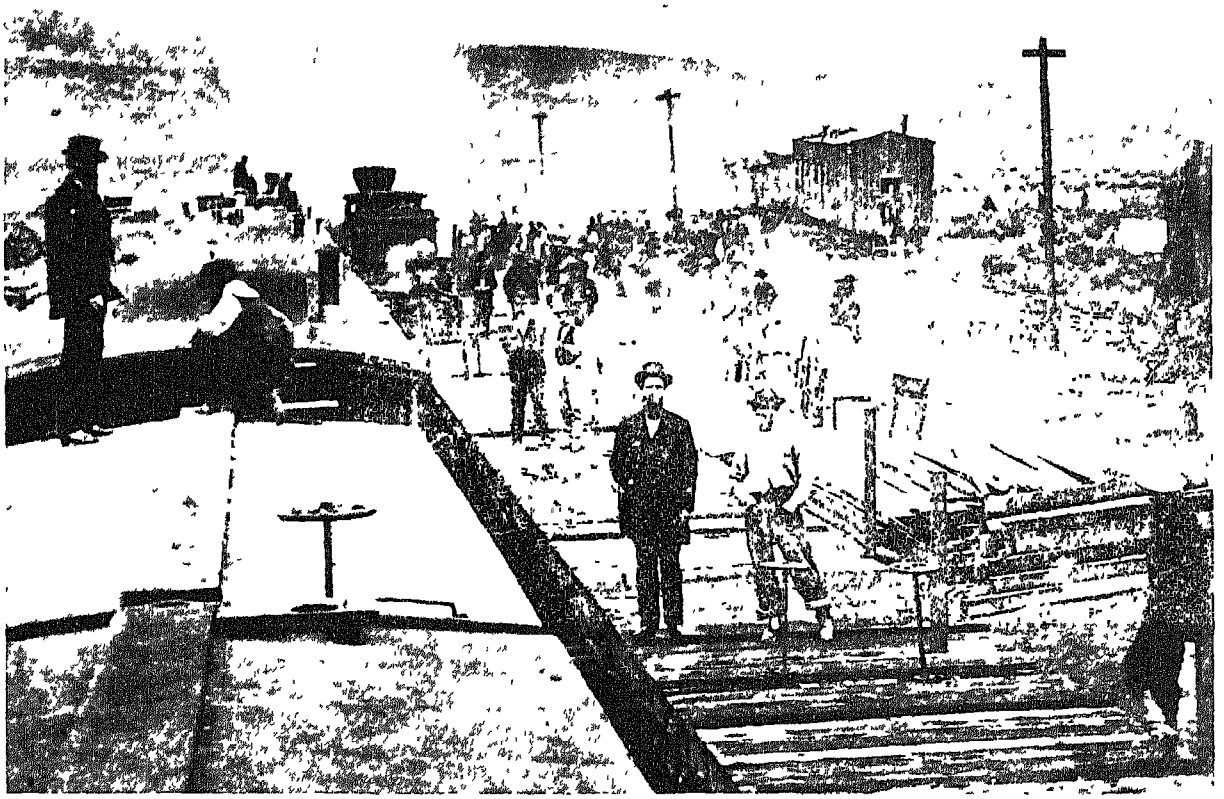


Frank Leslie's Illustrated Newspaper, Mar 20, 1869

Promontory Point

The spring of 1869 saw the railheads of the Union Pacific and the Central Pacific rapidly approaching a meeting place (see pages 199, 207, 216 and 229).

On April 28 the Central Pacific construction gang (shown *below*) established a record by laying more than ten miles of track.



It was evident that the meeting of the rails was going to take place north of Great Salt Lake, about opposite Promontory Point *Below* is a view of business places thrown up overnight to greet the oncoming and presumably thirsty men



Both illustrations on this page are by the courtesy of the Southern Pacific Company, San Francisco, Calif

Driving the Last Spike

The meeting of the railheads took place on May 10, 1869



Courtesy, Southern Pacific Company, San Francisco, Calif

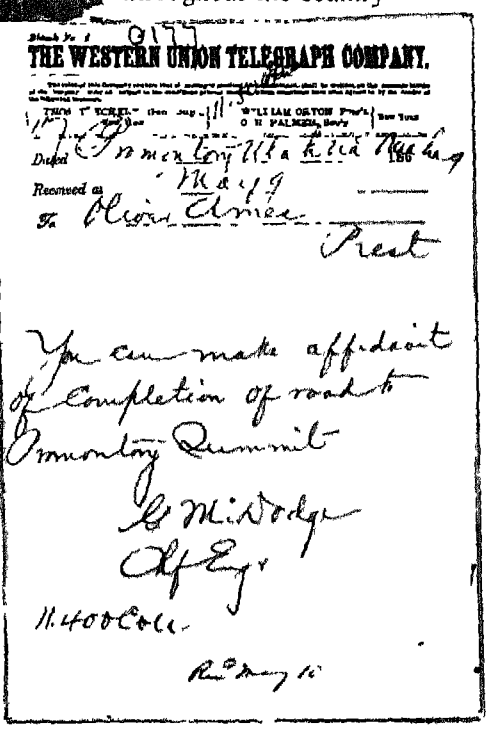
Above As the Central Pacific special train ran east to the ceremony of driving the last spike, it met a prairie schooner train travelling west.

At the ceremony there were prayers and speeches, and then Leland Stanford, President of the Central Pacific, drove the last spike (of gold) into a laurel tie, using a silver hammer The Western Union Telegraph (see pages 69, 97, 119 and 204) was connected with the spike and carried the blows of the hammer throughout the country



Courtesy Union Pacific Railroad Company, Omaha, Neb

After the last spike was driven, the two engines—one from the east and one from the west—were moved together and christened with champagne, as shown *above*, while the telegraph carried to the world the one word "Done"



THE WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH COMPANY.

Dated Promontory Utah 10th 1869

Received at May 9

To Alvin Adams

Pres't

You can make affidavit of completion of road to Promontory Summit

L. M. Dodge

Ch Eng.

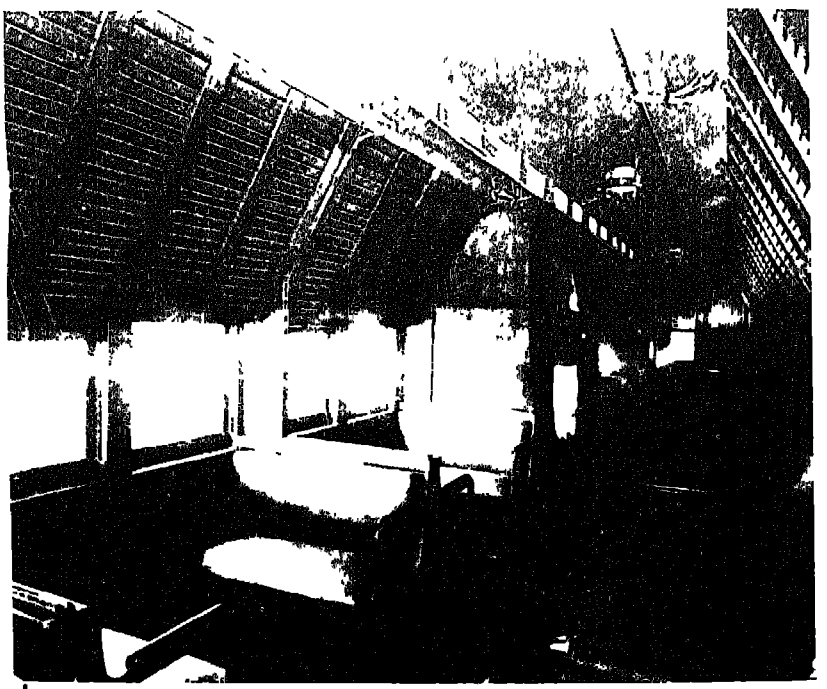
11,400 Coll.

Courtesy, Union Pacific Railroad Company, Omaha, Neb.

Travel in Comfort



The picture *opposite*, from *Frank Leslie's Illustrated Newspaper* of Jan. 15, 1870, eight months after the driving of the golden spike (see page 237), carries the caption "Across the continent, on the Pacific Railroad—Dining Saloon of the Hotel Express Train."

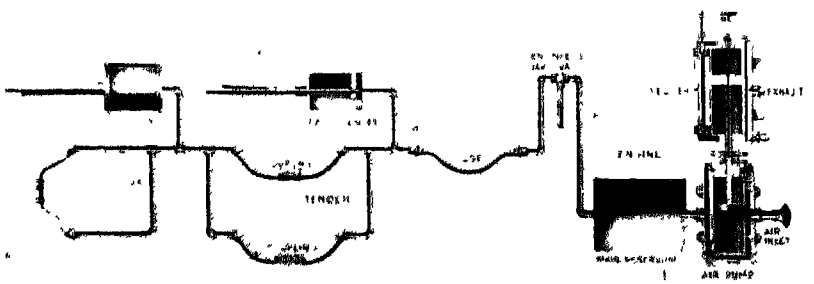


Right Pullman car used in 1870's on the "Emigrant" trains to the west.

Courtesy Union Pacific Railroad Company, Omaha, Neb

The Westinghouse Air Brake

As the Pacific railroad was approaching completion, twenty-two year old George Westinghouse took out a patent for an air brake which made high speed by railroad trains reasonably safe through putting control of the braking system into the hands of the engineer.



Left Westinghouse "Straight Air" Brake of 1869.

Courtesy, Westinghouse Air Brake Company, Wilmerding, Pa

Navigating the Grand Canyon

It will be recalled that in 1858 Lt. Ives penetrated the Grand Canyon of the Colorado in two places by land (see page 66) It remained for Maj. J W. Powell and his party to descend it by boats.

With nine men and four small nonsinkable boats, he entered the Green River, one of the main tributaries of the Colorado, on May 24, 1869.

Right. Gate of Lodore Canyon on Green River.



On into the Colorado they went, running rapids between towering canyon walls



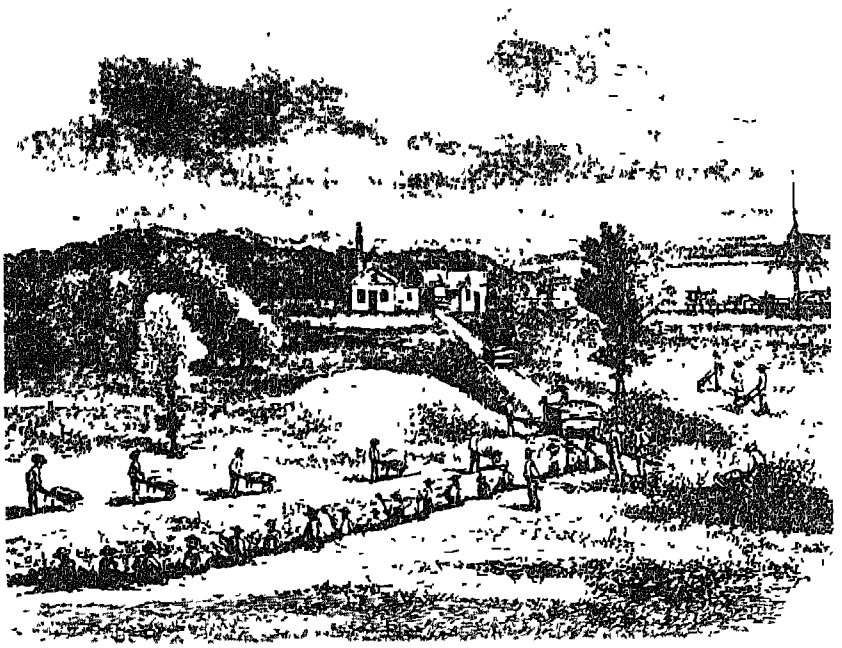


Imprisoned between granite walls over a mile high they plunged into the Grand Canyon, and on August 30 came out at the mouth of the Virgin River—just above the spot where in 1937 the great Boulder Dam was completed.

The pictures on this page are from Maj Powell's account published in *Scribner's Monthly* for January, February, and March, 1875

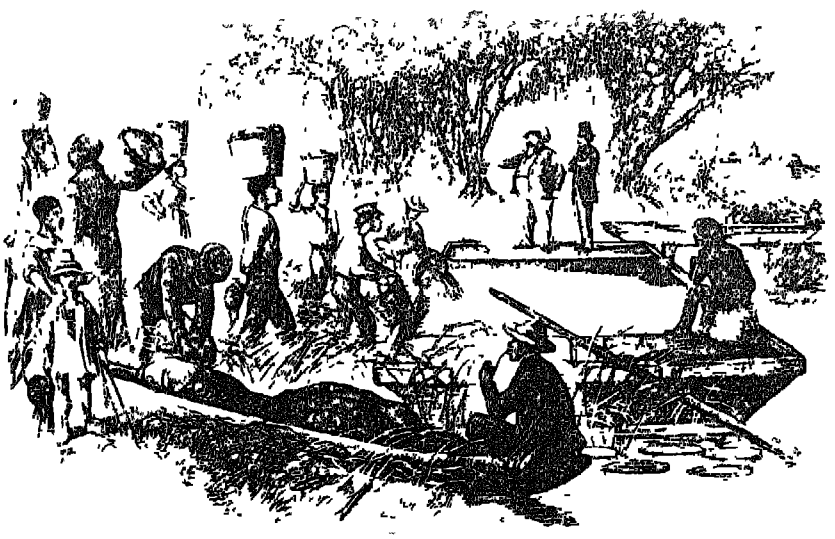
In the South

New industries were being developed
Left The Wando Phosphate (fertilizer) Mines on the Ashley River, near Charleston, S. C.



Rural Carolinian 1869

The production of rice was being revived in Georgia
Right Shipping rice on the Savannah River.



Frank Leslie's Illustrated Newspaper
Sept 7, 1872



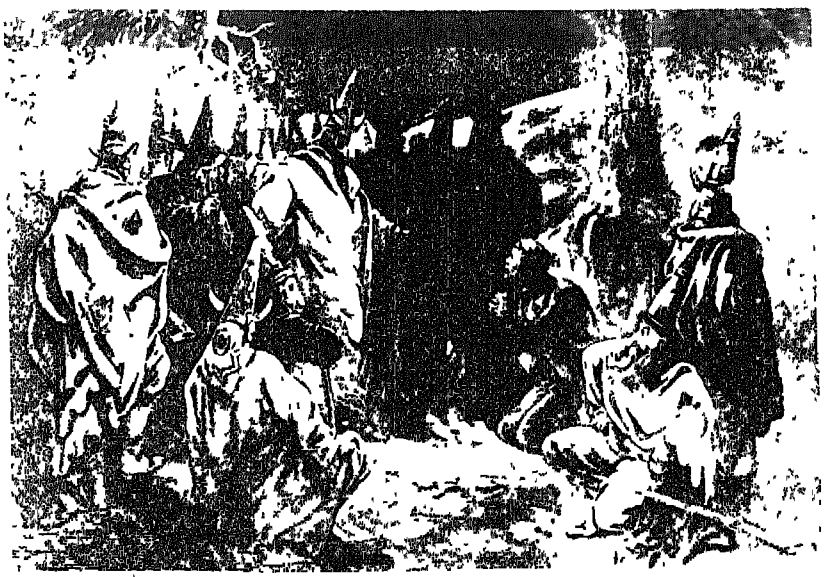
In the Memphis district cotton fields were again producing *Left* A cotton field of western Tennessee

Every Saturday, Sept 23, 1871

The Ku Klux Klan

The Klan, as organized in 1866 (see page 209), was formally disbanded in 1869, but its formula for the intimidation of objectionable carpetbaggers and Negroes continued.

Right is a Northern conception of an incident that occurred in North Carolina in 1871



Frank Leslie's Illustrated Newspaper
Oct 7, 1871

So greatly did the power of the Klan disturb the North that in 1871 Congress passed an act permitting the President to use Federal troops to suppress it

Left is a view of Klan regalia captured in Mississippi in 1872.



Harper's Weekly Jan 27, 1872

"Getting Religion"

served as an emotional outlet for the nonpolitical minded Negroes of the South.



Frank Leslie's Illustrated Newspaper, Aug 9, 1873

Black Friday



The New York Stock Exchange Board, 1869

The nation was on a paper money basis (see page 135) The limited supply of gold was dealt in as a commodity on the New York Stock Exchange Jay Gould and a group of associates decided to corner the available gold and force up the price

President Grant was informed of the scheme and it was believed by Gould and his associates that the President would not release gold from the National Treasury By Friday, Sept 24, 1869, the price had advanced to a point where many businessmen were ruined Then public opinion compelled the release of Government owned gold, but the Grant Administration was badly discredited

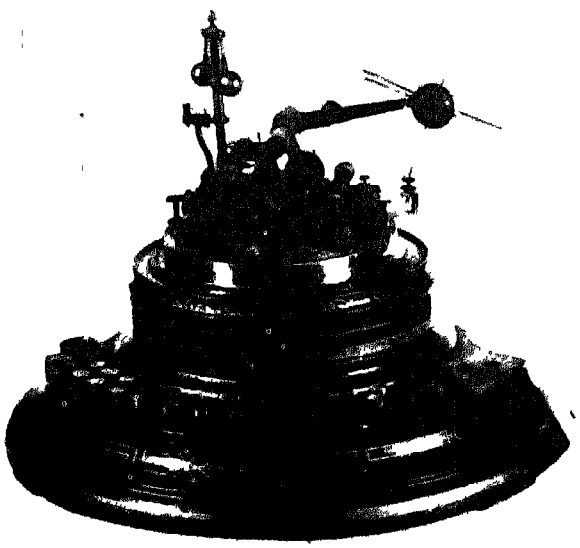


Harper's Weekly Oct 16, 1869

Black Friday in the Gold Room of the New York Stock Exchange

The Stock Ticker

Thomas A Edison, twenty-two years old, in New York looking for a job, invented a stock ticker—and sold his rights for $40,000 00, which enabled him to found an "invention factory" (see page 337).

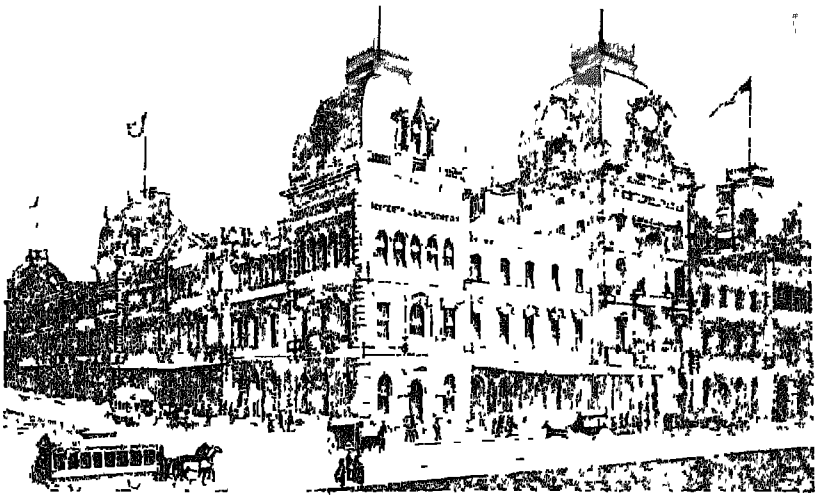


The Edison Stock Ticker

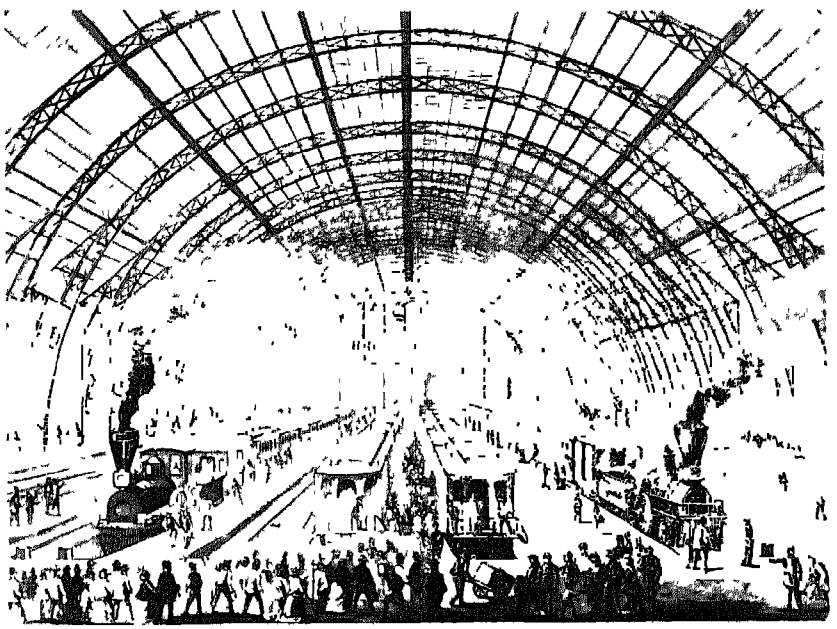
Courtesy, Thomas A Edison, Incorporated, West Orange, N J

New York Gets A New Depot

By 1869 New York City had grown so far northward that the old depot at 26th Street and Madison Square had become obsolete. A new station, called the Grand Central, was completed in 1871 to serve the New York Central & Hudson River, the New York & Harlem, and the New York & New Haven railroads.



James D McCabe, Jr., *Lights and Shadows of New York Life* 1872



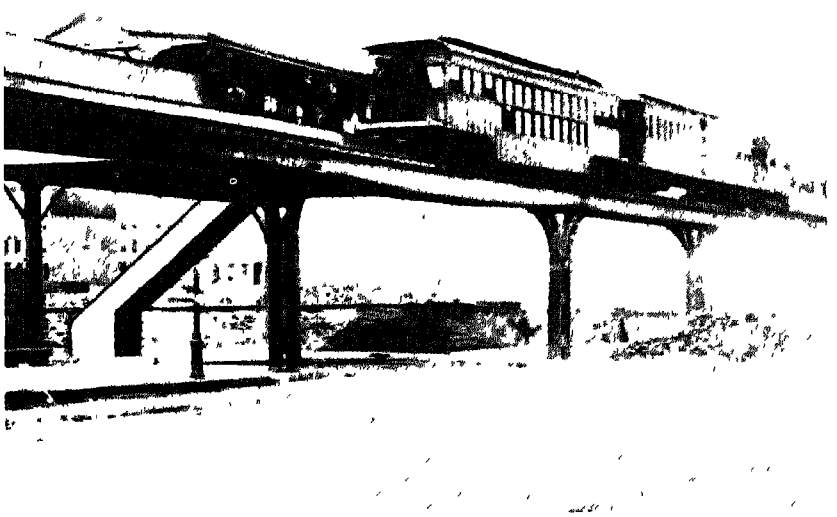
Above Grand Central Depot at 42nd Street.

Left. Interior of the new Grand Central Depot.

Hearth and Home July 29, 1871

The New York Elevated

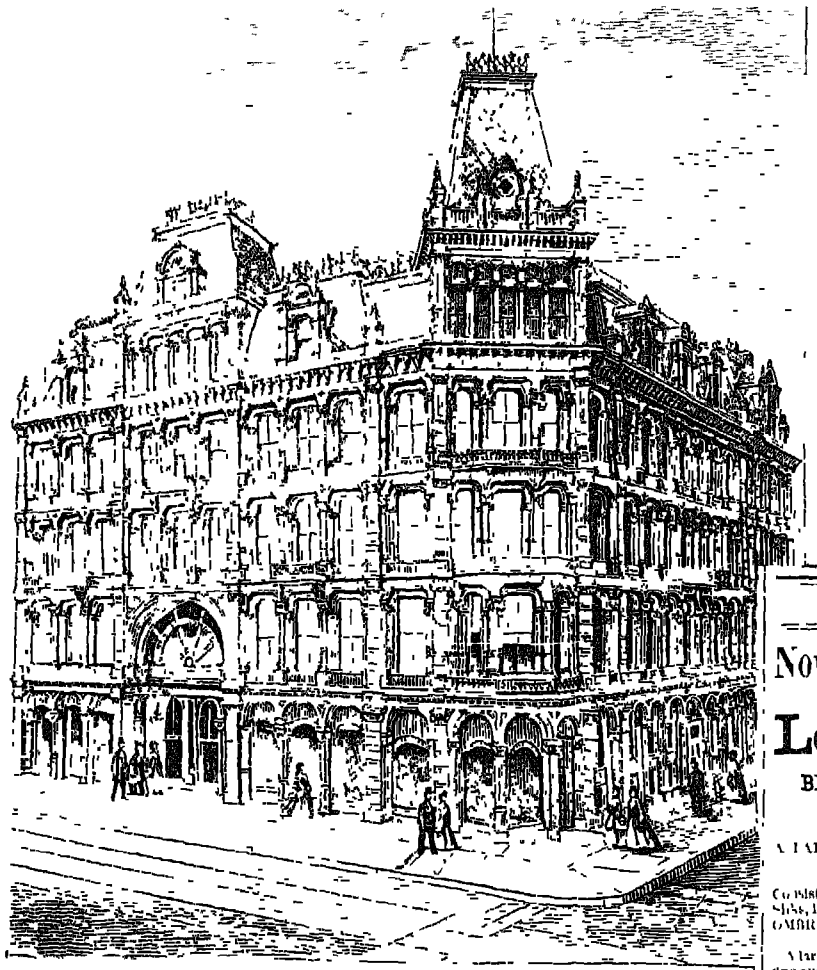
The first elevated line (see page 196) failed, and a new company took over in 1872, extending the road up Ninth Avenue and building new lines up Sixth and Third Avenues. The trains were drawn by small steam locomotives.



The Elevated Railway, New York, 1872

Courtesy, Board of Transportation of The City of New York

A New Store



The spring of 1871 witnessed the opening of Lord & Taylor's new department store at Broadway and 20th Street, New York.

Left is a view of the building.

James D McCabe, Jr , *Lights and Shadows of New York Life* 1872

ADVERTISEMENTS.

Novelties in Spring Silks.

Lord & Taylor

BROADWAY & 20TH STREET,

WILL OFFER ON

MONDAY APRIL 24,

A LARGE AND ATTRACTIVE INVOICE OF NEW

SPRING FANCY SILKS,

Consisting of White Lavender and Mode ground Chene Silks, in great variety of beautiful shades

OMBRE STRIPES AND BLACK AND WHITE CHECKS AND STRIPES

A large assortment of Silks in Checks and Stripes in fine qualities, new at styles, at low prices

ALSO, RICH ASSORTED SILKS

10,000 YARDS ASSORTED SILKS AT $1 25 PER YARD

PLAIN BLACK AND COLORED SILKS

A most attractive assortment of very rich Plain Black Silks of the manufacture of C J Bonnet & Co , in all grades at reduced prices

ALSO,

Faille Sublime, Cashmere Sublime, and Cashmere de Lyons, 24 inches wide , from $2 to $3 50, per yard

ALSO,

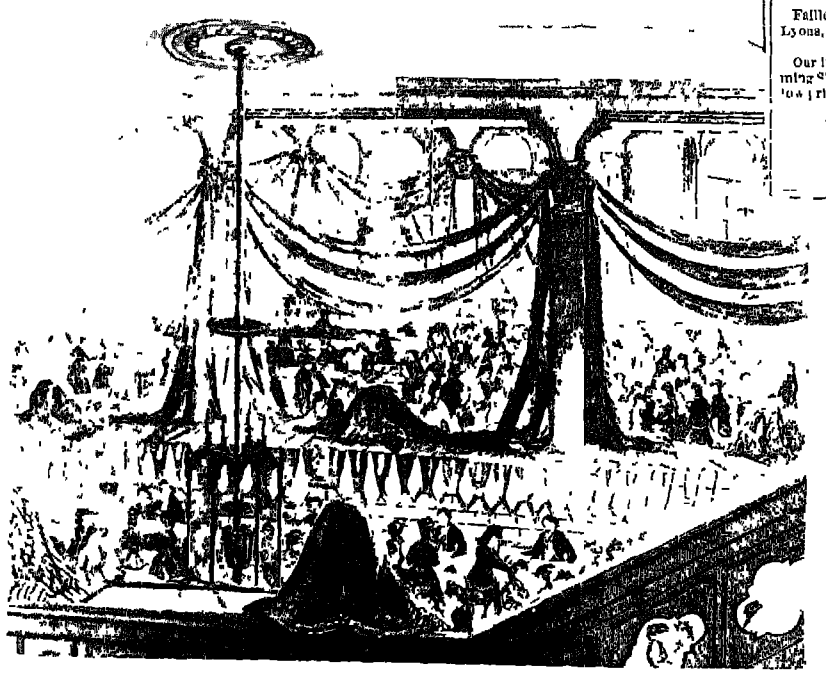
Our immense stock of plain colored Dress and Trimming Silks in all the various fashionable shades at very low prices

LORD & TAYLOR,

BROADWAY AND TWENTIETH ST

GRAND ST AND CHRYSTIE

Hearth and Home May 6, 1871



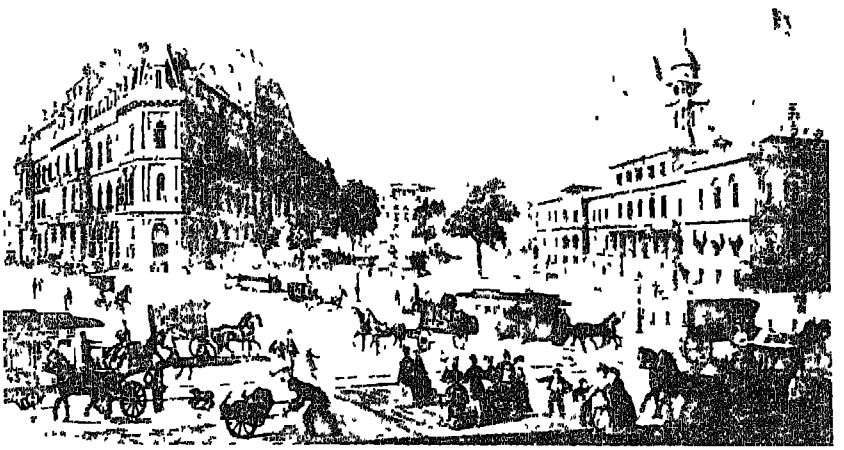
Left we see one of the display floors

A lady's suit in two shades of wood-brown, with trimmings of very narrow silk ruffles "most mysteriously convoluted," was priced at $275.00.

Hearth and Home, Apr. 22, 1871

The Streets of New York

Right City Hall Park, 1871.



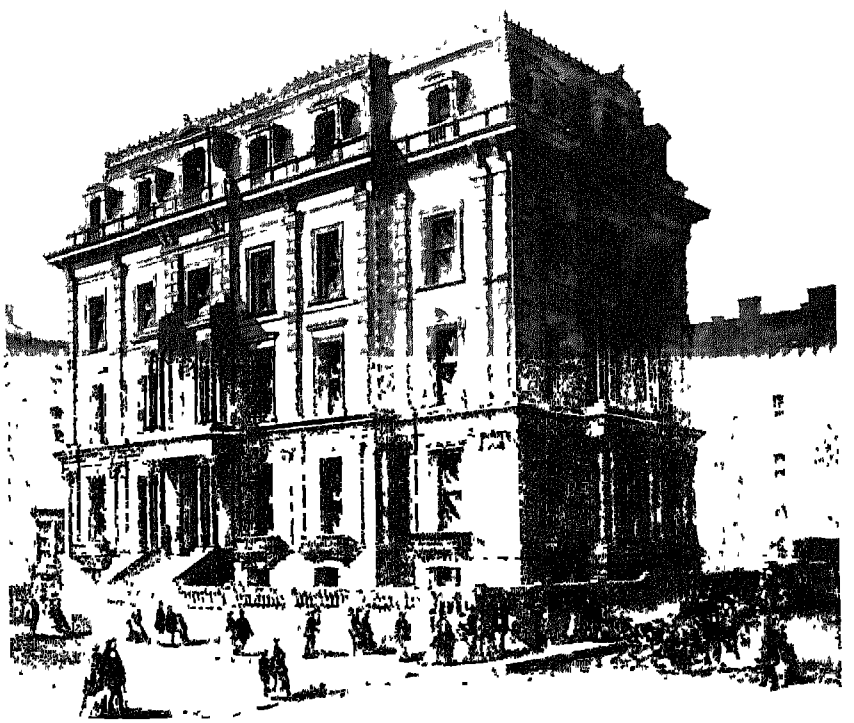
Hearth and Home June 3, 1871



Left A fashionable promenade on Fifth Avenue.

James D McCabe, Jr., *Lights and Shadows of New York Life* 1872

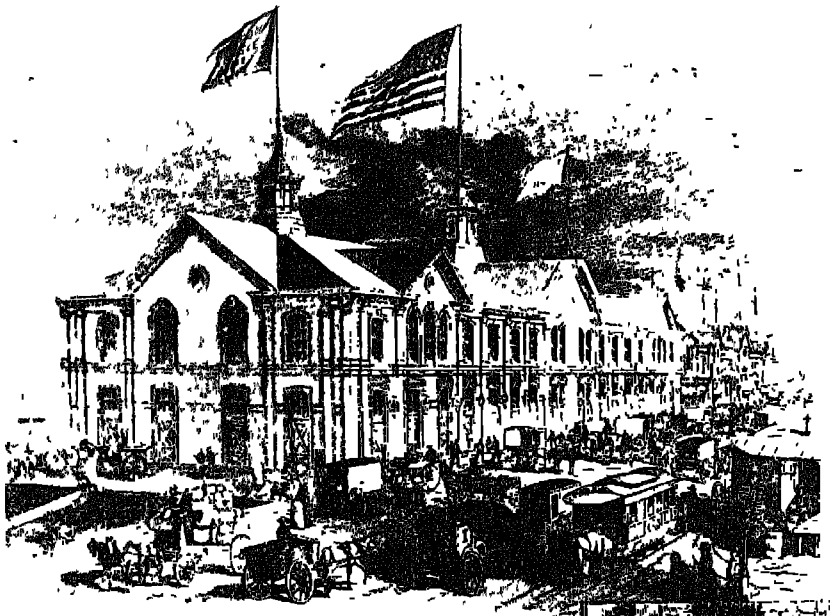
Right The residence of A T Stewart, built in 1869 at the corner of Fifth Avenue and 34th Street.



Stewart's store at Ninth Street was the largest retail establishment in New York. He owned mills in New England, hotels at Saratoga Springs, and Niblo's Garden in New York (see page 6).

Harper's Weekly, Aug 14, 1869

The Streets of New York *(Continued)*



Left The new Fish Market near Fulton Street opened Oct. 18, 1869.

Frank Leslie's Illustrated Newspaper Nov. 6 1869

"Here you are, nice fresh fish."



Scribner's Monthly December, 1870

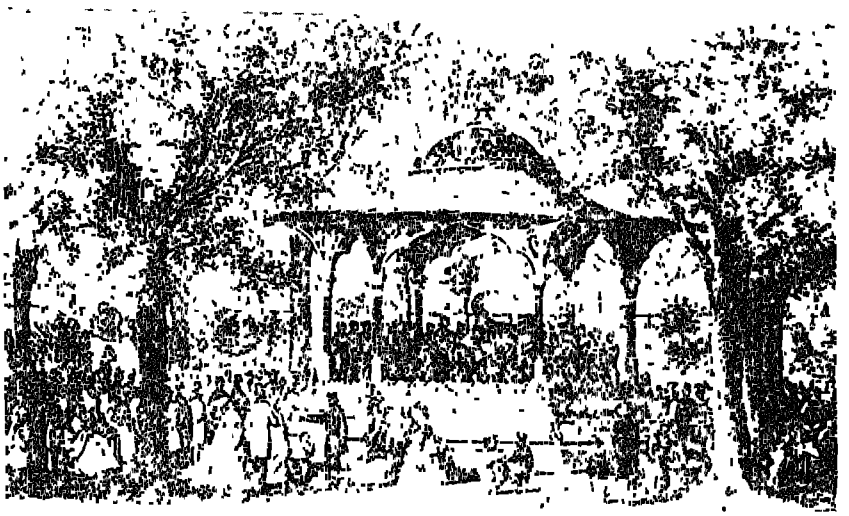


In 1866 the American Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals was organized, with Henry Bergh as president. During the ensuing years Bergh often personally went to the aid of overworked horses on trucks or street cars—as shown *opposite*

Harper's Weekly Sept 21, 1872

The Streets of New York *(Continued)*

On Saturday afternoons there were concerts in Central Park





Disabled or unemployed veterans of the Civil War ground out music for stray coins.

The balloon man found customers among the children.



At Five Points, where the Home Mission was founded in 1853 (see page 2), there were spots that appear not to have profited from reform.

Right. A Five Points Lodging Cellar.



All illustrations on this page are from James D McCabe, Jr., *Lights and Shadows of New York Life* 1872

City and Country



Left Family Group, 1871. From a painting by Eastman Johnson

Courtesy The Metropolitan Museum of Art, New York City

Right The Crossroads



Hearth and Home, June 26, 1869

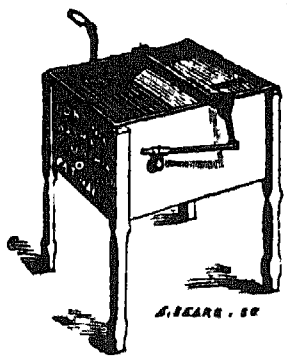
Below Visiting day at the district school



Harper's Weekly, Dec. 14, 1872

From the Advertising Pages

The Continental Washing Machine



Will be found as indispensable as a sewing machine in every household. The washing of a family can be done with it as thoroughly as by the ordinary method at a saving of one-half the time and labor, as thousands of people testify who are now using them.

It will wash a single collar or any amount of small articles at once, up to the bulk of two or three sheets. It will wash the collar or wrist-bands of a shirt, the hem of a garment, the feet of stockings, or any part of any clothing that may require washing more than the rest, and it will wash them clean.

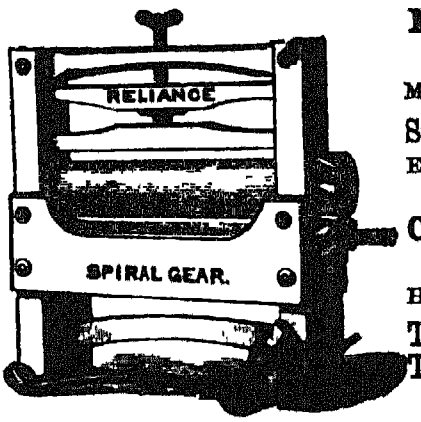
These Machines will be furnished to any address on receipt of the price, **$15 00**, which will be refunded if satisfaction is not given after two weeks' trial.

Liberal terms and exclusive territory will be given to responsible agents.

Harper's Weekly Apr 13, 1872

RELIANCE WRINGER.

PERFECTED 1871.



MOULTON ROLLS,
Most Durable;
Spiral Cogs,
Easiest Working;
CURVED CLAMP,
Holds Firmest;
The Cheapest, The Best, TRY IT.

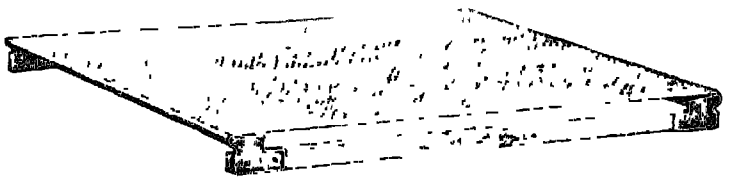
PROVIDENCE TOOL COMPANY,
11 Warren-St., N. Y. and Providence, R. I.

Hearth and Home May 6, 1871

WHAT SHALL WE SLEEP ON?

The attention of every reader who values "Life, Health, and Happiness" is called to the **ANSWER** to this important question, as found in the wonderful and beautiful

Woven Wire Mattress.



Patented June 16, 1868; Nov. 23 and 30, 1869; Nov. 22, 1870; April 11, 1871.

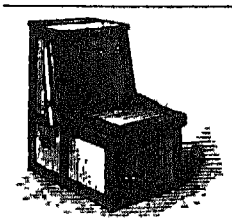
MANUFACTURED BY THE

Woven Wire Mattress Company of Hartford Ct

SOLE PATENTEES AND MANUFACTURERS.

For Perfect Cleanliness, Perfect Comfort, and Perfect Durability.

Hearth and Home Nov 4, 1871



THE WAKEFIELD EARTH CLOSET,

Is by all odds the *best* yet patented. Send to WAKEFIELD EARTH CLOSET CO., 36 Dey St. New York, for Descriptive pamphlet, or call and examine.

Hearth and Home May 6, 1871



ROGERS' GROUPS OF STATUARY.

Inclose stamp for Illustrated Catalogue and Price-List to

JOHN ROGERS,
212 Fifth Ave., N. Y.

For an early Rogers Group and an account of them see page 76

Harper's Weekly Aug 3, 1872

Vacations



Frank Leslie's Illustrated Newspaper
Aug 16, 1873

Left. The Saturday afternoon rush for the seashore or the hills.

The view is in the new Grand Central Depot at New York (see page 243).

Right President Grant and his party enjoying a bath in the surf at Long Branch, N J, during the summer of 1869.



Frank Leslie's Illustrated Newspaper,
Aug 7, 1869

Lifesaving Service

In 1870-71 Congress formally established a Government lifesaving service under the control of the Treasury Department.

Left. Hauling in a life car from a stranded ship off the New Jersey coast in 1873.



Frank Leslie's Illustrated Newspaper,
Feb. 8, 1873

Museums and Libraries

The American Museum of Natural History, in New York City, was founded in 1869.

Right Private opening of the Museum in 1871



Frank Leslie's Illustrated Newspaper May 13 1871

The Metropolitan Museum of Art (New York) was incorporated in 1870

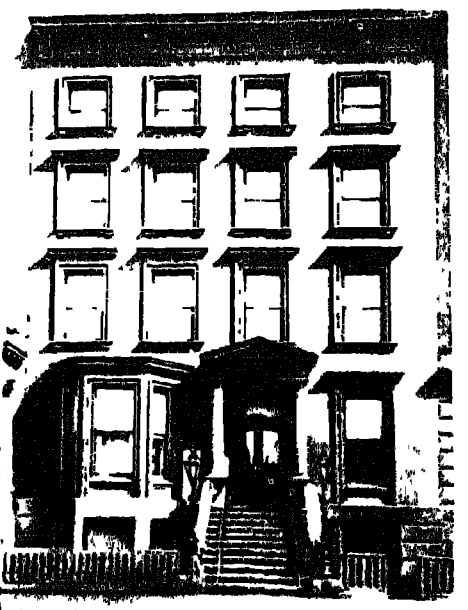
Left is a view of its opening reception in 1872.



Frank Leslie's Illustrated Newspaper Mar 9, 1872

Right The Dodsworth House at 681 Fifth Avenue, New York, first home of the Metropolitan Museum.

Courtesy The Metropolitan Museum of Art, New York City



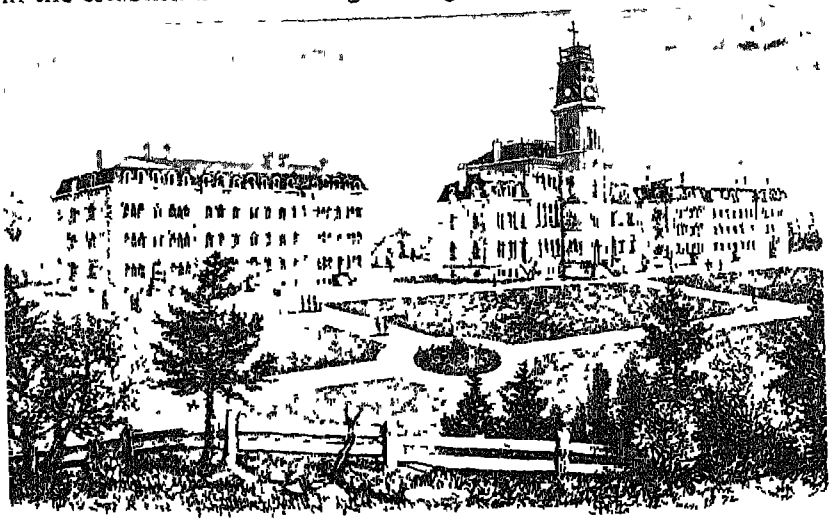


Left Reading Room of the Boston Public Library, 1871.

Every Saturday, Jan 28, 1871

New Colleges

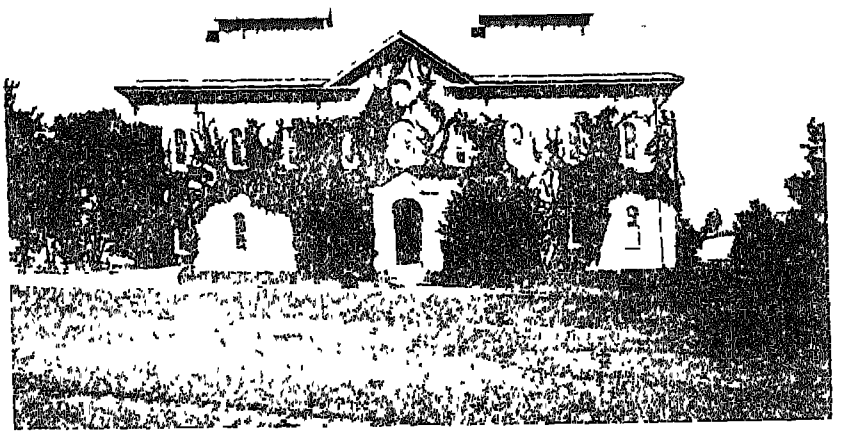
The Morrill Act, passed by Congress in 1862, offered liberal grants of public land to aid in the establishment of colleges of agriculture and mechanical arts in each of the states.



Cornell University at Ithaca, N Y., came into being in 1868, partly through aid under the Morrill Act and partly through the financial support of Ezra Cornell, one of the founders of the Western Union Telegraph Company (see page 69).

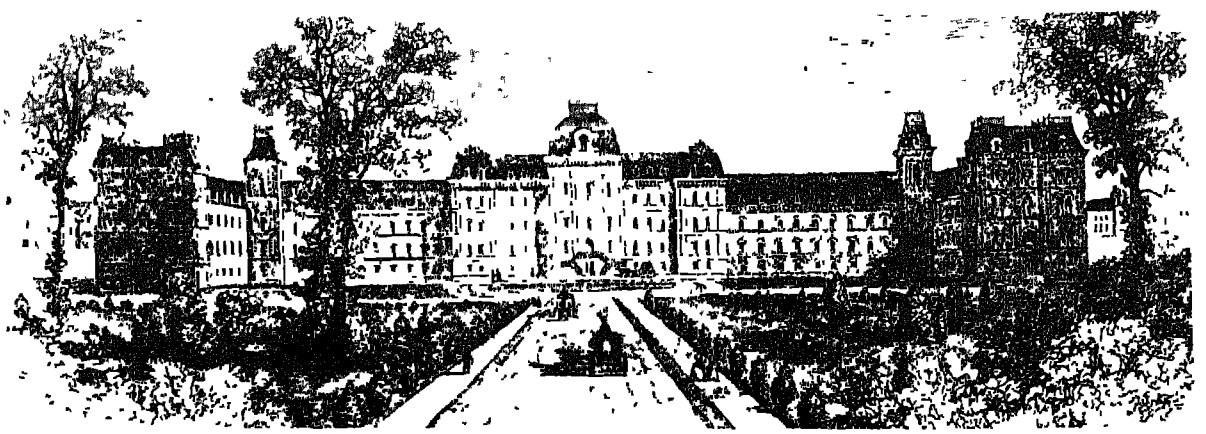
Cornell University in 1873
Scribner's Monthly, June, 1873

The Kansas State Agricultural College at Manhattan, Kans., was founded in 1863 on funds available through the Morrill Act In 1872 the State Legislature appropriated money for the first permanent building, shown *opposite*.



Courtesy Kansas State College, Manhattan

The first great college for women opened its doors at Poughkeepsie, N Y, in 1865. It was the private benefaction of Matthew Vassar, a wealthy brewer The enrollment taxed the capacity of a building which seemed enormous at the time.



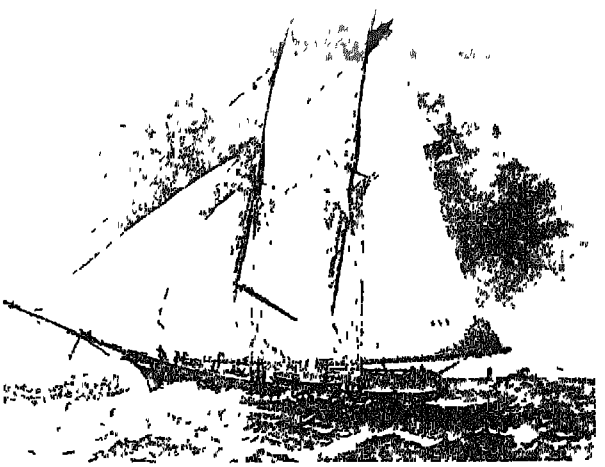
Scribner's Monthly, August, 1871

Vassar College in 1871

Yacht Racing

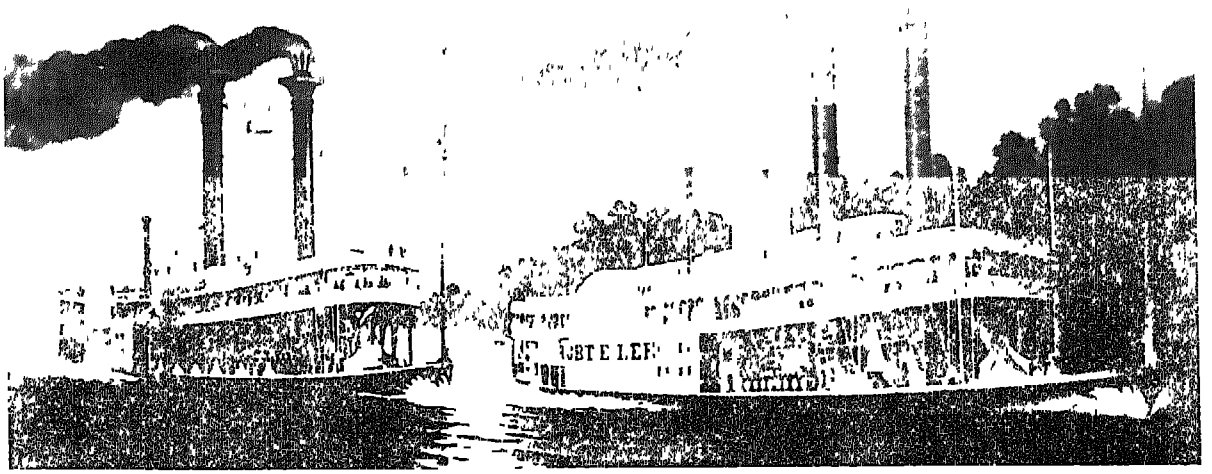
The *America* (*opposite*), which won "America's Cup" in 1851, had served as a Confederate dispatch boat and had been captured during the War. In 1870 she successfully defended her title to the Cup.

Scribner's Monthly, August, 1872



A Mississippi Steamboat Race

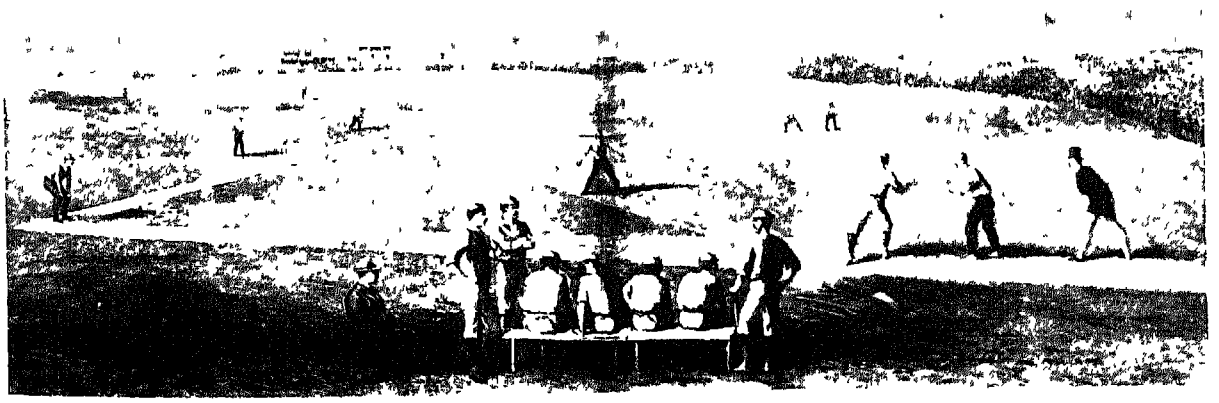
In 1870 the *Robert E Lee* steamed from New Orleans to St Louis in three days, eighteen hours and fourteen minutes, defeating the *Natchez* by over three hours The progress of the race was carried throughout the country by telegraph, and over a million dollars were staked on the outcome.



Courtesy Missouri Historical Society, St Louis

Baseball

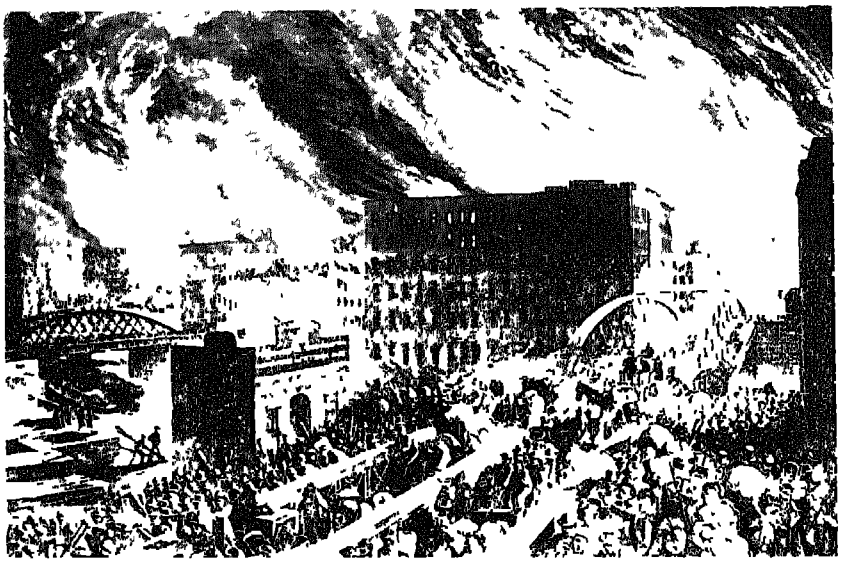
Below is a view of a baseball game between the "Red Stockings" and the "Atlantics" in 1870. Note the bare-handed catcher and the top-hatted umpire.



Harper's Weekly, July 2, 1870

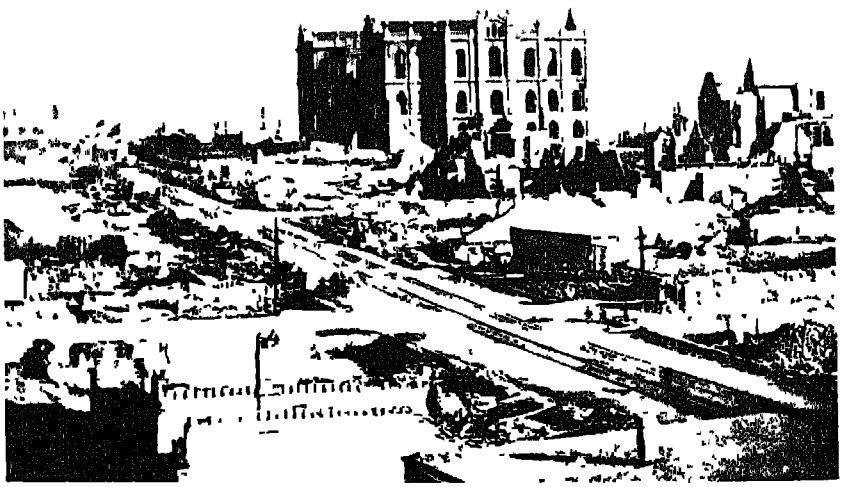
The Chicago Fire

On the night of Oct. 8, 1871, a fire started in the city of Chicago. Tradition says that Mrs. O'Leary's cow kicked over a lamp The city, housing 300,000 people, was built mostly of wood. The summer had been unusually dry. Once started the fire swept everything before it.



Left People escaping across the Randolph Street Bridge.

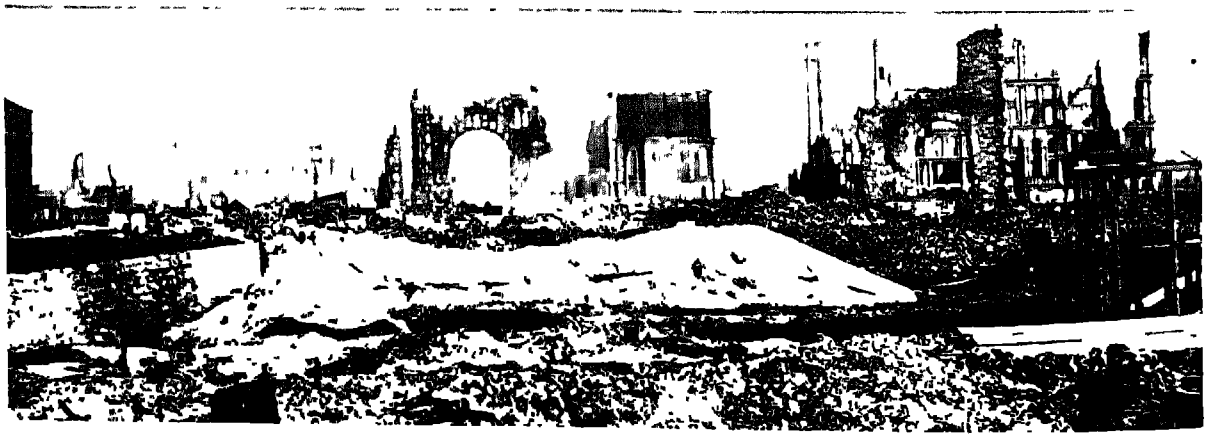
Harper's Weekly Oct 28, 1871



An area of three and a half square miles was devastated. Over 17,000 buildings were destroyed. *Right,* Ruins of the Courthouse

Courtesy, Chicago Historical Society, Ill

The property damage was estimated at $200,000,000.00 *Below,* Ruins of the Armory and Gas Works.



Courtesy, Chicago Historical Society, Ill

Dodge City

By 1872 the Santa Fe Railroad (see page 212) reached Dodge City in southwestern Kansas



As an outfitting center for buffalo hunters (see page 281) this frontier town attracted a wild roistering population *Above*, Loads of buffalo hides standing in front of the dance hall in Dodge City in 1873.



Left "Boot Hill," Dodge City's cemetery for those who died with their boots on.

"The most of 'em died of lead poisoning
And some for the want of breath
But of all the ways there was to die
They all took sudden death."



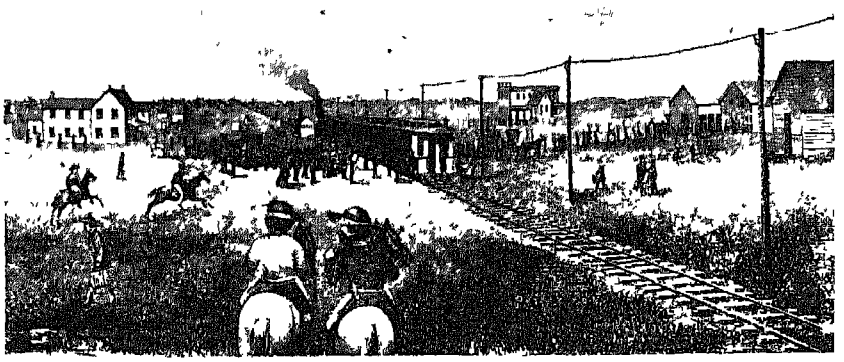
Robert M Wright, *Dodge City The Cowboy Capital* 1913

Soon herds of Texas longhorns were being brought into "Dodge" for shipment to the East.

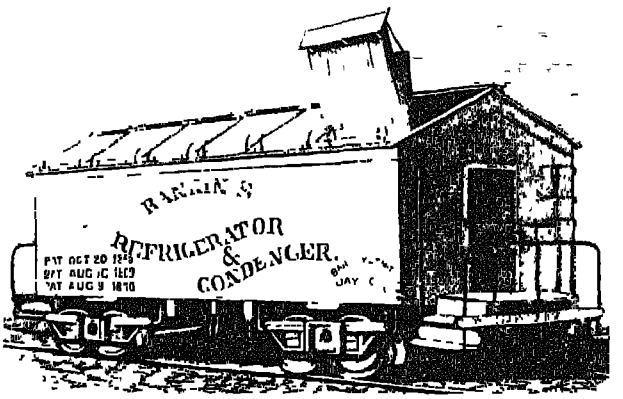
All illustrations on this page are through the courtesy of the Dodge City Public Library, Kans

On the Kansas Pacific Railroad

Abilene (see page 214) was in its heyday as a cow town. *Below* is a view of a passenger train arriving at the depot.



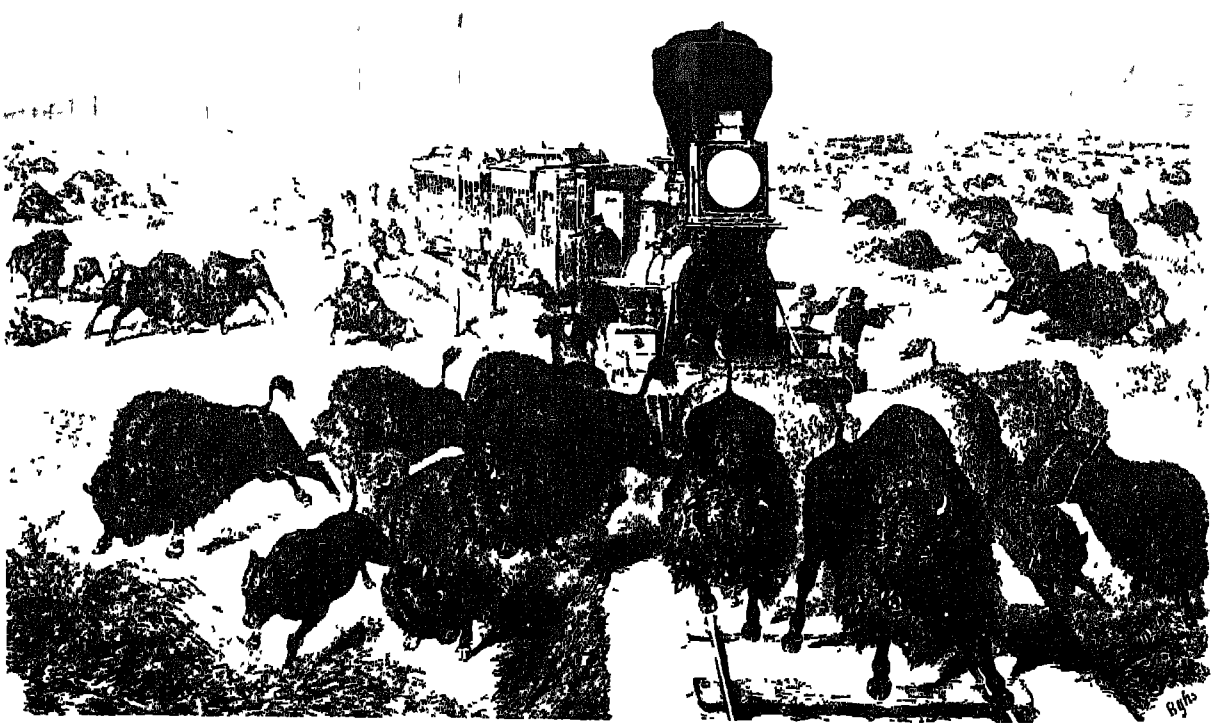
Joseph G McCoy, *Historic Sketches of the Cattle Trade of the West and Southwest* 1874



In 1871 T. L. Rankin shipped dressed beef from points on the Kansas Pacific Railroad to eastern cities in the refrigerator car shown *right*.

Hearth and Home Feb 4, 1871

West of Abilene the Kansas Pacific ran through the buffalo range. *Below* we see the train stopped while the passengers and even the engineer try their luck at shooting buffalo.

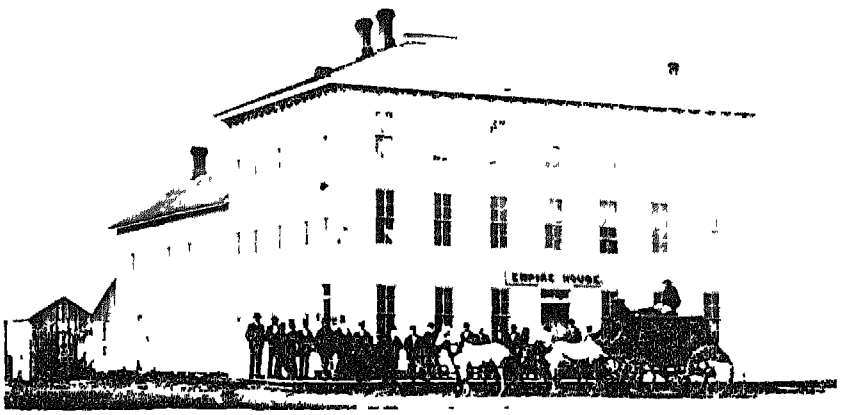


Frank Leslie's Illustrated Newspaper, June 3, 1871

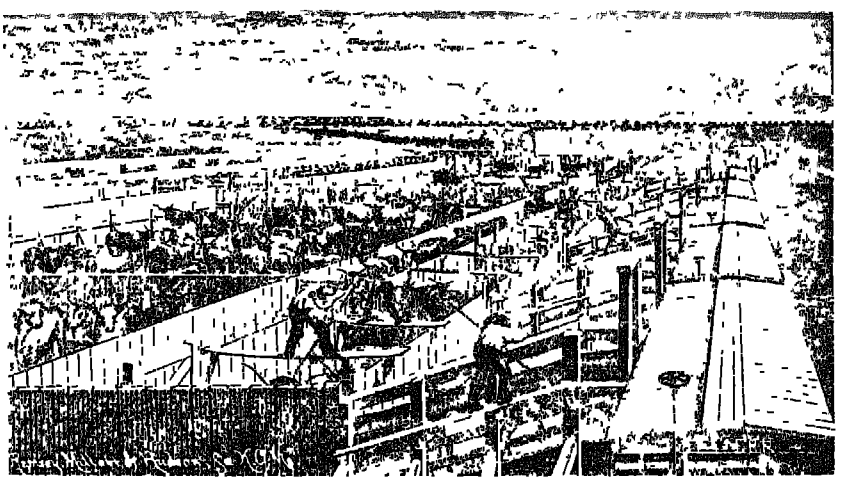
Wichita, Kans.

was on the Chisholm Cattle Trail from Texas to Abilene—and had visions of future greatness, but the Santa Fe Railroad by-passed it Thereupon in 1872 Wichita built its own railroad to connect with the Santa Fe main line twenty-five miles north.

Right. The Empire House in Wichita in 1870. The "Cannon Ball Stage" is about to depart for Dodge City (see page 255), one hundred and fifty miles to the west.



Courtesy, Wichita City Library, Kans



Left. Loading cattle at Wichita shortly after the railroad connection had been made.

Joseph G McCoy, *Historic Sketches of the Cattle Trade of the West and Southwest* 1874

By 1873, with the railroad in operation, Wichita was a going city with 350,000 head of cattle being shipped from its yards that year. *Below* is a view of Main Street.



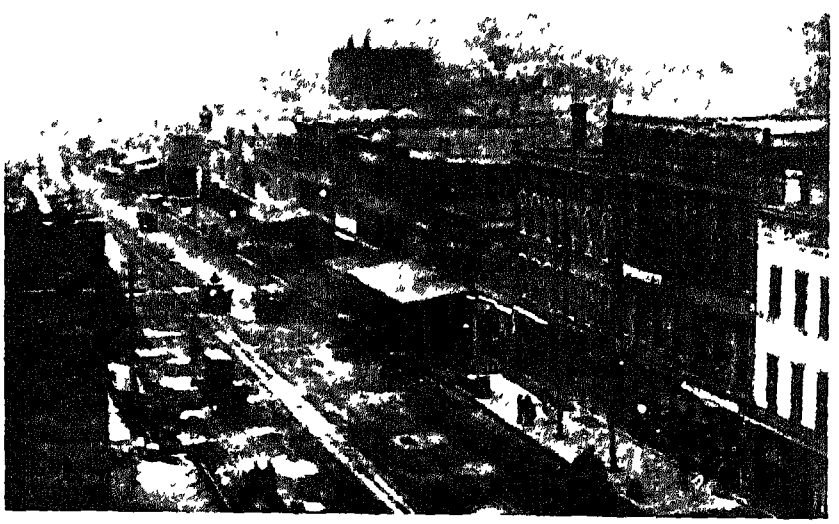
Courtesy, Wichita City Library, Kans.

Topeka, Kans.



Courtesy Santa Fe Railway, Chicago Ill

Kansas Avenue as it looked in 1870



Robert Taft, *Across the Years on Mount Oread* 1941

Lawrence, Kans.

Massachusetts Street looking south in the 1870's. Note the University building on the "Hill," upper right Compare with the view of 1860 on page 93

Seneca, Kans.

Right we see Main Street as it appeared in 1870 It was nine years since the last Pony Express rider had gone through (see pages 95-97 and 119). The Overland Stage (see page 200) had given way to the Union Pacific Railroad a hundred miles to the north (see page 236). But now a railroad was pushing into Seneca from St. Joseph, Mo.

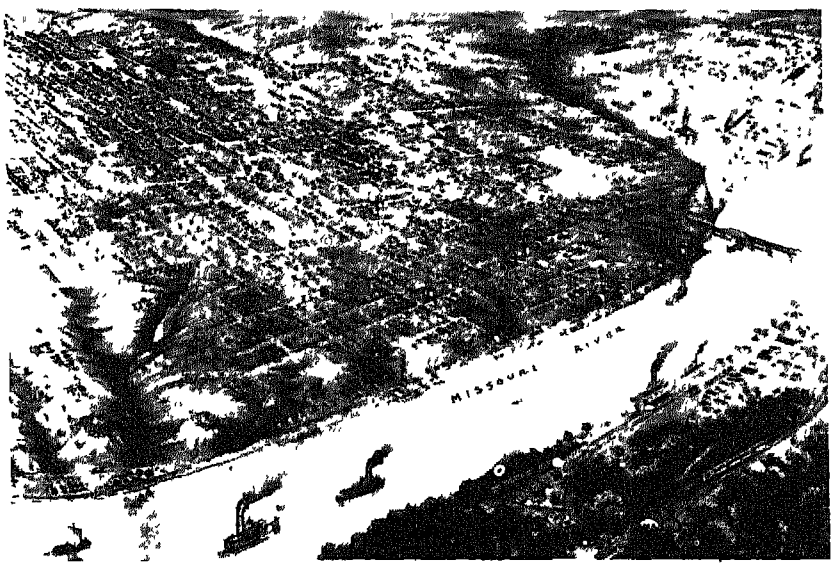


Courtesy, Seneca Free Library, Kans

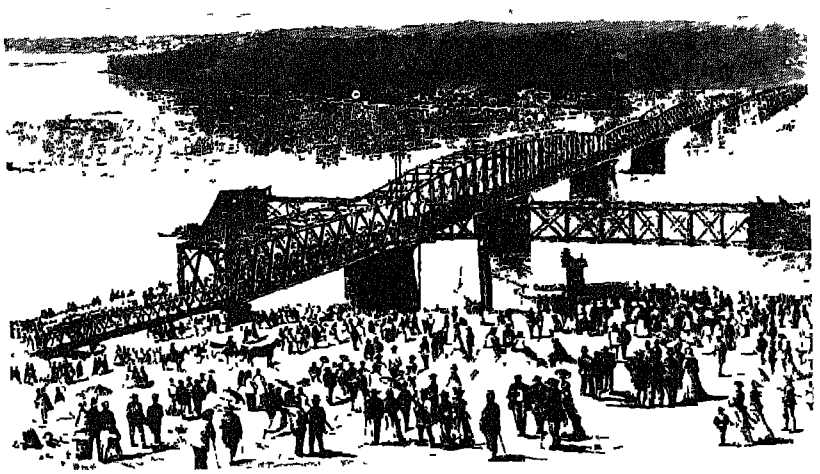
Kansas City

located at the junction of the Kansas and Missouri rivers, had up to about this time been known as Westport Landing It now became a railroad and meat packing center.

Opposite Kansas City, Mo , in 1869 Note the railroad bridge across the river at the right. It was completed in 1869 and gave Kansas City through rail connection with Chicago.



From a lithograph by Albert Ruger Courtesy The Native Sons of Kansas City, Missouri



Harper's Weekly, Aug 7, 1869

Left A close-up view of the railroad bridge completed across the Missouri River at Kansas City in 1869.

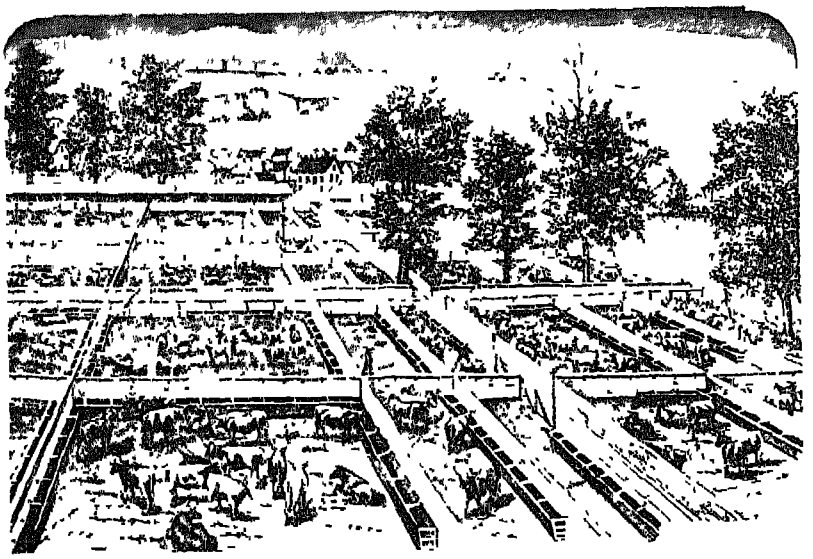
Along the bend of the Missouri River, meat packing houses were growing up as a result of cattle shipments from Abilene and other cow towns (see pages 212 and 214).



GREAT BEND OF THE MISSOURI RIVER—SHOWING PACKING-HOUSES.

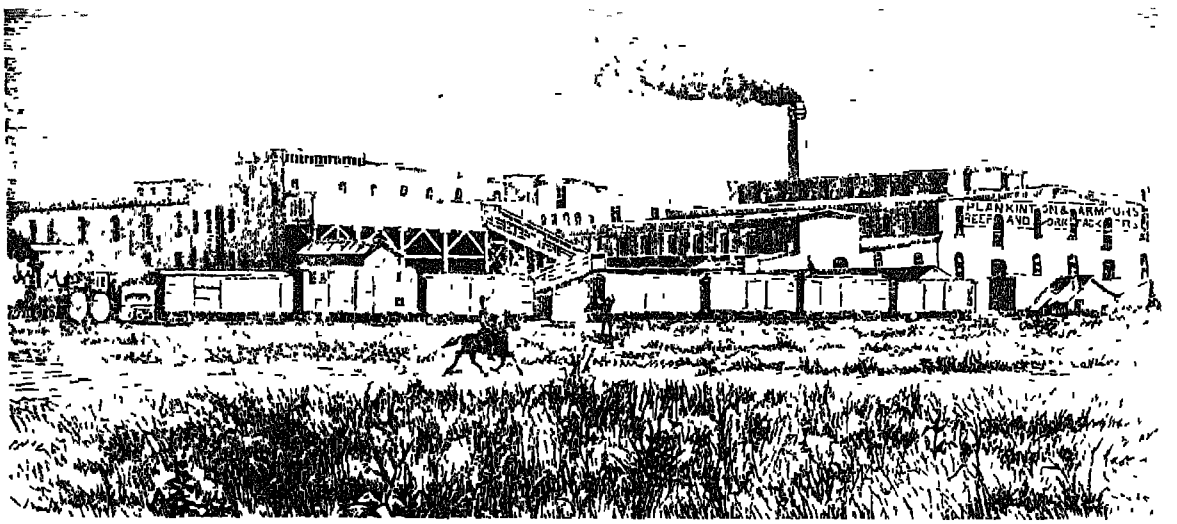
Joseph G McCoy, *Historic Sketches of the Cattle Trade of the West and Southwest* 1874

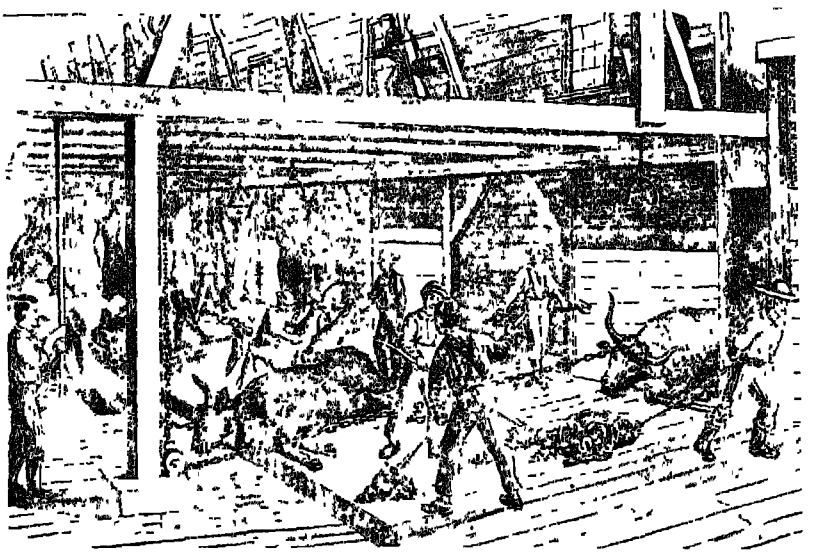
Kansas City Packing Industry



Left Stock yards in the 1870's.

Below. Plankinton & Armours packing establishment at Kansas City in the 1870's.





Left. Dressing beeves at the Plankinton & Armours plant

All illustrations on this page are from Joseph G McCoy, *Historic Sketches of the Cattle Trade of the West and Southwest* 1874

Sod Houses

In 1862 Congress passed the Homestead Act granting to any citizen over twenty-one years of age the privilege of filing on and receiving 160 acres of Government land without charge, provided he lived on the land five years and made certain improvements.

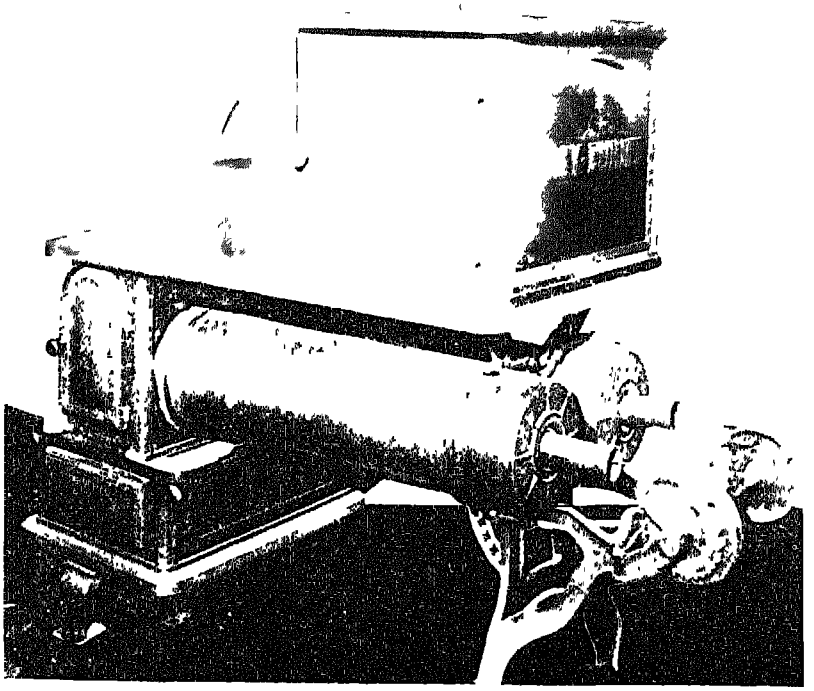
At the same time the railroads were offering their bounty land at attractive prices (see page 199) Many settlers "took up" or bought land in western Kansas and Nebraska



Frank Leslie's Illustrated Newspaper June 10, 1871

Dugout Sod House

Wood being scarce, the houses were often built partly underground, with the upper walls made of squares of sod cut from the prairie, while prairie grass was used for roofing.



Hay Burning Stoves

were useful in this prairie country. *Opposite* is such a stove—shown by the courtesy of the Nebraska State Historical Society, Lincoln.

The Last Link

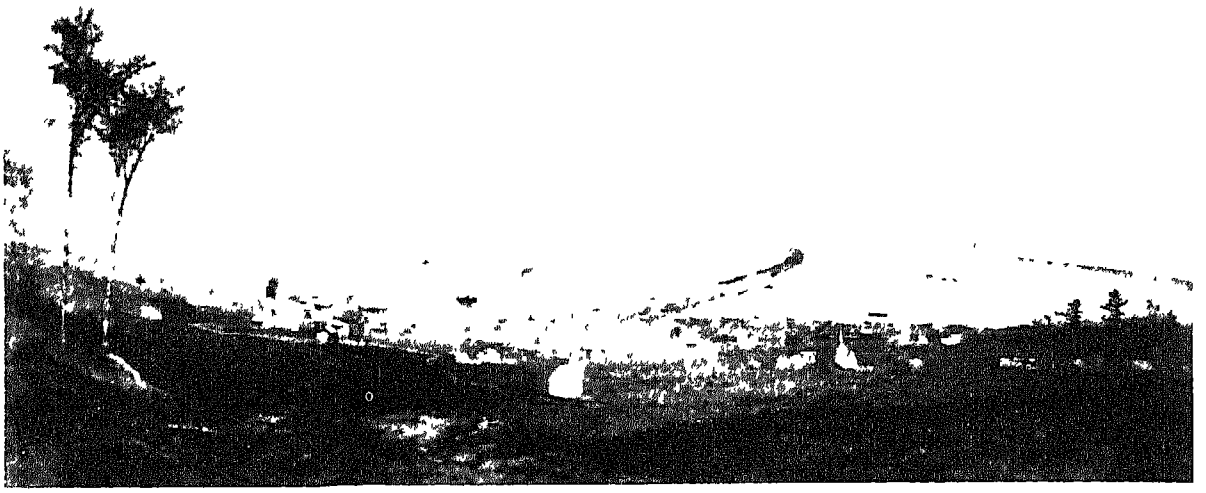


George A. Crofutt *Crofutt's Trans Continental Tourist Guide* 1873

In 1872 a railroad bridge (shown *above*) over the Missouri River between Omaha, Neb., and Council Bluffs, Iowa, completed the all-rail connection between East and West (see page 212).

Duluth, Minn.

was in 1870 a straggling village at the western end of Lake Superior.



Courtesy Public Library, Duluth, Minn

Duluth, Minn , 1871, from a painting by Gilbert Munger

Helena, Mont.

In 1870 its main street appeared as shown *opposite.*



Courtesy, Historical Society of Montana, Helena



Portland, Ore.

Left is a view from the eastern side of the Willamette about 1870

J H Beadle, *The Undeveloped West* 1873

Geysers And Hot Springs

Jim Bridger and other "mountain men" had told stories of the wonders of the high, almost inaccessible region where the Yellowstone, Missouri and Snake rivers have their sources—in northwestern Wyoming.

In 1870 an expedition under the leadership of Gen. Henry D Washburn and N P Langford climbed into the mountains to see what was there *Opposite*, from Langford's report, published in *Scribner's Monthly*, is a depiction of the start of the expedition.



They saw hot springs



From a photograph by W H Jackson Courtesy Geological Survey, United States Department of the Interior Washington, D C

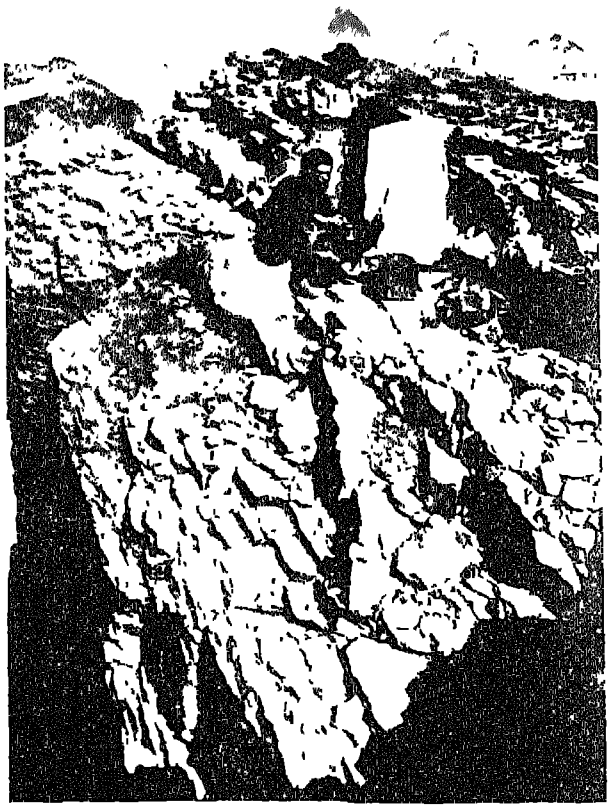
Above Mammoth Hot Springs

They saw geysers galore. The area proved a veritable museum of Nature's wonders.

Opposite. Old Faithful Geyser.

From a photograph by W H Jackson *Courtesy*, Geological Survey, United States Department of the Interior, Washington, D C.

Yellowstone National Park

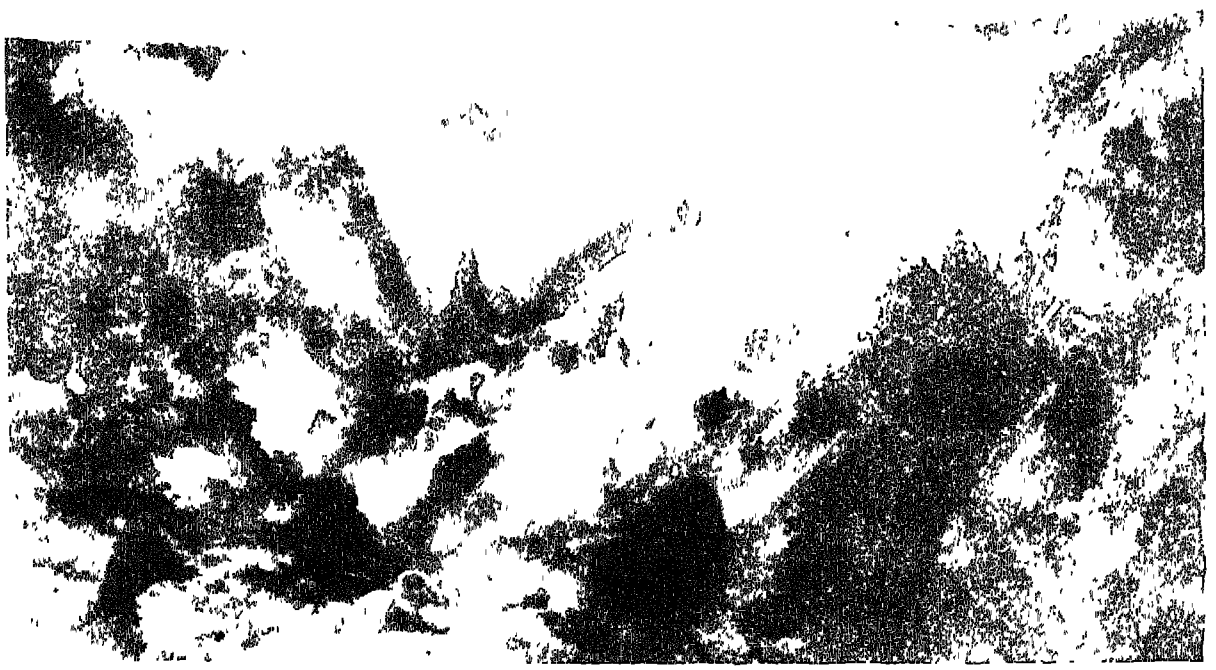


Langford's persistent publicizing of the Yellowstone region attracted the attention of F. V Hayden, the director of the newly created Geological and Geographical Survey of the Territories. In 1871 Hayden led a party into the mountains of northwestern Wyoming. With him went W. H. Jackson as photographer, and Thomas Moran, the landscape painter.

Opposite is a print from a photograph made by Jackson at the time, with the Three Tetons in the background. Jackson, shown sitting, arranged the camera and an assistant made the exposure.

Courtesy Geological Survey, United States Department of the Interior, Washington, D C

Below is a copy of a painting of the Grand Canyon of the Yellowstone made by Moran

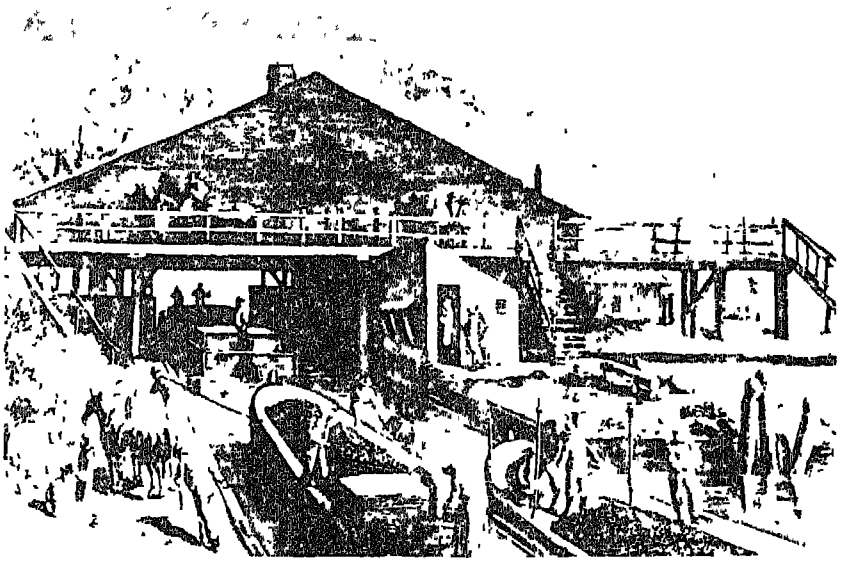


Courtesy, Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D C

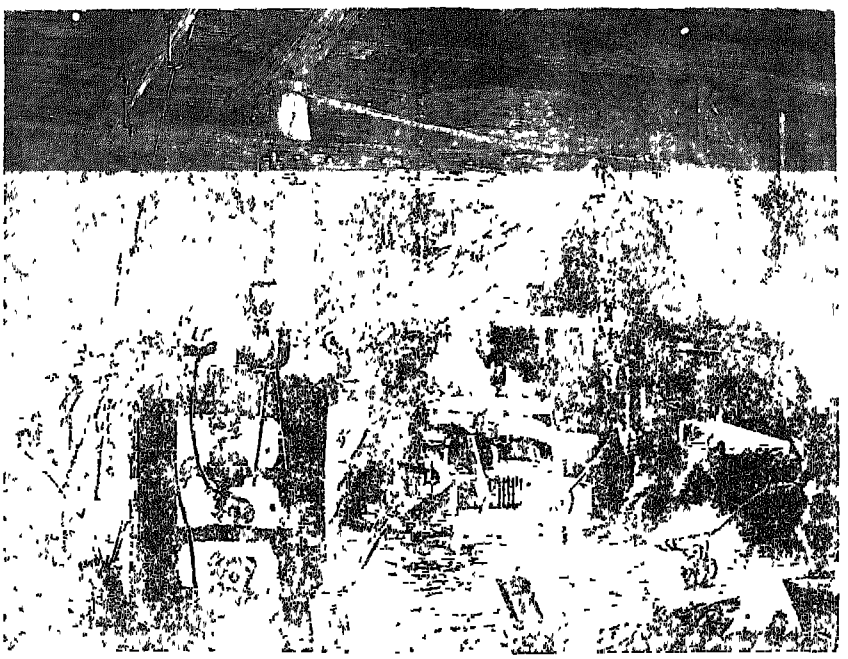
The confirmation of the many remarkable physical features of the region—hot springs, more geysers than in all the rest of the world, brilliantly colored canyons, a lake twenty miles long at 7,730 feet above sea level—resulted in the creation of Yellowstone National Park in 1872.

Coal And Iron

Right Weighing cargoes of coal in the weigh-lock on the Lehigh Canal in eastern Pennsylvania.



Harper's Weekly Feb 22, 1873



Left Interior of a steel rolling mill at Pittsburgh.

Every Saturday Mar 18, 1871

Right. Melting steel in a Pittsburgh mill.



Harper's Weekly, Feb 18, 1871

The Labor Movement

The growth of industry following the War brought labor difficulties Strikes were increasingly resorted to by the labor unions



Left Striking union men and their wives in the Pennsylvania coal region hooting the "Blacklegs," as they called those who continued to work

Frank Leslie's Illustrated Newspaper
Mar 25, 1871



Right Strikers preparing to stone workers as they emerge from the mouth of a Scranton, Pa., coal mine in 1871

Frank Leslie's Illustrated Newspaper
Apr 29 1871

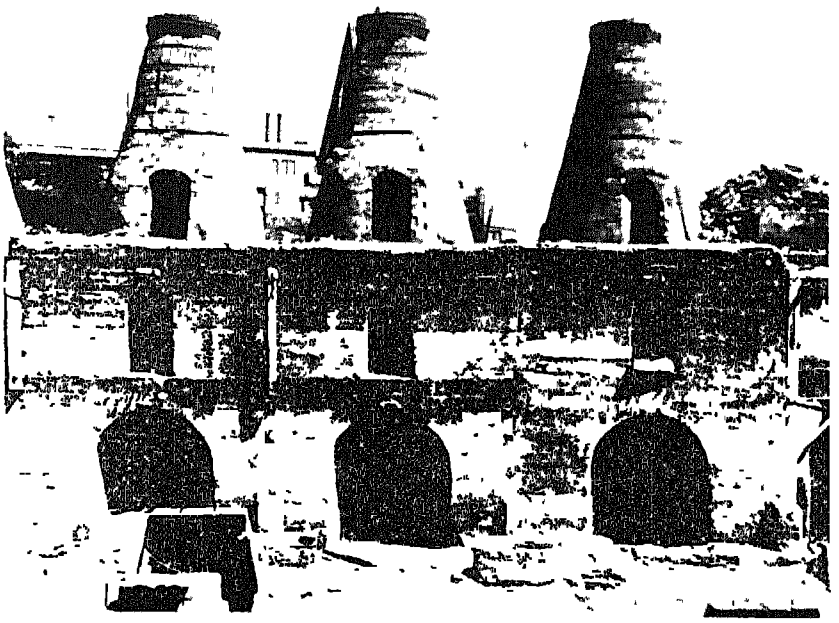


Left Procession of workmen in New York striking for an eight-hour day in 1872.

Frank Leslie's Illustrated Newspaper
June 29, 1872

Cement

Natural cement was first effectively used in the United States in the construction of the Erie Canal between 1817 and 1825 By the 1860's Portland cement, made by burning and pulverizing an artificial mixture of limestone and clay, was being imported from England and found superior to natural cement In 1870 David Saylor began the manufacture of Portland cement at Coplay, Pa The kilns at the right in the picture shown *opposite* were the ones in which Saylor made his first Portland cement



Courtesy Portland Cement Association
Chicago, Ill



Harper's Weekly Sept 18, 1869

Paving

For many years cobblestones had been the standard paving for city streets About the middle of the century wooden blocks were tried but were not wholly satisfactory By the 1870's various kinds of cement were being tried

Left. Workmen laying concrete pavement in New York in 1869.

This "concrete" was made by first mixing gravel, broken stone, cinders and coal ashes Then into this was dumped tar, rosin and asphaltum, the whole being thoroughly mixed as shown *right*

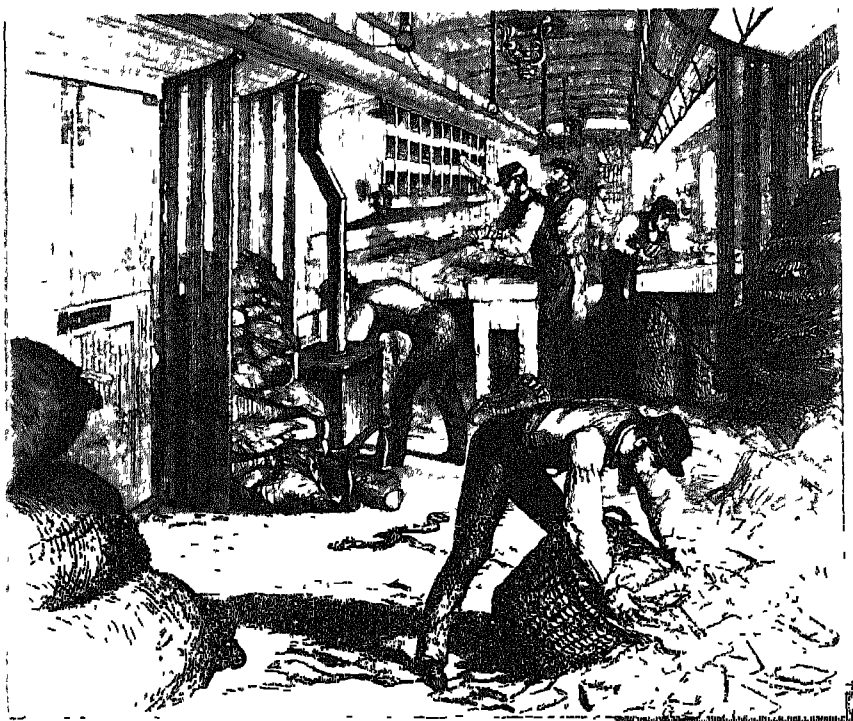
It was applied to the streets in thin layers and each layer rolled until the requisite thickness was obtained.



Hearth and Home Apr 1, 1871

Postal Car Service

In 1864 George B. Armstrong, Assistant Postmaster General, made the first move toward having mail distributed in especially constructed cars attached to moving trains.



In 1869 the Bureau of Railway Mail Service was established.

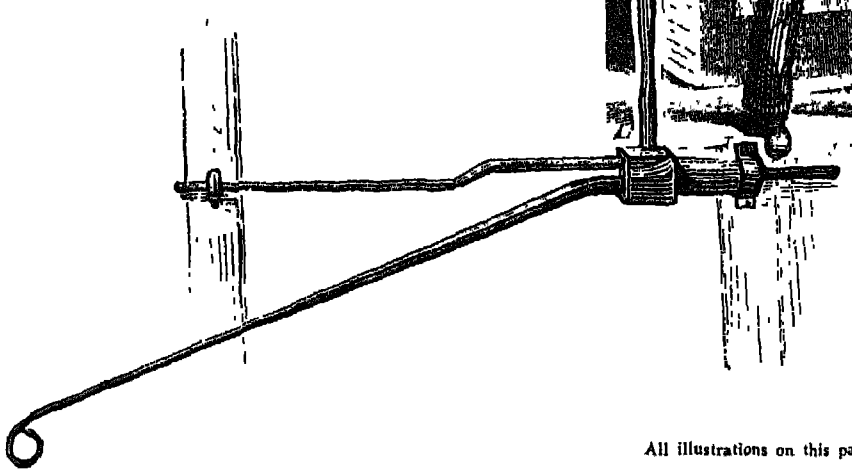
Left Interior of a postal car. The mail is being sorted.



Mail pouches were dropped off and picked up from moving trains

Right. Catching the mail bag on the run

Below The mail bag catcher.



All illustrations on this page are from *Scribner's Monthly*, June, 1873

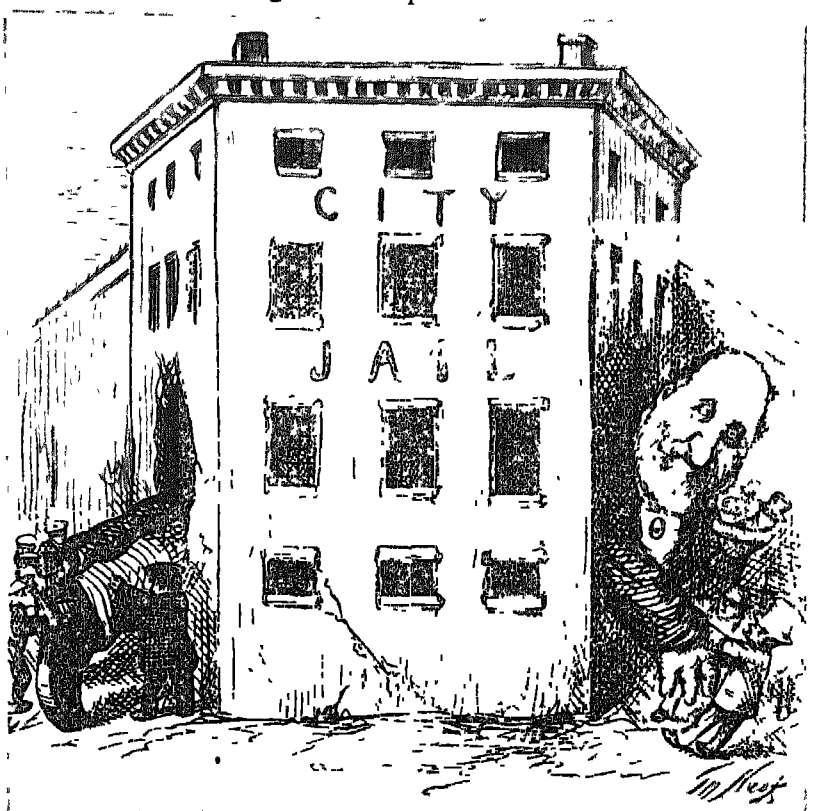
A Moral Depression

The usual post-war moral decline was evident throughout this period

For example, in New York City the Tweed Ring robbed the municipality of over $100,000,000.00 through padded payrolls, fraudulent contracts and the sale of political favors.

The cartoons of Thomas Nast in *Harper's Weekly* did much to bring about the downfall of the Ring in 1871.

Opposite is one of Nast's cartoons carrying the caption "No Prison is big enough to hold the Boss"



"STONE WALLS DO NOT A PRISON MAKE."—*Old Song.*
"NO PRISON IS BIG ENOUGH TO HOLD THE BOSS" IN ON ONE SIDE, AND OUT AT THE OTHER.

Harper's Weekly Jan 6, 1872



Daniel Drew was still milking the Erie Railroad (see page 225). *Left* is a depiction of Drew selling fifty thousand shares of Erie stock at "fifty-five," seller's option one year.

Frank Leslie's Illustrated Newspaper Apr 13, 1872



Gambling flourished. *Right* is a view of "A First-Class Gambling House" in New York.

James D McCabe, Jr., *Lights and Shadows of New York Life* 1872

The Alabama Claims

The Confederate cruiser *Alabama* (see page 167) had been outfitted in England As a result of losses from its activities as well as from other breaches of neutrality during the Civil War, the United States presented a heavy bill to England—aiming to demand the cession of Canada as payment. However, other counsels prevailed, and in 1871 a Joint High Commission was created to settle the differences.



Frank Leslie's Illustrated Newspaper Apr 1, 1871

Seated at the left is Hamilton Fish, U. S Secretary of State

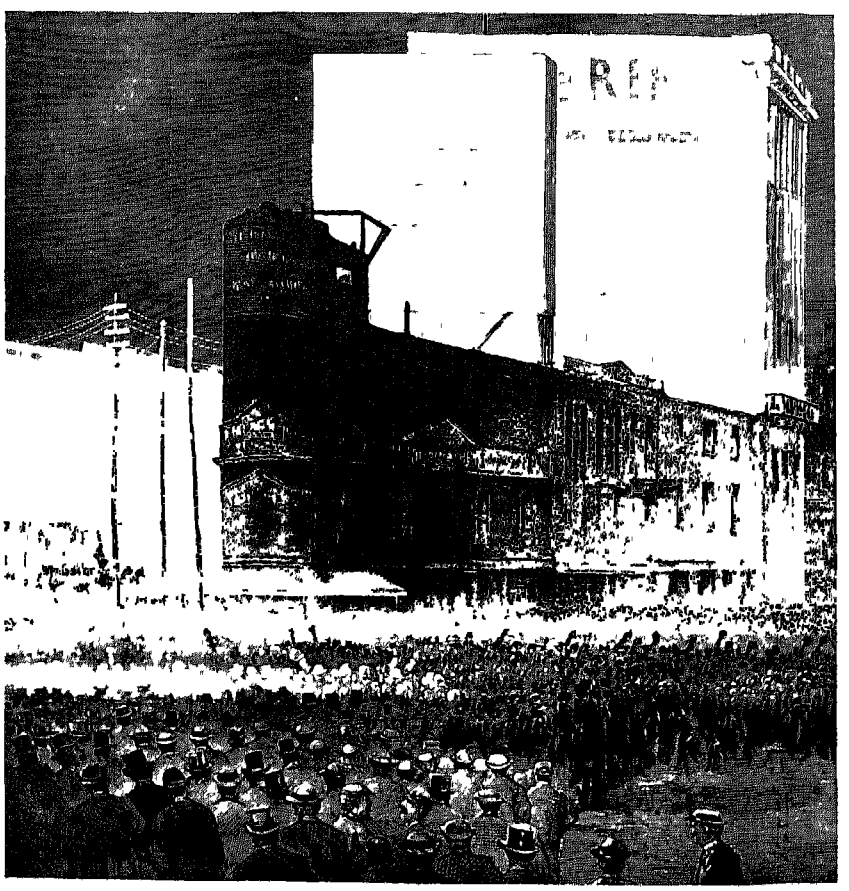
Left The Joint High Commission in session in the Council Room of the State Department in Washington.

The Alabama Claims were referred by the Commission to an international board of arbitration which in 1872 decided that Great Britain had failed in preserving neutrality and awarded $15,500,000.00 to the United States as indemnity.

Grant Re-elected

In June, 1872, the Republican Party nominated Grant for a second term The opposition candidate was Horace Greeley. Grant won in the November election, getting 286 electoral votes to 66 for Greeley.

Right. The election returns being shown by a stereopticon at the corner of Broadway and Twenty-second Street, New York.



Frank Leslie's Illustrated Newspaper, Nov 23, 1872

7

A RE-UNITED NATION

1873-1877

The Circus

P T. Barnum had organized "The Greatest Show on Earth"—and with it was touring the country *Opposite* we see the circus parade entering a small town.



Harper's Weekly Oct 4, 1873

Mardi Gras

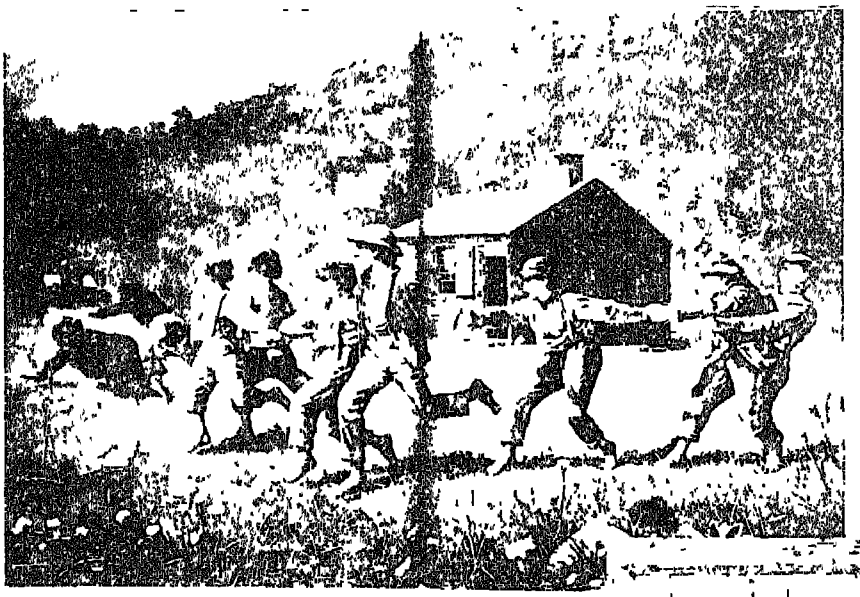
New Orleans had sufficiently recovered from the desolation of war to again indulge in the elaborate pageantry of the Mardi Gras.



Left. The Mardi Gras masquerade at the Varieties Theater, New Orleans, 1873.

Scribner's Monthly, November, 1873

The Fun of Living



Boys played "Crack the Whip"

Harper's Weekly Sept 20 187[illegible]



Maidens churned butter.

Scribner's Monthly October, 1874

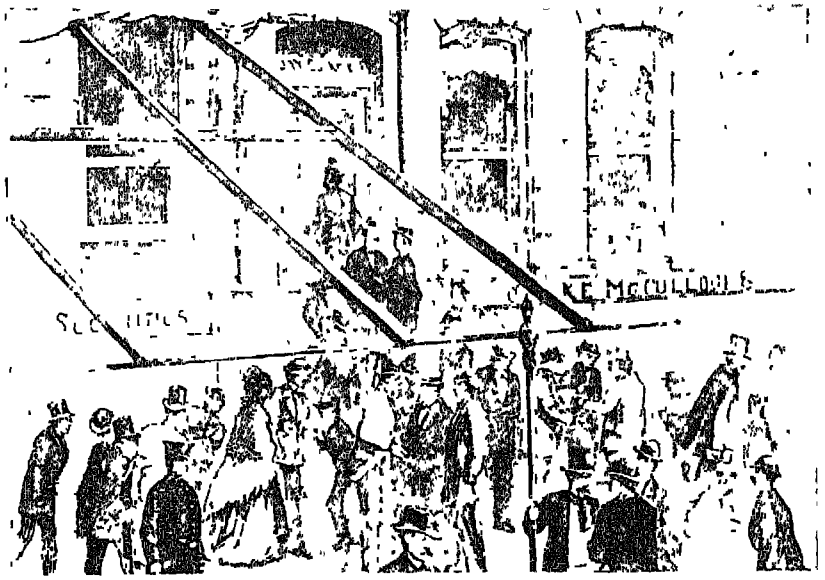


Young people husked corn —and if a young man happened to find a red ear of corn, he was privileged to kiss any girl present.

Scribner's Monthly, September, 1874

A Financial Crash

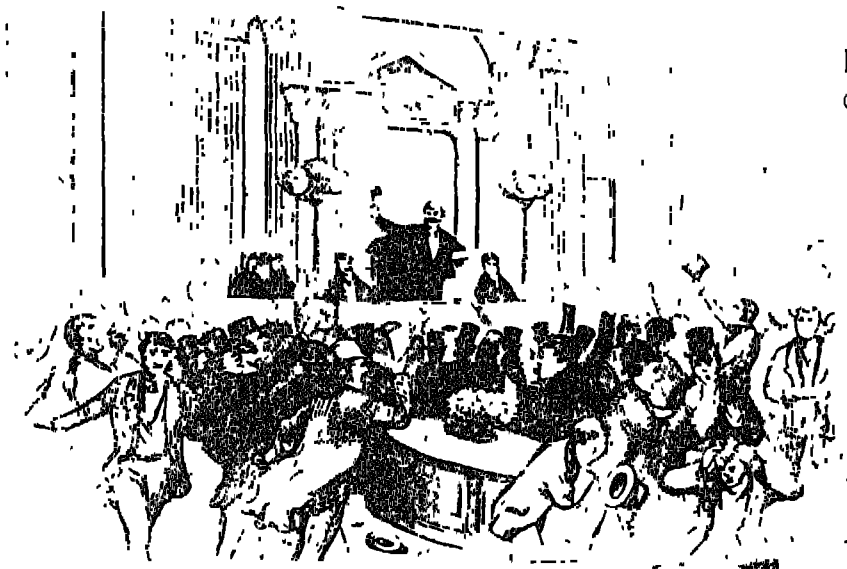
The boom that followed the close of the Civil War had run the usual course—overexpansion, currency inflation, extravagance In the autumn of 1873 came the inevitable crash. On September 18 Jay Cooke and Company, an outstanding investment house, failed.



Right J Cooke and Company's office on Wall Street

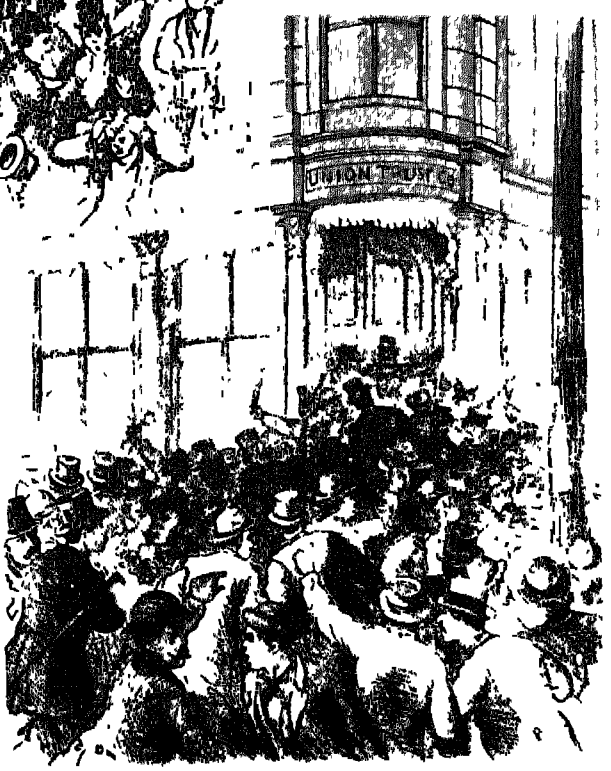
Harper's Weekly Oct 11 1873

Pandemonium broke loose on the Exchange.



Hearth and Home Oct 11, 1873

Above Scene as the list of failures was read on the Stock Exchange.



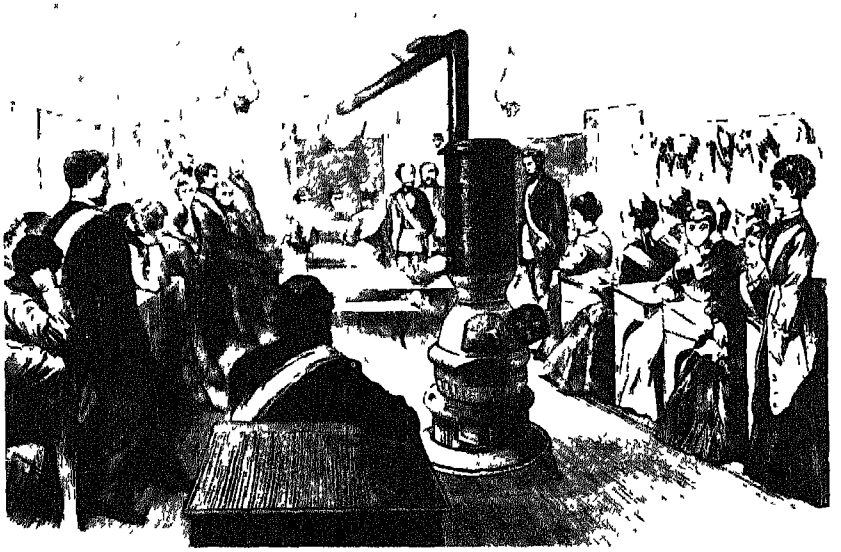
There were "runs" on even the strongest banks.

Right is a typical scene in front of a New York trust company.

Frank Leslie's Illustrated Newspaper, Oct 4, 1873

The Granger Movement

grew out of a farmers' lodge or secret society organized in 1867 and known as the Patrons of Husbandry, each local unit of which was called a "Grange." By 1875 there were over 800,000 members, mostly in the Middle West.

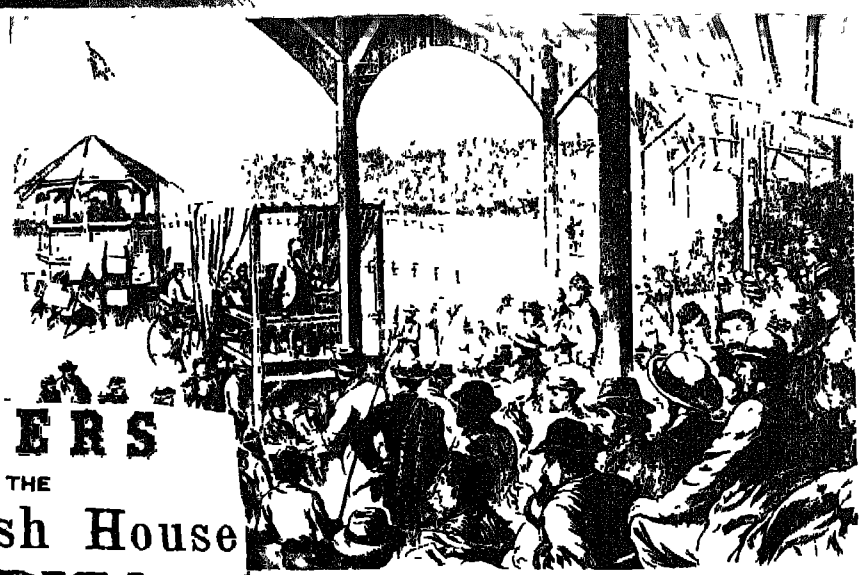


Frank Leslie's Illustrated Newspaper, Jan 31, 1874

The political power of the Grange was used to force through the state legislatures laws regulating the rates of railroads and of grain elevators

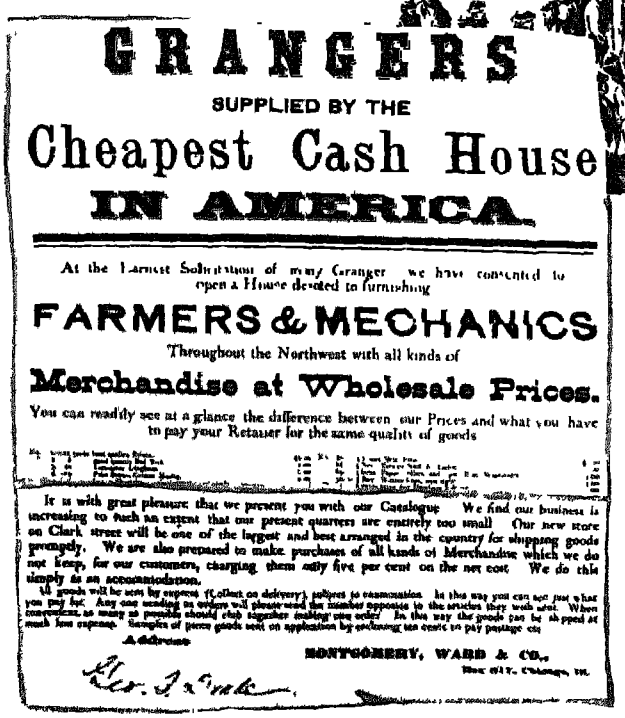
Left Meeting of a local Grange in a district schoolhouse in Illinois.

Carried to the United States Supreme Court the Grange laws were upheld In Munn *vs* Illinois the Court held that the warehouse business was sufficiently clothed with a public interest to justify public control



Frank Leslie's Illustrated Newspaper Oct 4, 1873

Above Secretary of National Agricultural Congress addressing Grange members at a county race track



GRANGERS

SUPPLIED BY THE

Cheapest Cash House

IN AMERICA.

At the Earnest Solicitation of many Granger we have consented to open a House devoted to furnishing

FARMERS & MECHANICS

Throughout the Northwest with all kinds of

Merchandise at Wholesale Prices.

You can readily see at a glance the difference between our Prices and what you have to pay your Retailer for the same quality of goods

It is with great pleasure that we present you with our Catalogue We find our business is increasing to such an extent that our present quarters are entirely too small Our new store on Clark street will be one of the largest and best arranged in the country for shipping goods promptly. We are also prepared to make purchases of all kinds of Merchandise which we do not keep, for our customers, charging them only five per cent on the net cost We do this simply as an accommodation.

All goods will be sent by express (collect on delivery), subject to examination In this way you can see just what you pay for Any one sending us orders will please send the number opposite to the articles they wish sent. When convenient, as many as possible should club together making one order In this way the goods can be shipped at much less expense. Samples of piece goods sent on application by enclosing ten cents to pay postage on

Address

MONTGOMERY, WARD & CO.,

The first catalogue (really a one-page leaflet) issued by Montgomery Ward & Co. in 1873 was directed primarily to the Grangers. In the reproduction *opposite* the list of goods and prices has been omitted for reasons of space.

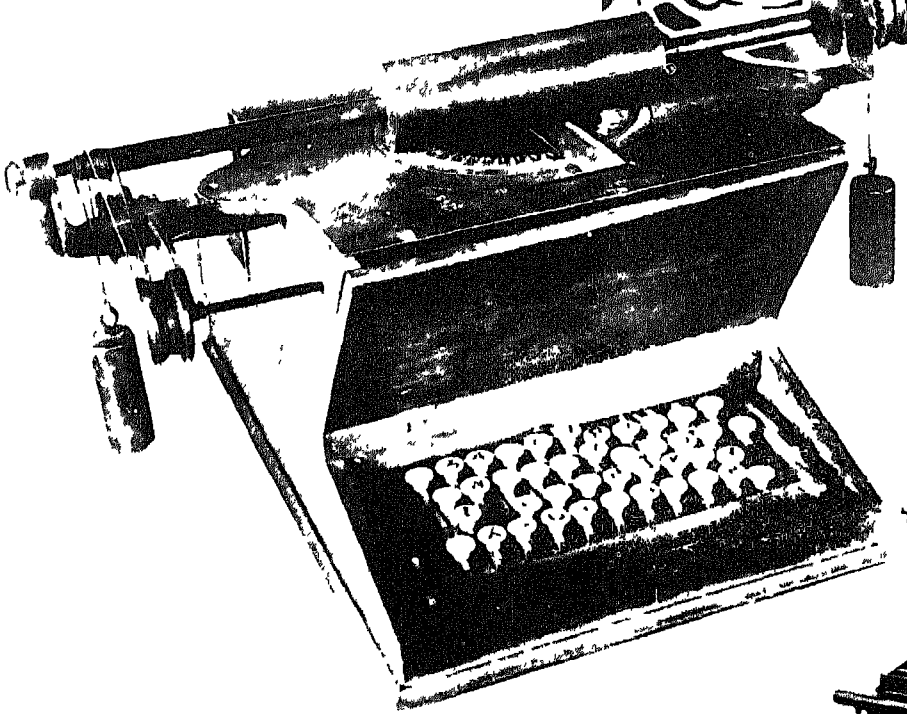
Courtesy, Montgomery Ward, Chicago, Ill

The Typewriter

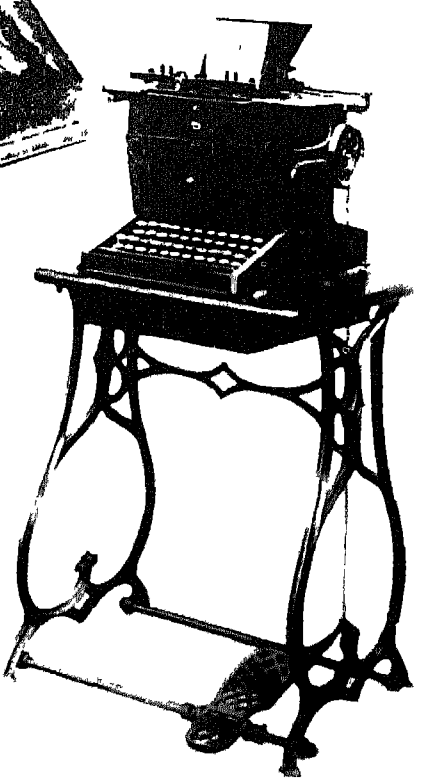
By 1873 the Sholes typewriter (see page 234) was approaching the stage of practical utility.

Right. A photograph taken in 1873 of Mr. Sholes' daughter, then 16 years of age, operating her father's machine. There was no shift key and only capital letters, but the arrangement of the keyboard was practically the same as on presentday typewriters.





In February, 1873, the machine shown *above* was demonstrated to E Remington & Sons of Ilion, N Y., manufacturers of firearms, sewing machines and agricultural implements.



On Mar. 1, 1873, E Remington & Sons contracted to manufacture the Sholes typewriter. The first machine (shown *right*) was completed a year later. It was mounted on a sewing machine stand and the carriage return was operated by a foot treadle

All illustrations on this page are by the *courtesy* of Remington Rand, Inc , Buffalo, N Y

The Temperance Crusade

In 1871 Dr. Dioclesian Lewis of Boston started travelling over the country giving lectures in behalf of temperance reform.



At Hillsboro, Ohio, in 1873, his ideas inspired action. *Opposite* we see the ladies singing gospel hymns in front of the village saloon



One realistic lady sat herself down at the door of the saloon and made a list of all who entered

The movement spread and in 1874 delegates from seventeen states met at Cleveland, Ohio, and organized the Woman's Christian Temperance Union.



Harper's Weekly Mar 14, 1874

The crusade waged by the W.C.T.U eliminated the saloon from hundreds of communities.

Left we see a prudent saloon keeper surrendering to public opinion.

Frank Leslie's Illustrated Newspaper, Feb 28, 1874

The Great South

In the early 1870's the editor of *Scribner's Monthly* asked Edward S. King to travel through the South and gather material for a series of articles on economic and social aspects of that recently desolated section

Opposite is a view of a tobacco factory at Lynchburg, Va , on the James River.



Scribner s Monthly April, 1874

Below is Asheville, N C , as Mr King saw it in 1873



Scribner s Monthly March, 1874



Right. An incident in the Eagle Hotel at Asheville in 1873.

Scribner s Monthly March, 1874

While a soldier in the Union army before Chattanooga, Gen. John T. Wilder of Ohio became interested in the iron deposits of Tennessee. After the War he bought a large tract of land north of Chattanooga and established the Roane Iron Company (shown at the *right* from Mr. King's articles).



Scribner s Monthly, May, 1874

The Great South (*Continued*)

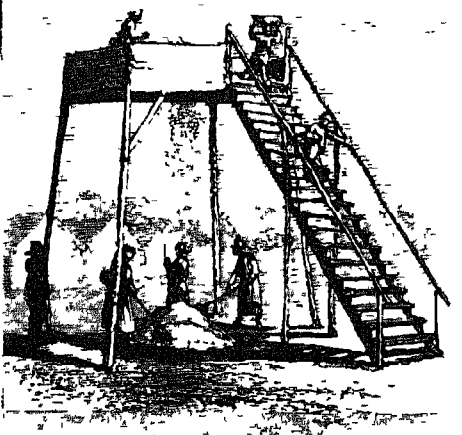


Scribner's Monthly June, 1874

Mr King saw ships from all parts of the world tied up at the wharves of Charleston, S. C , and taking on cargoes of rice, phosphate (see page 240) and other products of the region *Opposite* is a view of rice being unloaded from an upriver barge

Right. A view of rice being winnowed from a platform.

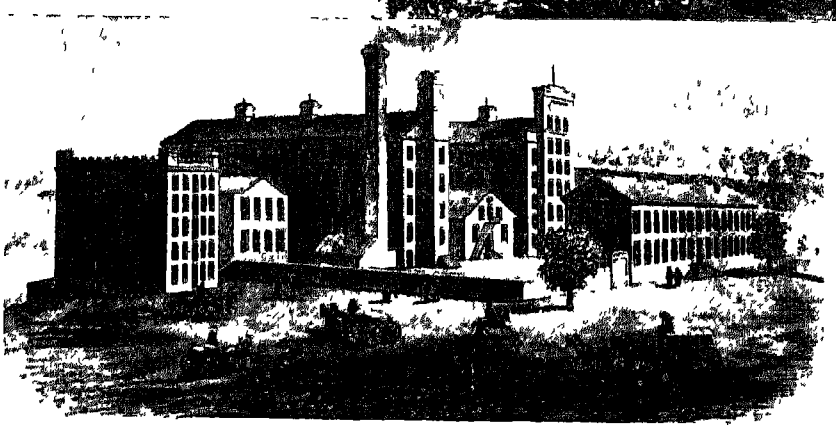
Scribner's Monthly, June, 1874



In Alabama he saw Negroes picking cotton Much of the land, however, was being foreclosed for unpaid taxes due to the failure of crops the year before and the effects of the financial panic (see page 273)



Scribner's Monthly August 1874



At Columbus, Ga , in the heart of the cotton belt, Mr King found three thriving cotton factories employing several hundred operatives—and prophesied that one day the city would become a rival of Lowell, Mass , and Manchester, England, because of its situation and its command of cheap labor.

Scribner's Monthly August, 1874

Carpetbag Rule

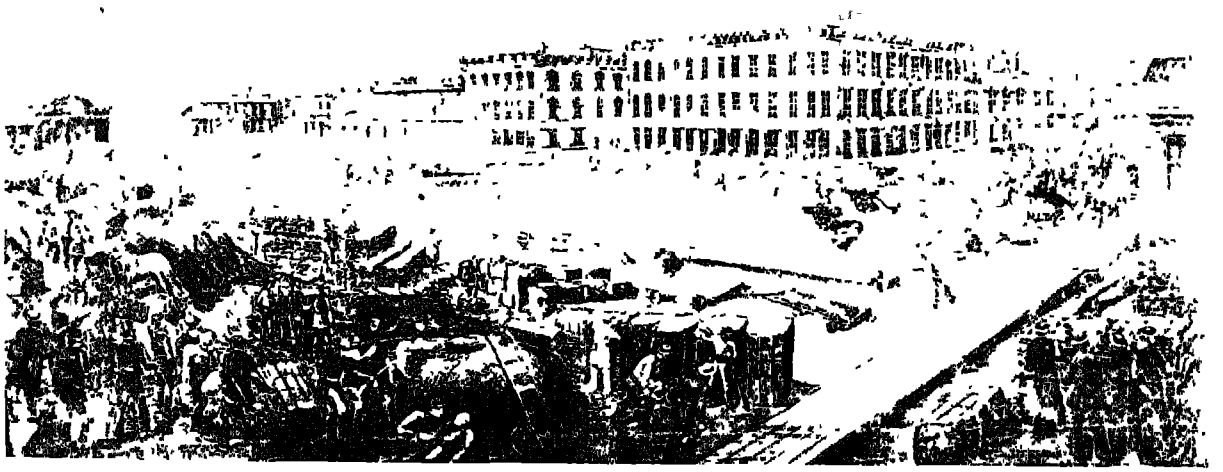
In most of the Southern states governmental control was still in the hands of the carpetbaggers (see page 209) But the military rule, which alone made the carpetbag regime possible, was not so strict, and the disenfranchised whites were becoming more militant.



Frank Leslie's Illustrated Newspaper Dec. 26, 1874

In December, 1874, the property holders of Vicksburg, Miss., ousted the Negro office holders by force. Two whites and twenty-nine Negroes were killed in the affair. *Opposite* is a view of the attack on the courthouse.

In Louisiana two state governments were in existence—one supported by the whites and the other by Negro militia assisted by Federal troops. On Sept. 14, 1874, there was a pitched battle between the two forces. *Below* is a view of the incident, made by an eyewitness.



From a lithograph by W. Greene. Courtesy Louisiana State Museum, New Orleans

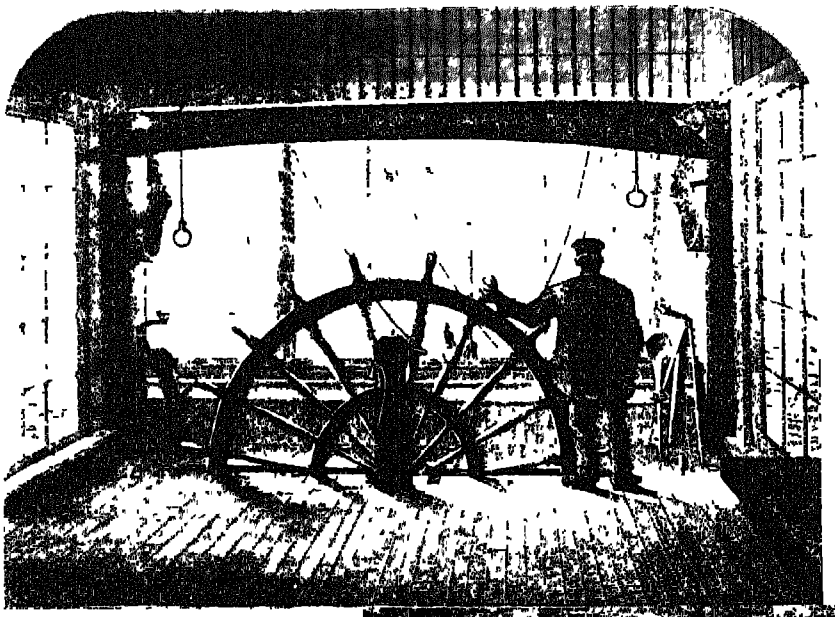


The "home government" forces won in this melee, but Federal bayonets forced the dissolution of their legislative body—and the carpetbag rule continued.

Frank Leslie's Illustrated Newspaper, Jan. 23, 1875

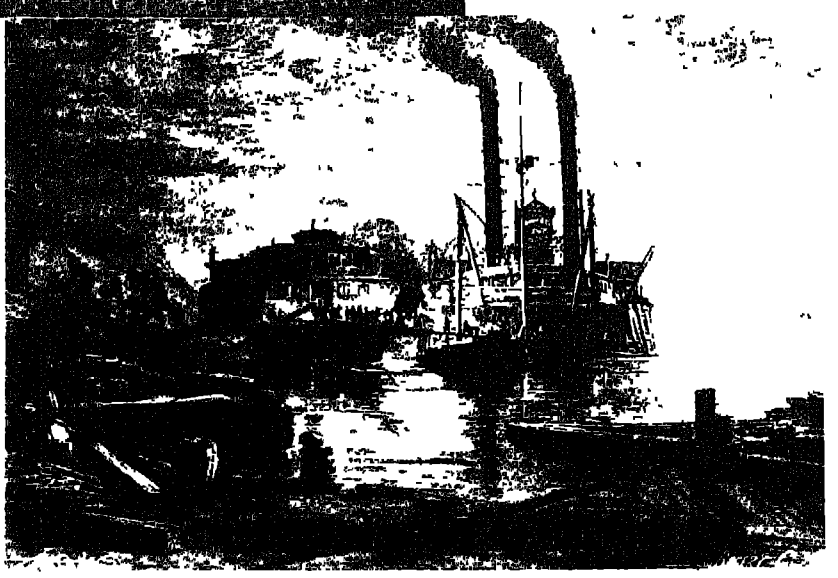
On The Mississippi

proud river steamers still held sway.



Scribner's Monthly, October, 1874

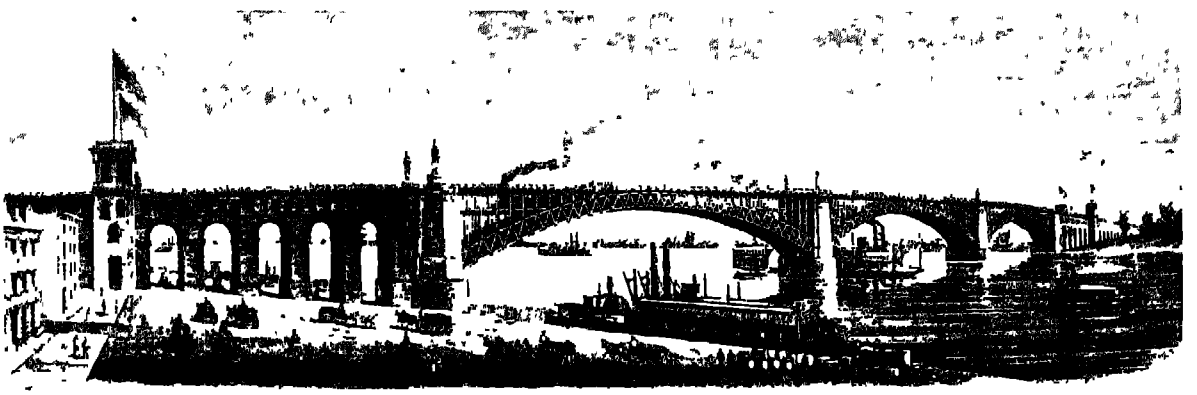
Left The pilot house of the *Grand Republic*, earlier views of which steamer are shown on page 211.



Right Arrival of a steamer at Natchez in 1874.

Scribner's Monthly, October, 1874

But the day of the great river as a highway for traffic was drawing to a close Already it had been bridged higher up (see page 53). Now, in 1874, the Eads Bridge spanned it at St. Louis, as shown *below* The railroads were putting the river steamers out of business



Scribner's Monthly, July, 1874

Slaughter Of The Buffalo

In the 1860's there were still uncounted numbers of buffalo on the western plains. General Sheridan in 1866 estimated that between Camp Supply, Indian Territory, and Fort Dodge, Kans., there were at least 100,000,000.

In the 1870's buffalo robes became popular, and buffalo hunting became a profession. Millions of these animals were shot for the hides alone.

Right Buffalo hunting, from a painting by J. H. Moser.



Courtesy, Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D C

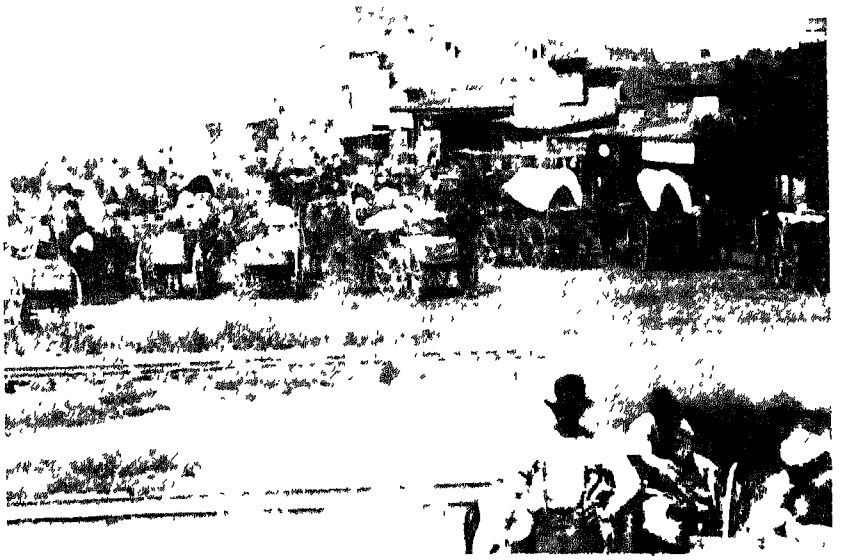


Courtesy Robert M Wright, Dodge City *The Cowboy Capital* 1913 The Dodge City Public Library, Kans

Over 750,000 buffalo hides were shipped on the Santa Fe, the Union Pacific and the Kansas Pacific railroads in the year 1873.

Left 40,000 buffalo hides stacked in Rath & Wright's shipping yards at Dodge City, Kans.

The plains were rapidly being converted into wheat fields.

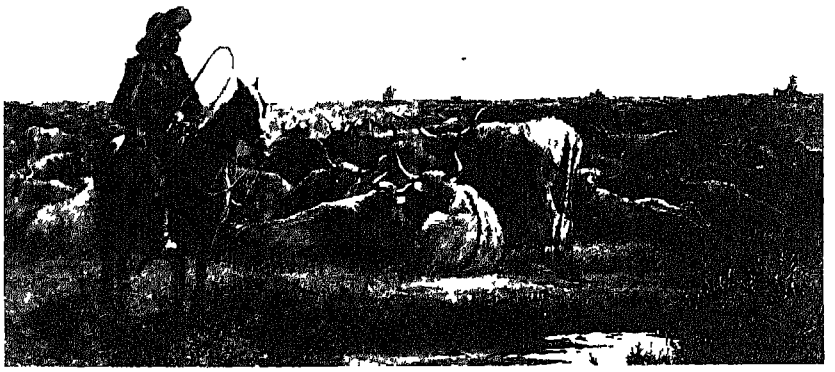


Right. Farmers' wagons loaded with wheat arriving in the young city of Wichita, Kans , in 1874 (see page 257).

Courtesy, Wichita City Library, Kans

The Open Range vs. Barbed Wire

Into the range vacated by the buffalo flowed millions of cattle, driven north from Texas to be fattened for the eastern market.

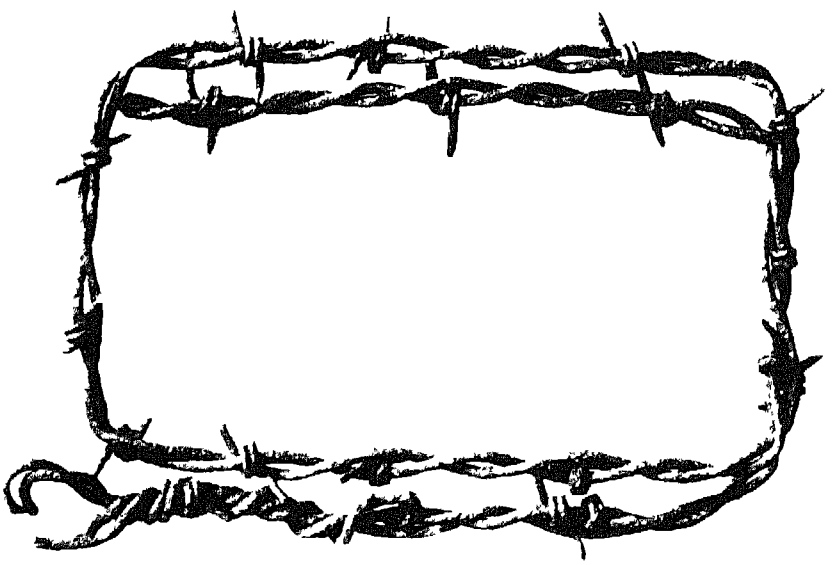


Harper's Weekly Mar 28, 1874

Left Texas longhorns being herded on the open range, i e unfenced government land.

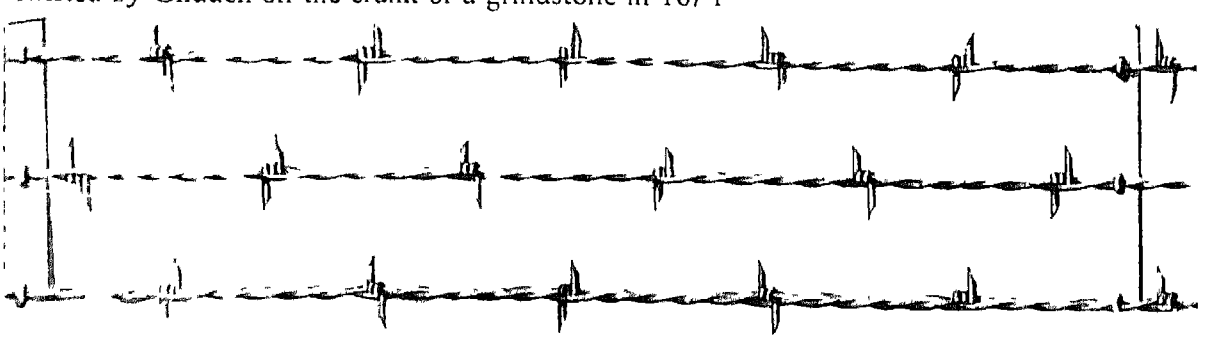
But the open range, too, was doomed. Steadily settlers were homesteading (see page 261) or buying farms in the range country—"nesters" the cattle people called them Their fences and buildings and crops were a nuisance to the owners of the big cattle herds

A simple invention in the early 1870's had far-reaching influence on the range country. Wire was the only feasible fencing material in a country where little or no timber existed, but smooth wire would not "hold" cattle. Several experiments were made more or less simultaneously to make a "barbed" wire.



Courtesy American Steel and Wire Company, Cleveland, Ohio, and Smithsonian Institution Washington, D C

In 1873 J F. Glidden of DeKalb, Ill , applied for a patent *Above* is a piece of barbed wire twisted by Glidden on the crank of a grindstone in 1874

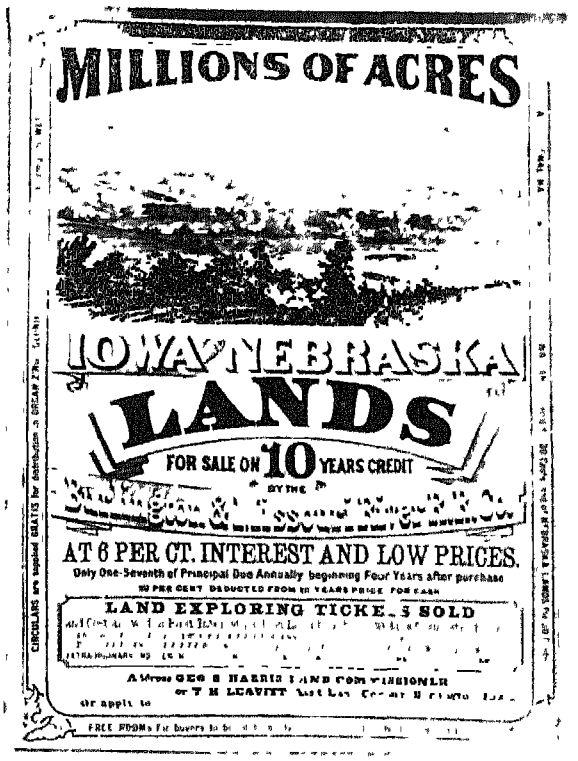


Courtesy American Steel and Wire Company, Cleveland, Ohio and Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D C

Barbed wire revolutionized the range country It made stock farming more profitable than ranging And it speeded the settlement of the western plains.

Settlement Of The Plains

With a growing demand for western farm land the railroads found a ready market for the millions of acres of land which they had received as subsidies (see pages 199, 207, 229).



In the advertising circular *opposite* the Burlington & Missouri River Railroad states that, on the terms offered, its price of $5 00 per acre is better than government land at $2.50 per acre

Courtesy Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad Co , Chicago, Ill



Frank Leslie's Illustrated Newspaper Mar 20 1875

Among the settlers in central Kansas were many Mennonites, a German religious sect, that to escape conscription, first went to Russia and now came to America. *Above* is an exterior view of one of their temporary villages in Kansas, and *below* is an interior view of one of the houses.

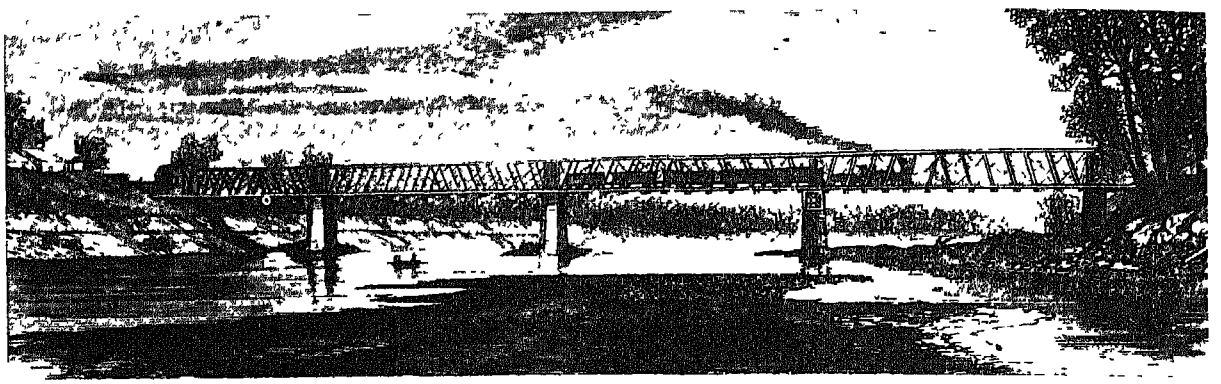
With them from the Crimea the Mennonites brought Turkey Red wheat seed—which had been selected a grain at a time by their children before the families emigrated Previous to this time wheat had not done well in Kansas, but Turkey Red thrived there, and was soon a favorite wheat seed throughout the Southwest.

Frank Leslie's Illustrated Newspaper, Mar 20, 1875



Iron Rails Down The Trail

Not only were the cattle trails being shortened by new east-west railroads, such as the Santa Fe (see pages 212, 255, 257), but railroads were now being pushed directly into the Texas cow country The Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railroad, building southward through Kansas and the Indian Territory, had by 1873 reached Denison, Texas, where the eastern cattle trails crossed the Red River *Below* is a view of the new railroad bridge over the Red





With the coming of the railroad, social activities, which had previously been mostly masculine, took on a new zest.

Left A Denison dance hall of 1873.

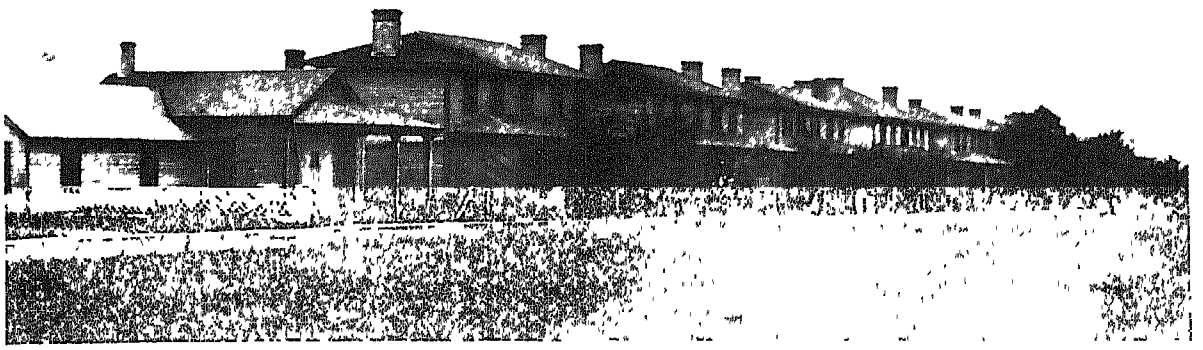
Except for the bridge at Denison most river crossings in the southwest were made by ferries such as that shown *below*.



All illustrations on this page are from Scribner's Monthly July, 1873

The Germaine Tragedy

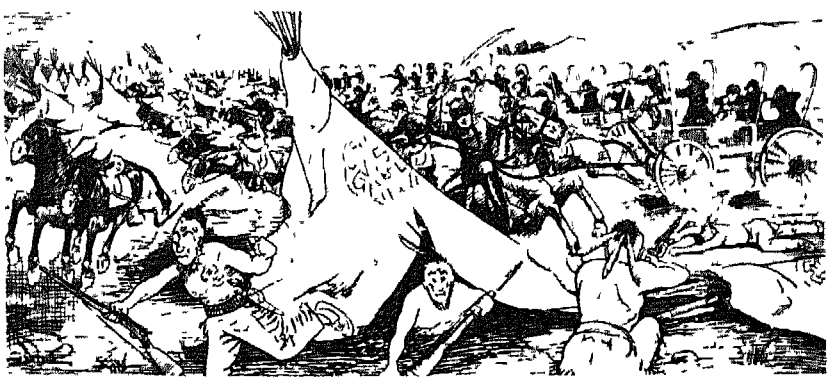
Typical of the perils of emigrant travel in the 1870's was that which befell the Germaine family. Going by wagon from their home in Georgia to begin life anew in Colorado, the Germaines were attacked by Indians near Fort Hays in western Kansas on Sept 11, 1874 The father, mother and boys were killed, while four girls, ranging in ages from five up, were taken captive



Courtesy Kansas State Historical Society, Topeka

Officers' Quarters, Fort Hays, Kans , in the 1870's

A few weeks later Lt Baldwin of the United States Army, while conducting a wagon train through the Texas Panhandle, came upon Chief Grey Beard's camp. With twenty-three six-mule-team wagons as weapons he promptly charged the encampment, putting the Indians to flight and rescuing the two younger Germaine girls In recognition of his ingenuity in carrying out this attack, Lt Baldwin received his second Congressional Medal of Honor.



Col Homer W Wheeler, *Buffalo Days* 1923
Courtesy Bobbs Merrill Company, Indianapolis, Ind

The Wagon Train Charge



Opposite. The two younger Germaine girls rescued by Lt. Baldwin.

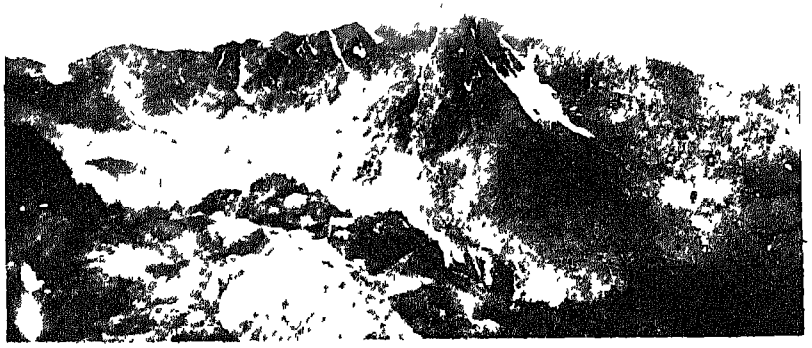
Frank Leslie's Illustrated Newspaper, July 3, 1875

Hayden's Explorers

Having spent two seasons in the Yellowstone region (see page 264), Dr Hayden in 1873 led his surveying parties into the Colorado mountains.

One of the feats of that year was the photographing of Holy Cross Mountain—at the top of the Rockies eighty some miles west of Denver.

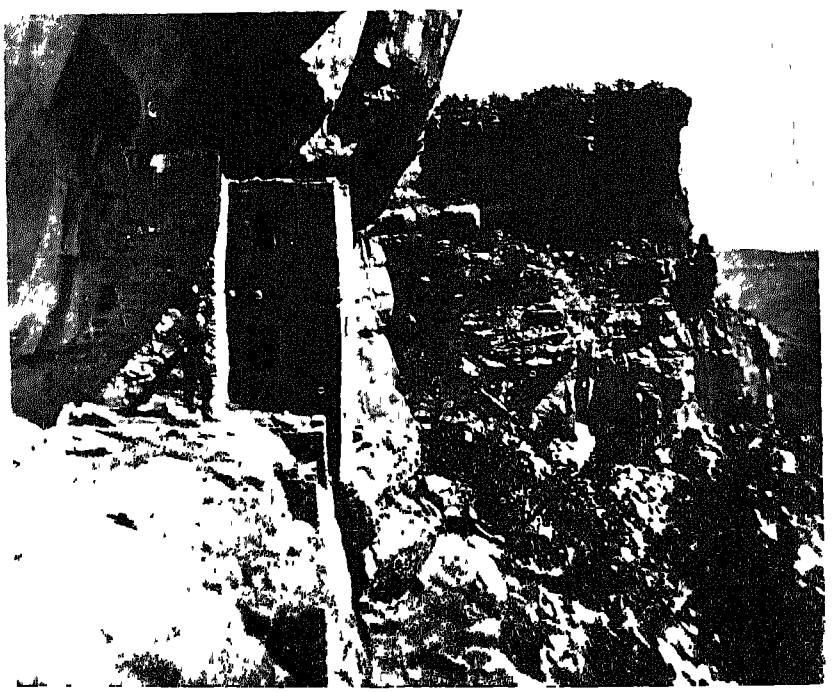
Opposite is a copy of the photograph made by W H Jackson, who was in charge of the photographic work for the survey



Courtesy Geological Survey, United States Department of the Interior, Washington, D C

The following year Jackson, leading another expedition down the Mancos River in southwestern Colorado, made the first official discovery of a cliff dwelling in the region where later were found the most amazing survivals of prehistoric man in the United States (see page 403).

Opposite is Jackson's photograph of 1874.



Courtesy, Bureau of American Ethnology, Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D C

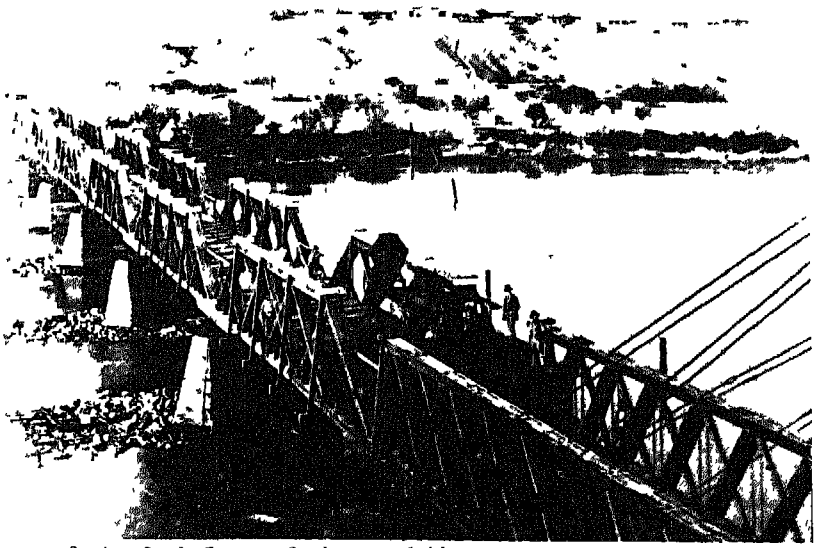
In 1875 Jackson and William Holmes each led parties which examined hundreds of ruins of prehistoric buildings along the canyons of southwestern Colorado Jackson went on south to the Moqui pueblos in Arizona (see page 67), where he made many photographs, one of which is shown *opposite.*



Courtesy, Bureau of American Ethnology, Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D C

Arizona Territory

The Southern Pacific Railroad, building easterly from California, reached Fort Yuma on the Colorado River at the mouth of the Gila in 1877.



Opposite is a view from the Arizona side of the river.

Courtesy Southern Pacific Company, San Francisco, Calif

The old adobe town of Tucson, grown but little since the formation of Arizona Territory in 1863 (see page 156), was soon to be on the railroad *Below* is a view made a year or two before the Southern Pacific arrived.



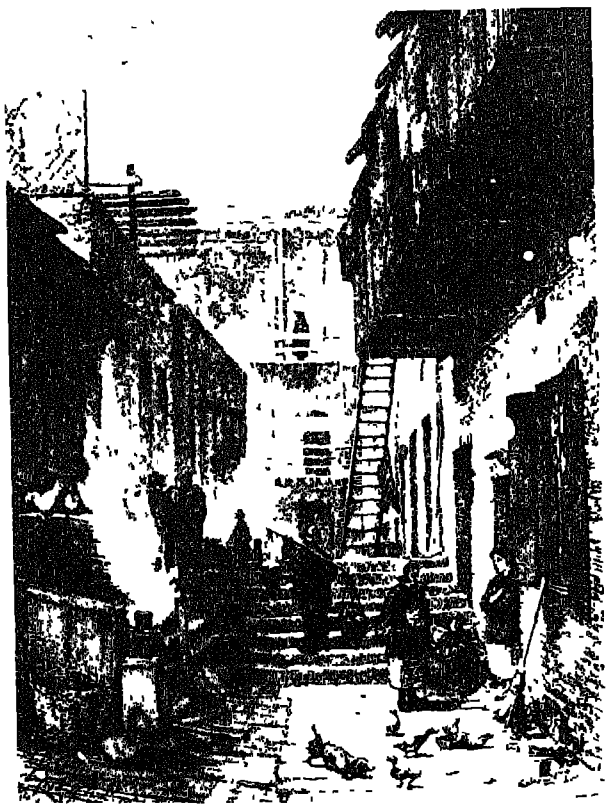
Richard J Hinton, *Handbook to Arizona* 1878

Prescott was the capital of the Territory at this time *Below* is a view of the town.



Richard J Hinton, *Handbook to Arizona* 1878

On The West Coast



The gold discovery and the importation of coolies for the building of the Central Pacific Railroad had brought thousands of Chinese to California. By the 1870's the white inhabitants were becoming acutely conscious of a racial problem.

Left An alley in the Chinese quarter in San Francisco.

Scribner's Monthly July, 1875



Courtesy The Society of California Pioneers, San Francisco

In northern California the Modoc Indians fortified themselves in some almost inaccessible lava beds—and gave the Army a most unpleasant time before it subdued them *Above* is a view of the Modoc stronghold



Courtesy, Stokes Collection, The New York Public Library

Above Seattle, Wash., in 1874, looking across Puget Sound to the Olympic Mountains

Minnesota and Dakota

Right is a photograph taken in 1873 of the passenger depot (back of engine on left) and freight station (center) of the St Paul and Pacific Railroad at Minneapolis, then called St. Anthony. This railroad was the first in the northwest and ran between St. Anthony and St. Paul



Courtesy Great Northern Railway, St Paul, Minn

In 1874 Minnesota, like many other western states, was suffering from an invasion of grasshoppers as shown *opposite*



Frank Leslie's Illustrated Newspaper Aug 1, 1874

In the Pine Ridge country of southwestern Dakota Territory the winter of 1873-4 was a tough one—as the view on the *right* indicates.

Courtesy United States Signal Corps, Washington, D C



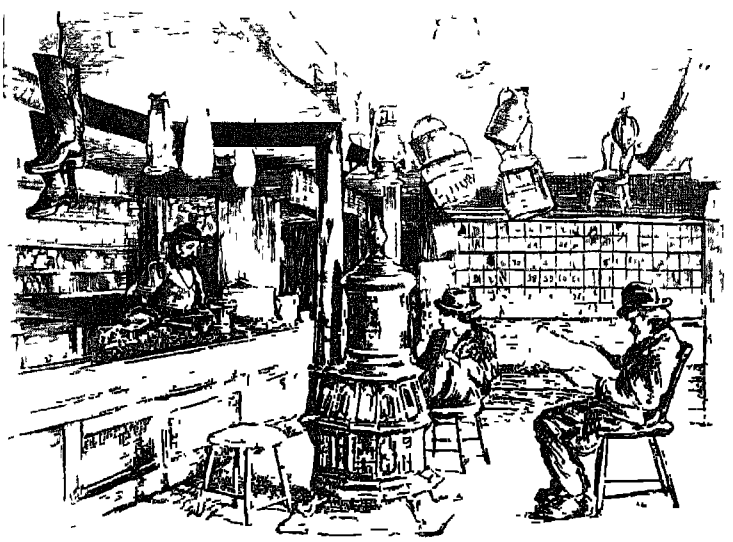
Hard Times

The financial upset of 1873 (see page 273) left widespread poverty in its wake.



Soup kitchens were established in the larger cities as shown *left*.

Frank Leslie's Illustrated Newspaper Mar 7, 1874



The country store had more loafers than customers.

Often the post office was run by the storekeeper, as is shown in the picture at the *right*

Scribner's Monthly, August, 1876

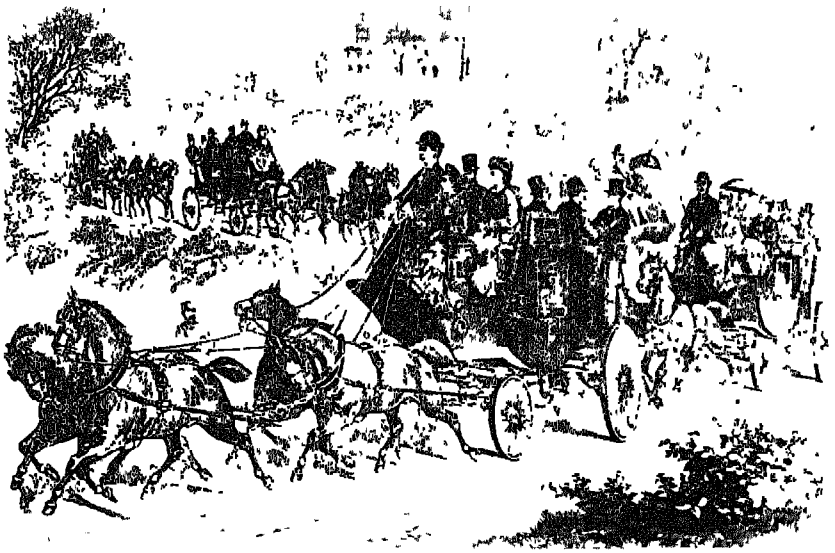


Among the new settlements on the plains (see page 283) many hopeful communities had become "ghost towns" such as that depicted *opposite*

Harper's Weekly, Feb. 28, 1874

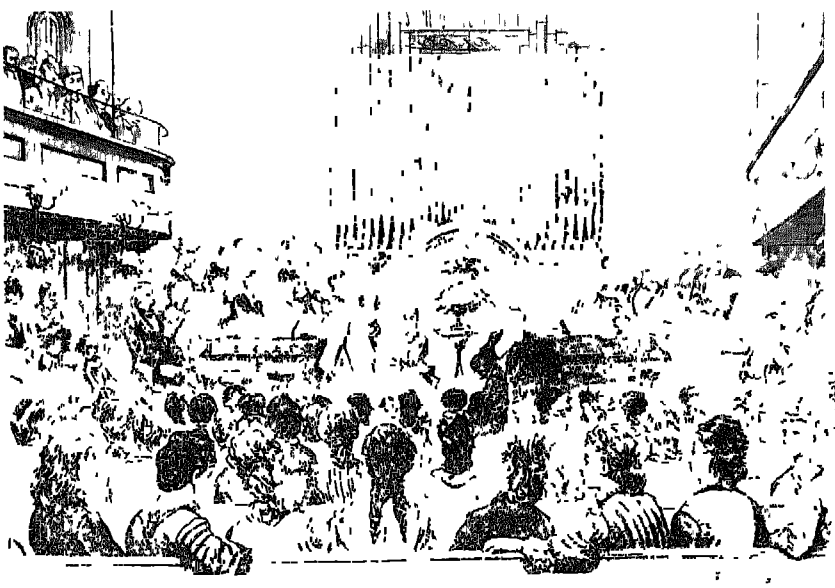
The Fortunate

Side by side with those who suffered hardships there were, as always, many who were not affected



Right The Four-in-Hand Club of New York passing through Central Park on the way to the races at Jerome Park, Fordham.

Frank Leslie's Illustrated Newspaper Nov 27, 1875



Frank Leslie's Illustrated Newspaper July 10, 1875

Left. Commencement exercises at Vassar College in 1875 (see page 252).



Right A wedding at the White House. Miss Nellie Grant, daughter of President Grant, being given in marriage to A. C. F. Sartoris in 1874.

Frank Leslie's Illustrated Newspaper, June 6, 1874

The Beecher-Tilton Case

Henry Ward Beecher, of "Beecher's Bibles" fame (see page 44), was still pastor of Plymouth Church in Brooklyn, N Y For several years stories had been circulated concerning his relations with Mrs Theodore Tilton, a member of his church



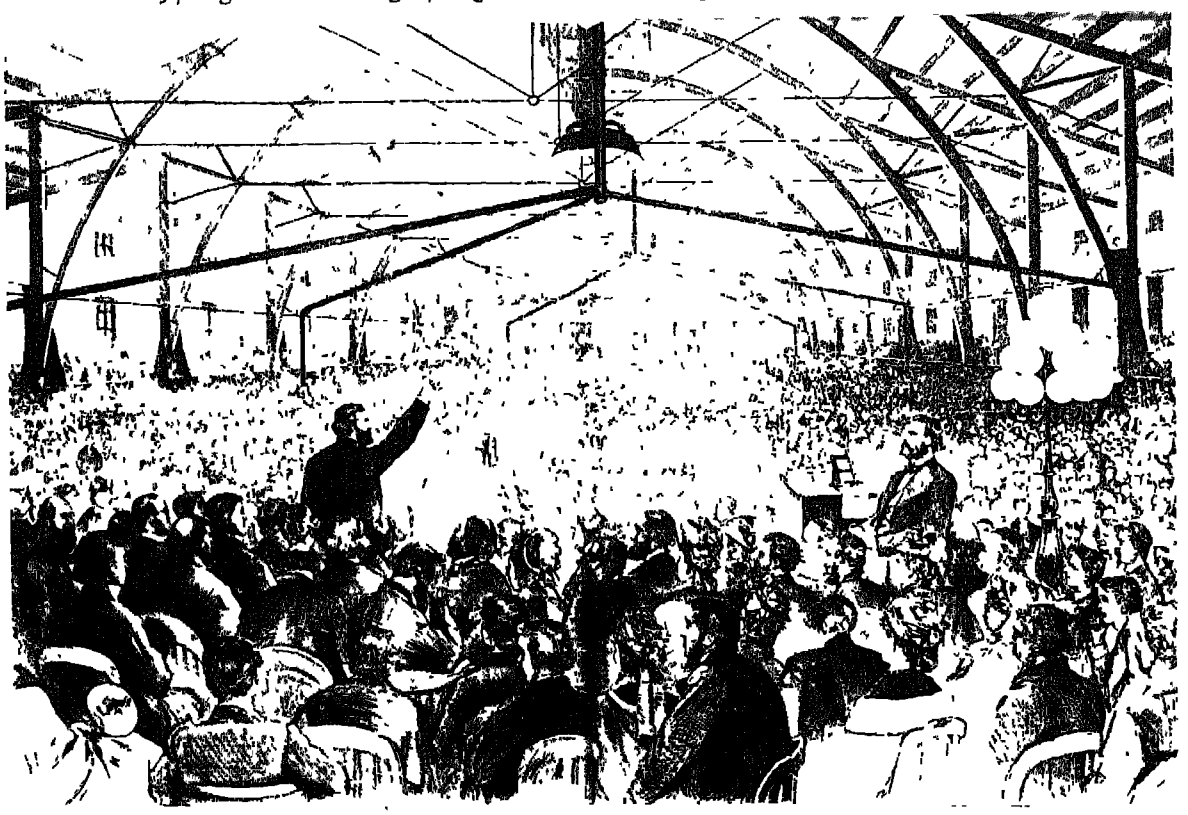
Frank Leslie's Illustrated Newspaper, Apr 17, 1875

In 1874 Mr Tilton sued Beecher for $100,000.00 damages, charging adultery with Mrs. Tilton

Opposite we see Beecher on the stand testifying in his own behalf. The trial lasted several months and in the end the jury disagreed.

The Moody and Sankey Revivals

Scarcely had the Beecher-Tilton trial ended when Dwight Lyman Moody, the evangelist, and Ira D. Sankey, organist and singer, began a series of religious revivals in Brooklyn.



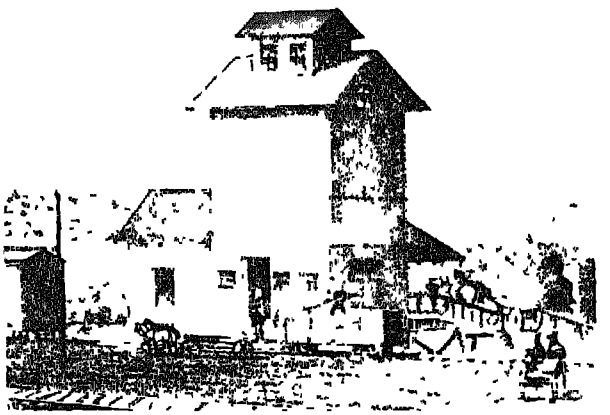
Harper's Weekly Nov 6, 1875

Above. The opening service of the Moody and Sankey revival in Brooklyn during the autumn of 1875.

The Exportation of Grain

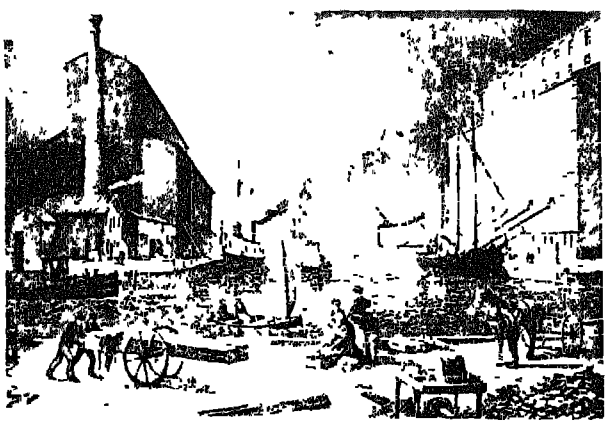
From the new farms of the West (see pages 281-283) a steady stream of wheat and corn poured eastward

Right Small town elevator receiving grain from the farm The railroad carried it to Chicago and other grain centers.



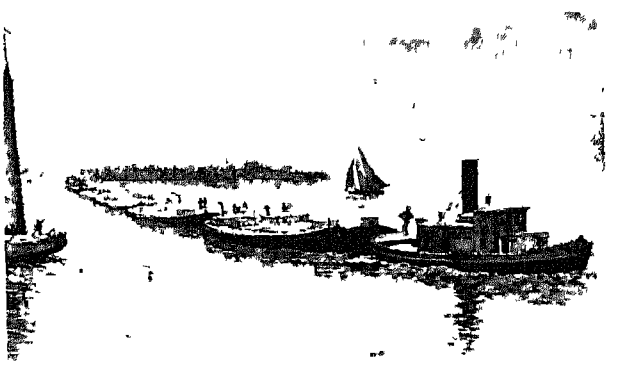
Illustrated Historical Atlas of Iowa 1875
Courtesy The New York Historical Society, New York City

Below From the elevators at Chicago much of the grain was transferred to steamers or sailing vessels which brought it through the Great Lakes to the western end of the Erie Canal at Buffalo (see Vol II, pages 208 to 213).

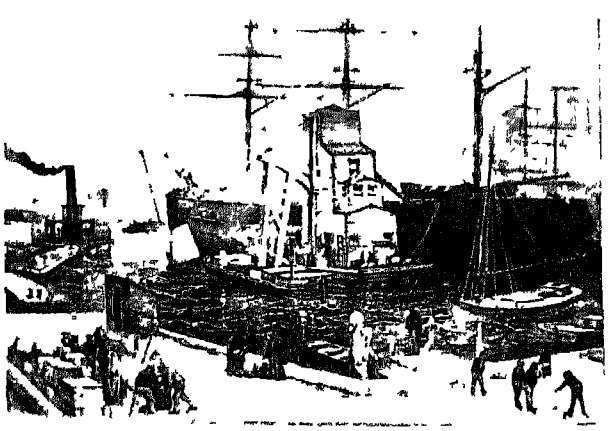


Frank Leslie's Illustrated Newspaper June 27 1874

At Buffalo the grain was again transferred, this time to canal boats which, in long lines, were towed down the Erie Canal and Hudson River to New York, as shown *opposite.*



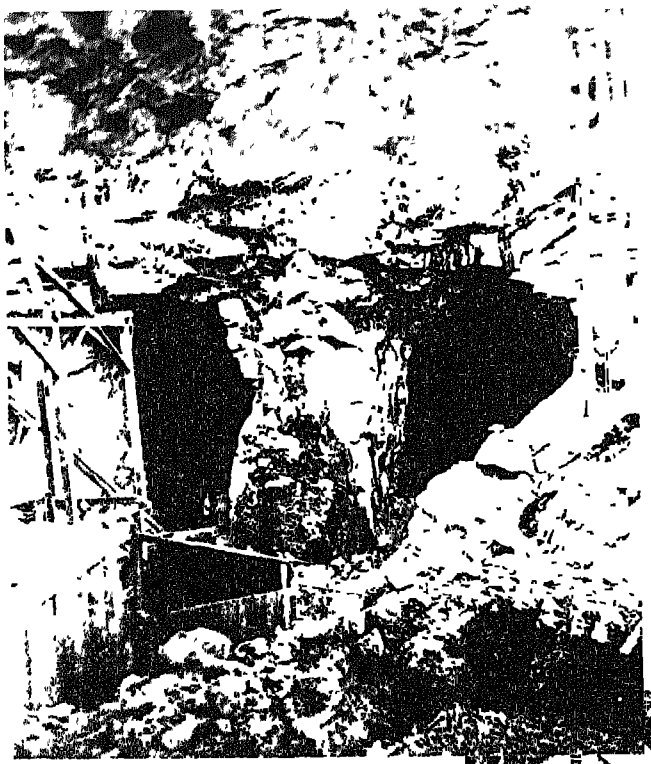
Frank Leslie's Illustrated Newspaper June 27, 1874



And at New York the grain was transferred to ocean-going ships (as shown *left*), which carried it to Europe

Frank Leslie's Illustrated Newspaper, July 18, 1874

Iron

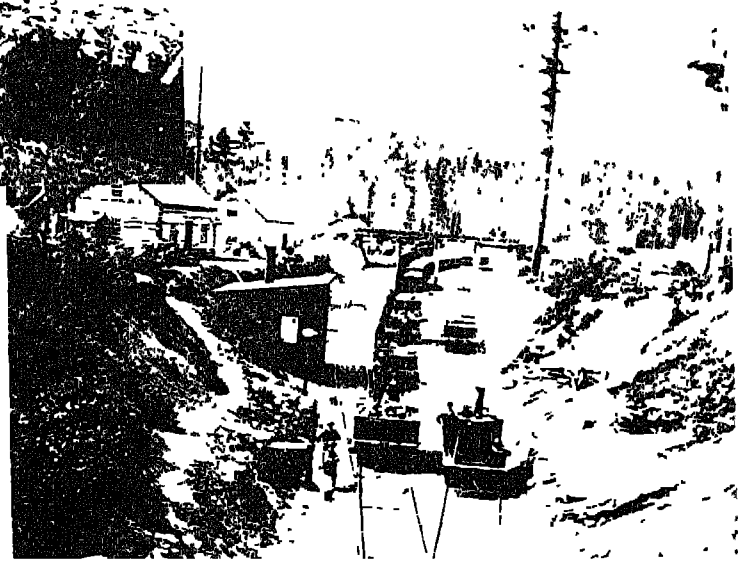


Courtesy The Marquette County Historical Society, Marquette, Mich

Deeper and deeper went the shafts in the iron mines of the Marquette Range of northern Michigan (see pages 33 and 143)

Opposite Incline Mine, Ishpeming, Mich 1875

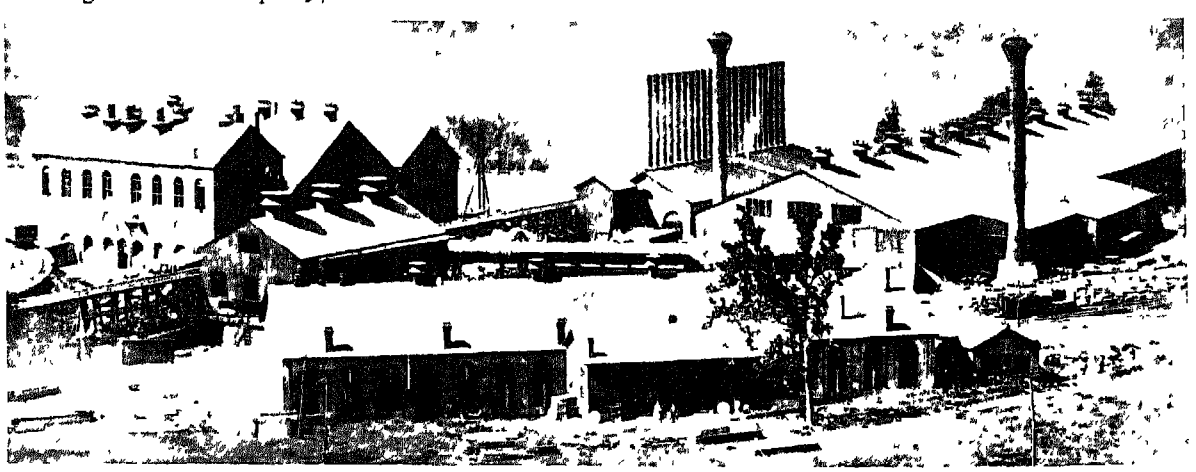
Right The Jackson Iron Mine in the 1870's.



Courtesy The Marquette County Historical Society, Marquette Mich

Greater and greater grew the iron-works to which the ore was shipped The Pittsburgh area had already become the leading iron working center of the country

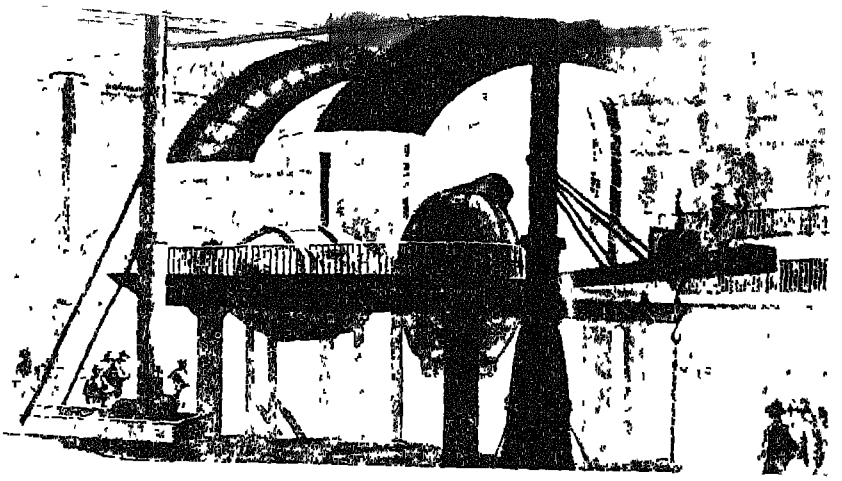
Below The Edgar Thomson Works, Carnegie Steel Company, in 1875



Courtesy Carnegie Illinois Steel Corporation, Pittsburgh, Pa

Steel

Increasingly iron ore was being converted into steel.



Right Converters used in making steel by the Kelly or Bessemer process (see page 142).

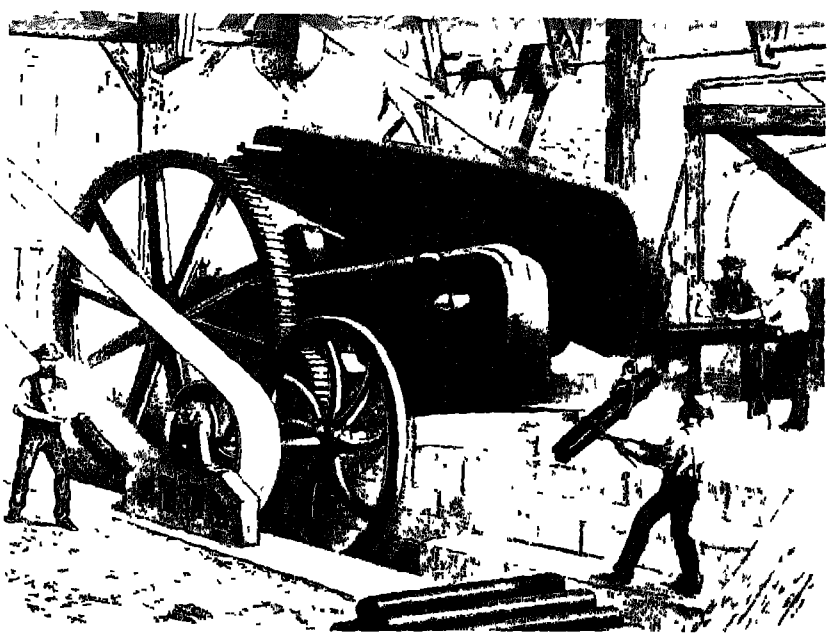
Harper's Weekly Mar 25, 1876



Left Emptying a steel converter

Scientific American Nov 6, 1875

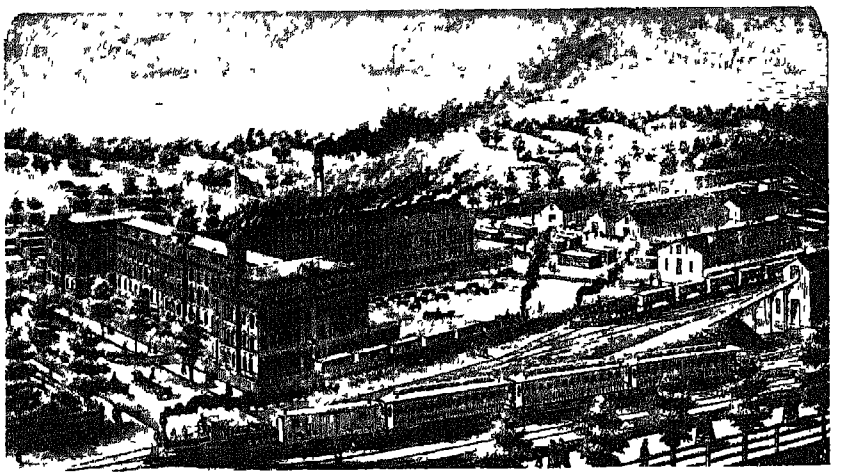
From steel were made machines for use in making steel.



Right. Mammoth steel shears used in the Atlas Ironworks at Pittsburgh.

Frank Leslie's Illustrated Newspaper, Sept 4, 1875

Iron and Steel Products

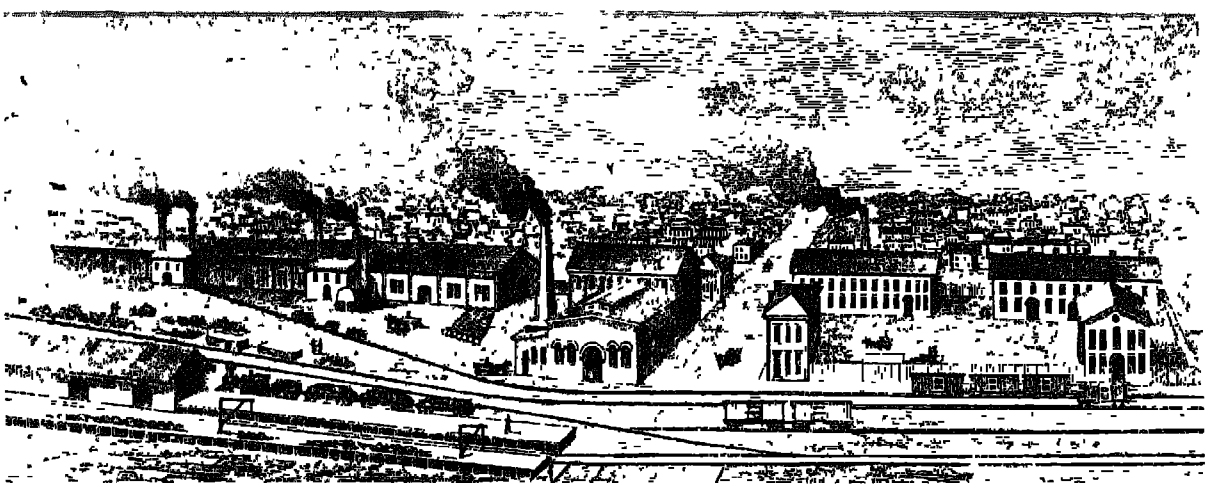


At South Bend, Ind., Studebaker Brothers made wagons which were used the country over

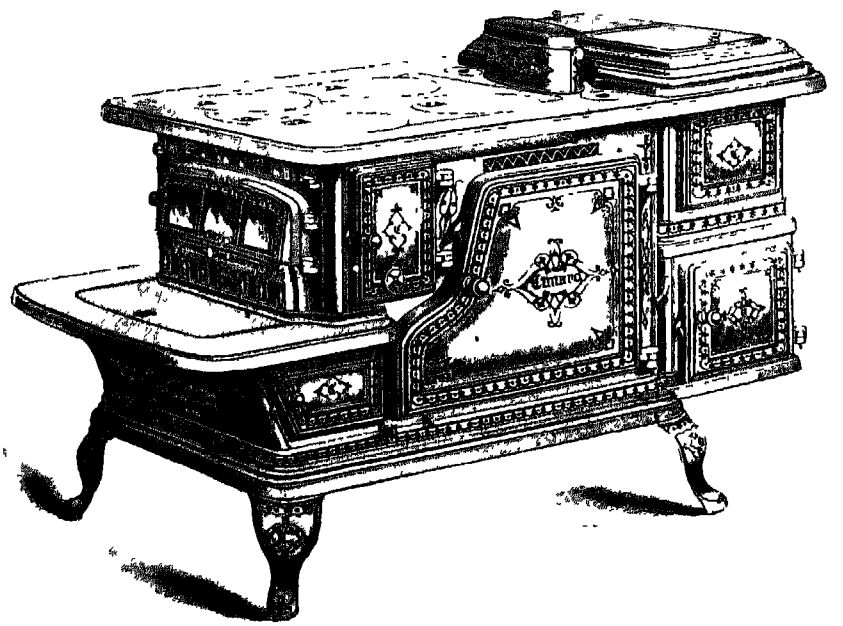
Opposite is a view of their plant

Dewitt C Goodrich and Charles R Tuttle, *An Illustrated History of State of Indiana* 1875

At Fort Wayne, Ind , was the Bass Foundry and Machine Works, shown *below*.



Dewitt C Goodrich and Charles R Tuttle, *An Illustrated History of State of Indiana* 1875



Perry & Co. at Albany, N. Y., were manufacturing a new and improved coal range, a feature of which was the hot water reservoir (shown on rear of the stove in the picture *opposite*—for the benefit of those born after 1920).

Frank Leslie's Illustrated Newspaper, July 31, 1875

Lumbering

From New England (see page 16) the lumberjacks had been following the white pine stands westward.

In 1875 Michigan dominated the industry with 2,746,866,181 feet of lumber, and Wisconsin came next with 1,036,576,900 feet.

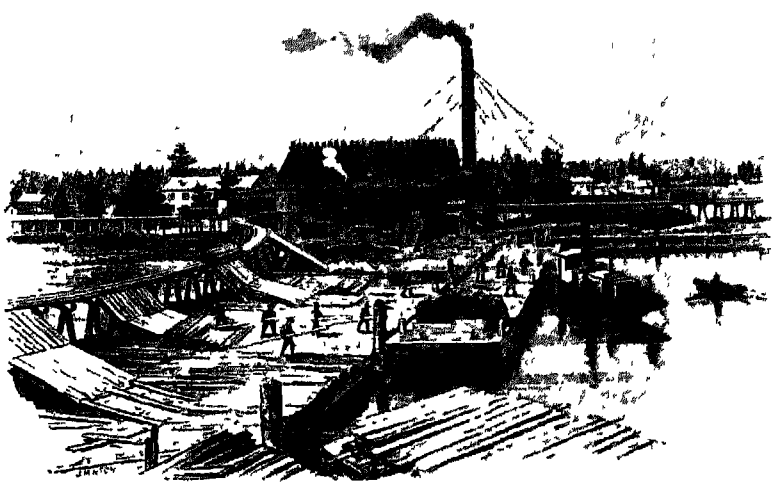


Right A log landing in the north woods.



From the cutting ground the logs were hauled to water and floated down the rivers to the mills.

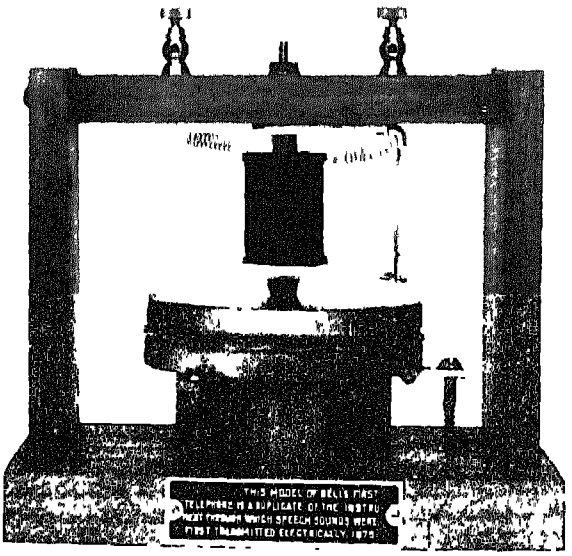
Left A raft of logs.



Right A sawmill of the 1870's

All illustrations on this page are from *Scribner's Monthly* December, 1877

The Telephone

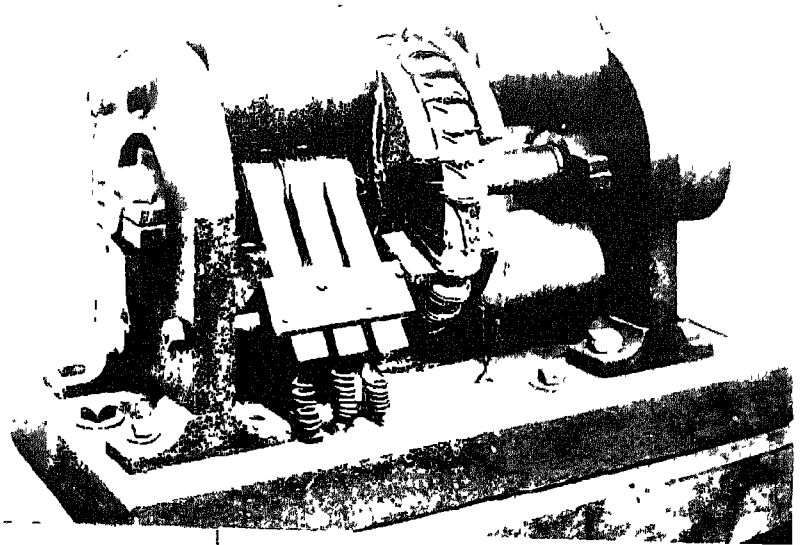


Courtesy American Telephone and Telegraph Company, New York City

For some years Alexander Graham Bell, Professor of Speech at the School of Oratory at Boston University, had been trying to produce an instrument that would convey the human voice as the telegraph carried metallic clicks. In 1875 he devised the first telephone, a model of which is shown *opposite*.

The Dynamo

Charles F. Brush of Cleveland, Ohio, had from the time he was a boy been interested in electrical devices In 1876 he made a dynamo that was soon to take a prominent part in revolutionizing lighting and industry (see pages 309 and 338).



Courtesy General Electric Company, Schenectady, N Y

The Cable Car

To pull loaded street cars up the steep hillsides on which San Francisco's streets were laid, Andrew Smith Hallidie devised an underground endless moving cable which, when gripped by the cars, provided locomotion. It was so successful that many other cities installed cable systems.

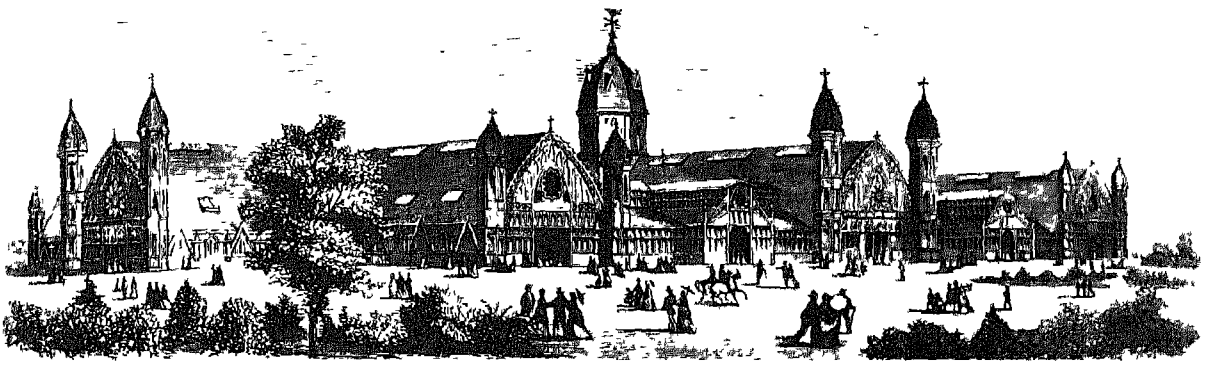


Opposite is a view of the Hallidie cable car on Clay Street, San Francisco, in the 1870's.

Courtesy, The Society of California Pioneers, San Francisco

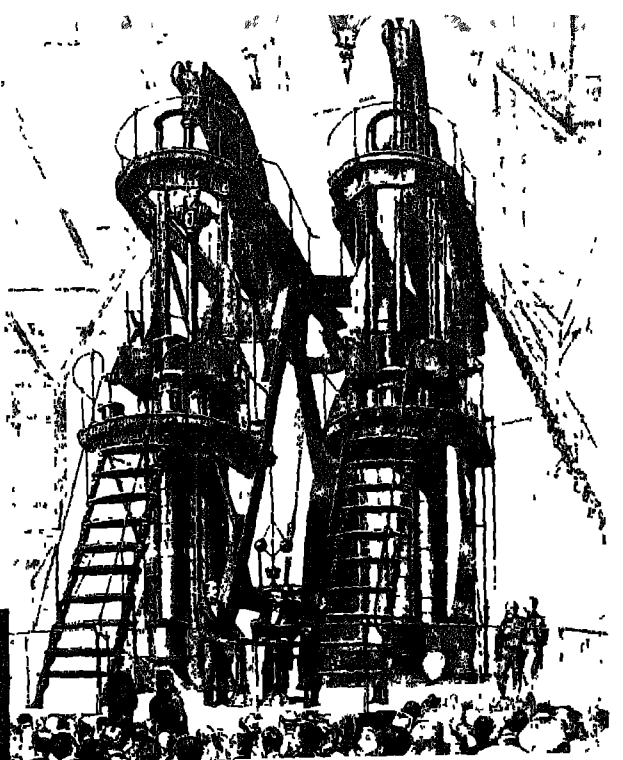
The Centennial Celebration

The one hundredth anniversary of the Declaration of Independence was commemorated by a great international fair at Philadelphia, the city in which the Declaration was signed In addition to a vast Main Exhibition Building there were a Horticultural Hall, an Art Gallery, a Machinery Hall, and Agricultural Building and numerous State and foreign buildings. *Below* is a view of the Agricultural Building



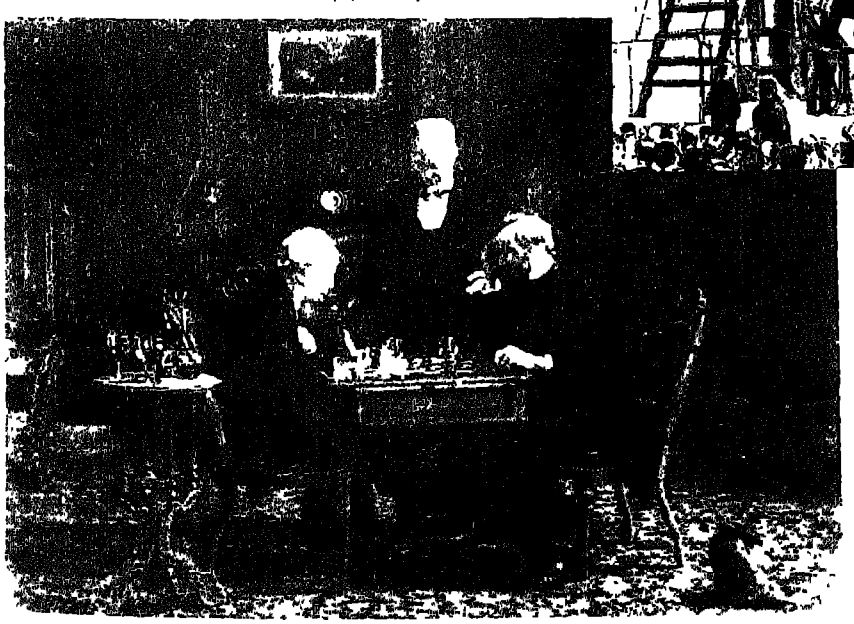
Frank Leslie's Illustrated Newspaper Sept 11, 1875

The great advances made in machinery naturally attracted the interest of the more than 8,000,000 visitors to the Fair



Opposite is a view of the Corliss Steam Engine displayed in Machinery Hall President Grant, seen standing on the platform, set the machine in motion

Frank Leslie's Illustrated Newspaper May 20 1876



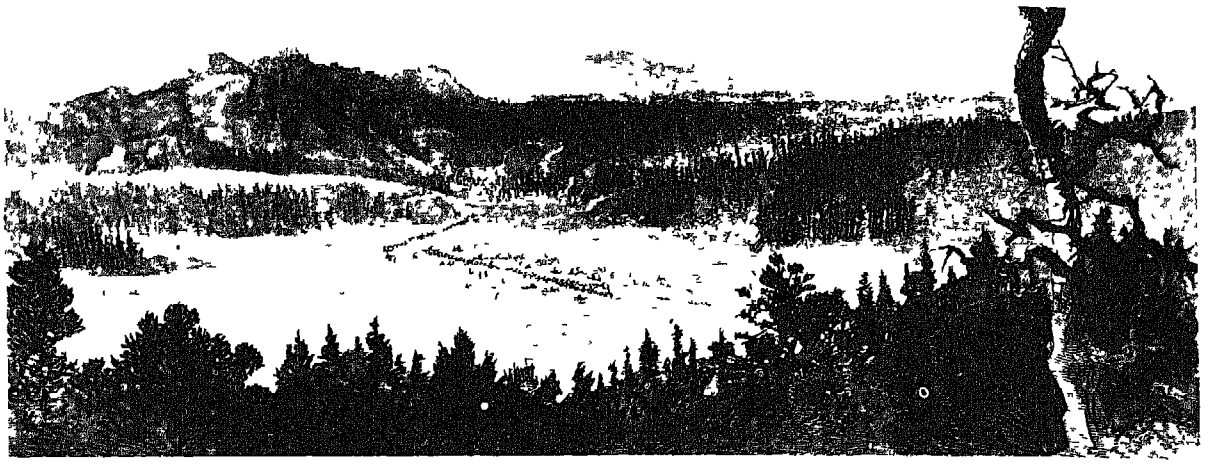
Contemporary American artists made a particularly good showing Winslow Homer, Thomas Moran, Eastman Johnson and others were represented

'Chess Players," shown *opposite*, first brought the work of Thomas Eakins to the notice of the general public

Courtesy The Metropolitan Museum of Art New York City

Gold in the Black Hills

The Black Hills lay largely in that part of western Dakota Territory which, by the treaty made at Fort Laramie in 1868 (see page 230), was reserved to the Sioux Indians. In 1874 Gen. George A. Custer, while leading an expedition through the Hills, discovered gold.



Harper's Weekly, Sept. 12, 1874

Camp in the Black Hills where gold was discovered in 1874

Instantly there was a rush into the Hills by prospectors.

Opposite is a view of one of the new mining towns—given the name of Custer City.



Scribner's Monthly, April, 1877

The discovery of richer deposits caused a stampede early in 1876 to Deadwood Gulch, shown *below*.

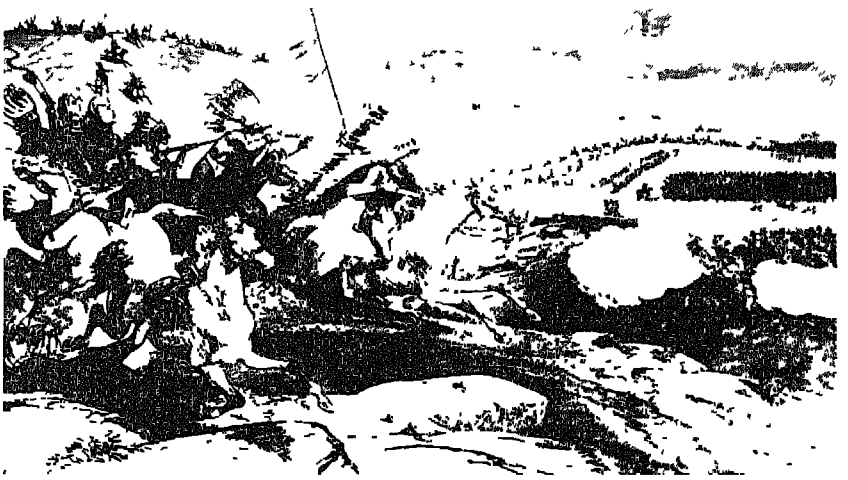


Harper's Weekly Oct. 28, 1876

The Indians Protest

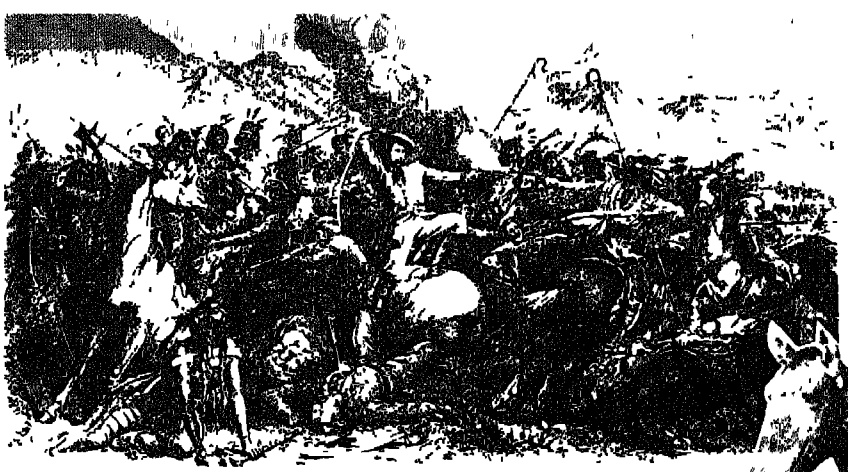
Naturally the Indians objected to this invasion of their reservation. When the Government failed to protect them, the Indians went "off the reservation," gathering in unknown strength between the Tongue and Rosebud rivers in southern Montana

Troops were sent to the region to drive the Indians back to their reservation On June 17, 1876, Gen. Crook clashed with the Sioux on the Rosebud River and was forced to retreat.



Frank Leslie's Illustrated Newspaper, Aug 12, 1876

Eight days later (June 25) Gen George Custer, he who had wiped out Black Kettle's village on the Washita in 1868 (see page 231), attacked a large encampment of Indians on the Little Big Horn River Custer and his entire detachment were wiped out. Not a man was left to tell what really happened



New York Daily Graphic, July 19, 1876

Opposite is one of the many wholly fanciful portrayals of what came to be known as the "Custer Massacre."

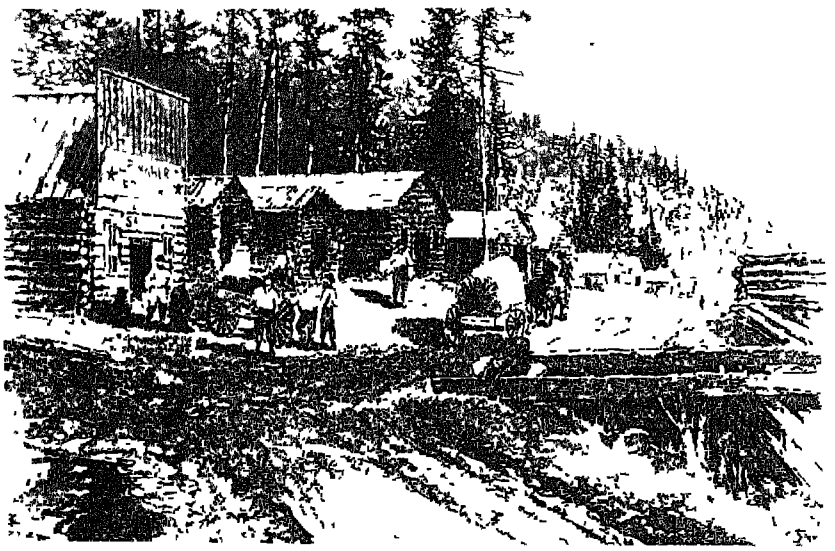
The only known survivor of Custer's immediate command was "Comanche," the horse ridden into battle by Capt. Keogh. The animal was found shortly after the battle, severely wounded and almost dead He was nursed back to health and for sixteen years remained an honorary member of the 7th Cavalry, Custer's regiment. His body, preserved by Professor Dyche, of the University of Kansas, still stands in the Museum of Natural History at that institution as shown *right*.



Courtesy, Museum of Natural History, University of Kansas, Lawrence

In September, 1876, the Sioux were forced to cede to the Government the Black Hills part of their Great Reservation.

Deadwood



Scribner's Monthly April, 1877

Left View of the lower end of Deadwood in 1877.

This new gold-digging town in the Black Hills of western Dakota Territory brought together the usual collection of odd characters.

James Butler Hickok was born in Illinois in 1837. During the War he served as a Union scout in Missouri As U. S Marshal at Fort Riley, Kans., he acquired a reputation as a killer, which reputation he enhanced as marshal of Hays City, and of Abilene (see page 256). In 1876 he gravitated to Deadwood, where he was soon shot in a saloon.



Scribner's Monthly April, 1877

"Wild Bill" Hickok



"Calamity Jane," shown *opposite*, was another early comer to Deadwood. According to tradition, she first arrived dressed in men's clothes as a soldier. Tough in every sense of the word, she was kindness itself when need arose.

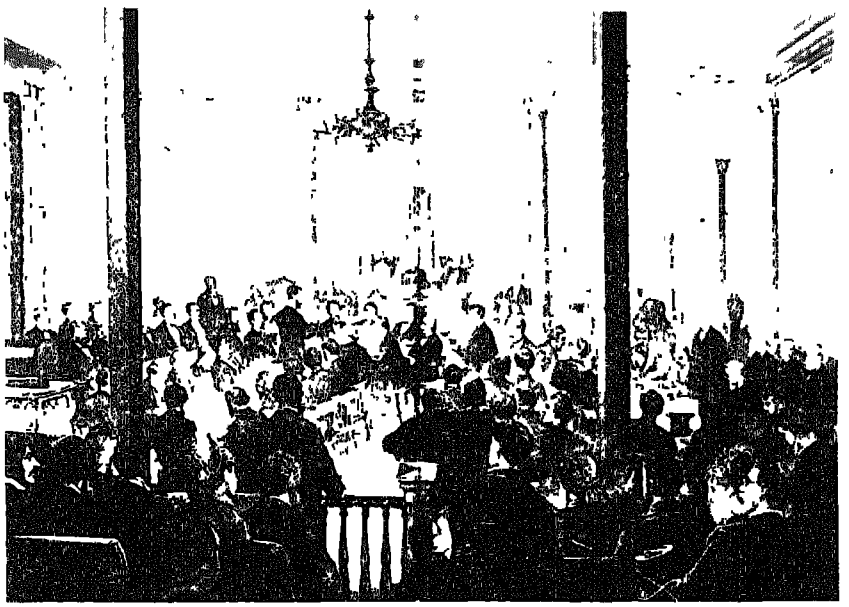
Courtesy, N H Rose Collection, San Antonio, Texas

Scandals

The Grant Administration reeked with political scandals One of these revolved around the "Whiskey Ring " That revenue officers had remitted taxes on whiskey for a consideration was proved Then the charge was made that Grant's private secretary was involved and that the bribes went to a fund for the re-election of the President

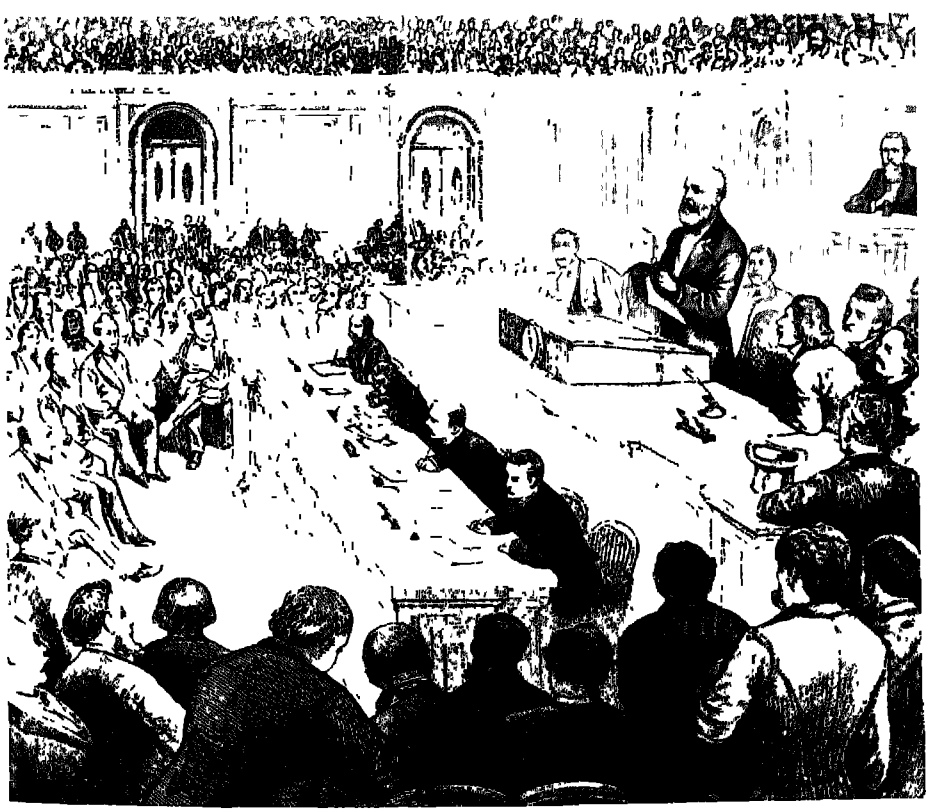
Right Scene in the U S. District Court, Feb 7, 1876, at the opening of the case of the United States *vs* O E Babcock, President Grant's private secretary.

Babcock was acquitted but the stain remained.



Frank Leslie's Illustrated Newspaper Feb 26, 1876

Another scandal involved the Secretary of War, W. W Belknap His wife used her influence to secure a profitable appointment for a trader at Fort Sill, Indian Territory In return she received half the profits After her death the money was paid to the Secretary of War.



Left Committee of the House of Representatives asking for the impeachment of Secretary Belknap.

With impeachment impending Belknap resigned, and the case was dropped.

Frank Leslie's Illustrated Newspaper Mar 18, 1876

The Presidential Campaign of 1876

The Republicans nominated Rutherford B Hayes of Ohio. The Democrats nominated Governor Samuel J Tilden of New York.

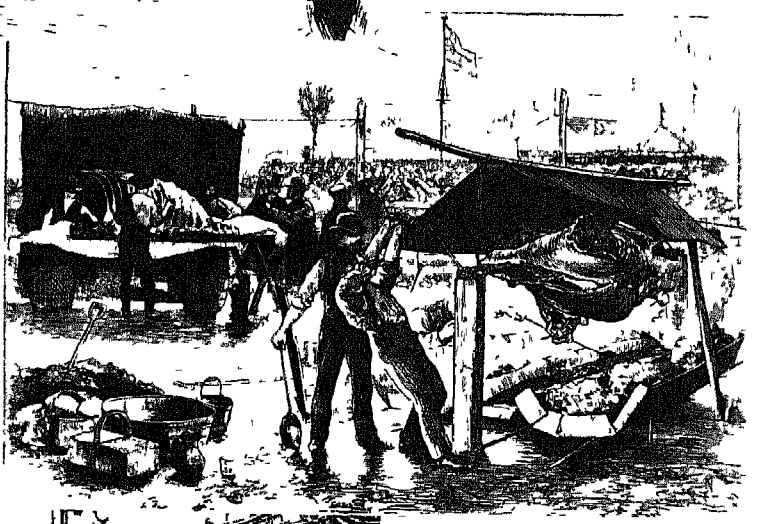


Harper Weekly, Nov 11, 1876

The Republicans depended largely upon their Civil War record for success.

Left The parade of the "Boys in Blue."

Barbecues, as shown *opposite* played their part in getting votes



Harper Weekly, Nov 11, 1876

Early returns indicated that Tilden had won, but the votes of Florida, Louisiana, South Carolina and Oregon—just enough to give Hayes the election—were contested by the Republicans.

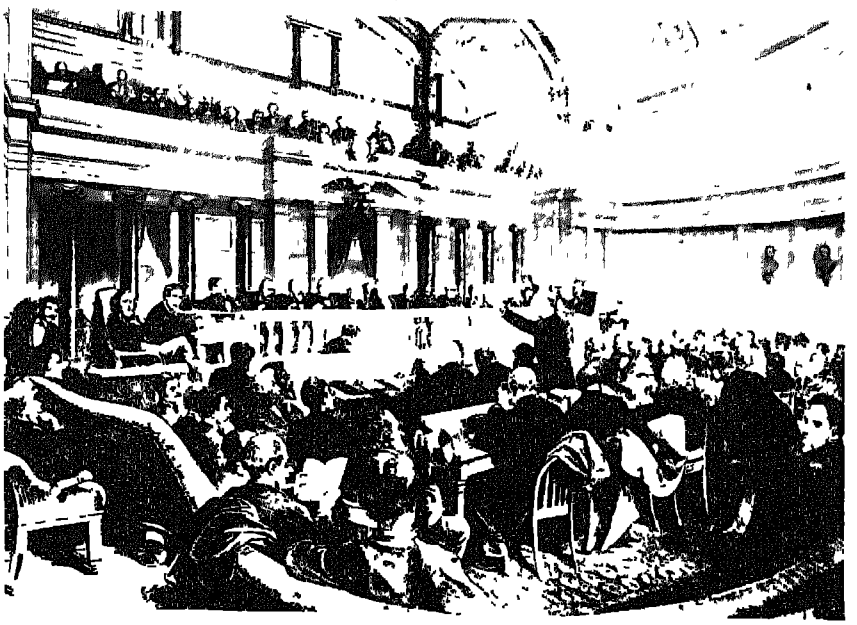


Left The carpetbag legislature of South Carolina approving the returns of the Republican electors of that state.

Frank Leslie's Illustrated Newspaper, Dec 16 1876

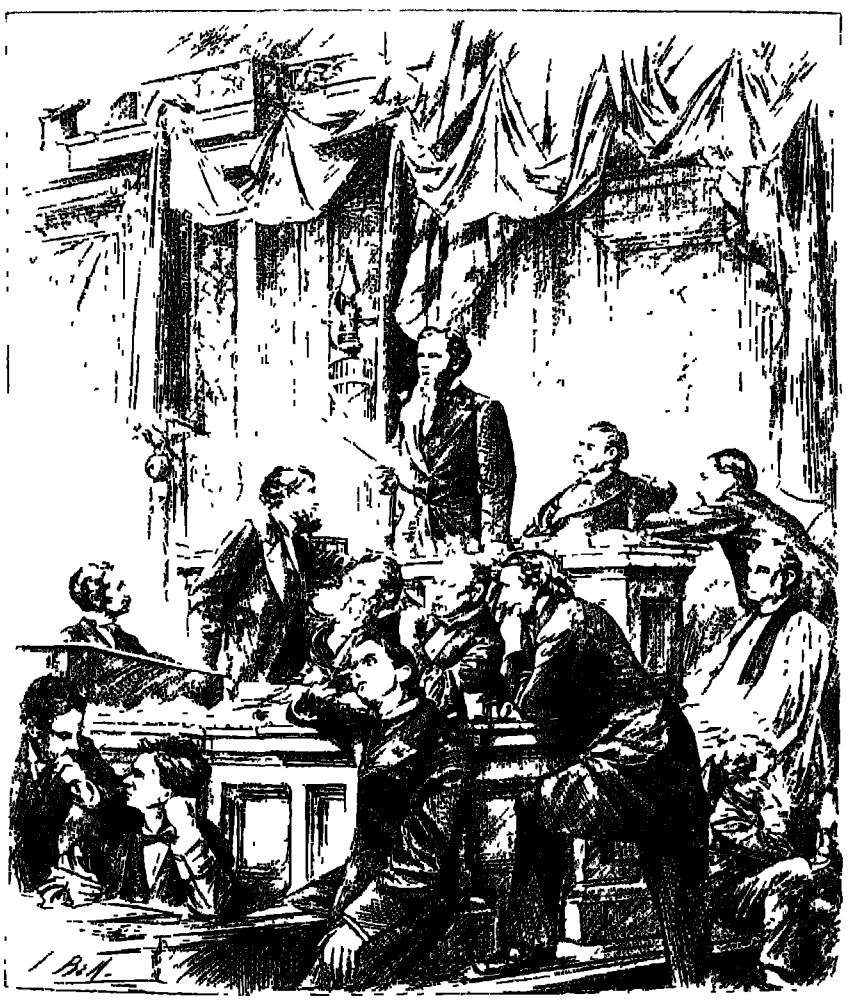
The Electoral Commission

Since the Republican electors in Florida, Louisiana and South Carolina were supported by Federal bayonets rather than by popular votes, the Democrats not unnaturally charged fraud. Feeling mounted A solution was found in the creation by Congress of an Electoral Commission.



Right The Electoral Commission in session in the Supreme Court chambers.

Frank Leslie's Illustrated Newspaper Feb 24, 1877

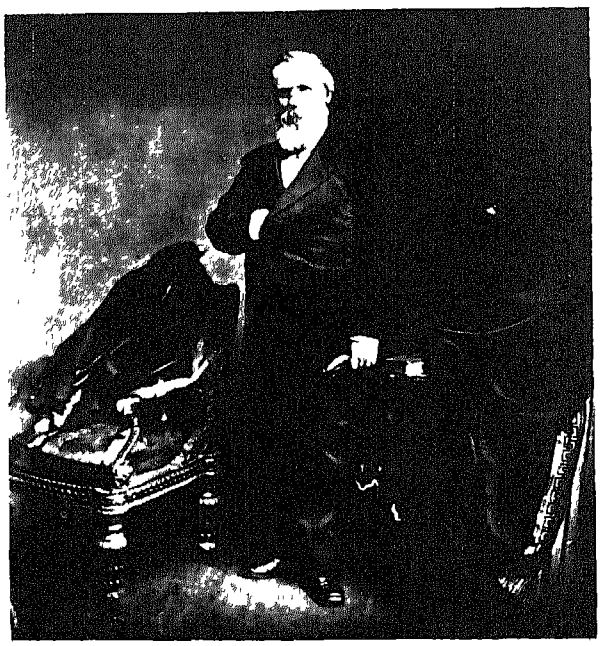


The Commission met on the last day of January, 1877. It was composed of eight Republicans and seven Democrats. The decisions were on strict party lines, and by an eight to seven vote all of the contests were decided in favor of Hayes.

Left Sen. Thomas W. Ferry, presiding officer of the joint sessions of Congress, declaring the election of Rutherford B. Hayes as President of the United States, Mar. 2, 1877.

New York Daily Graphic, Mar 3, 1877

Rutherford B. Hayes, President



From a photograph by Mathew B Brady
In the collection of Roy A Meredith

On Mar 5, 1877, Hayes took the oath of office as President It was generally understood that in return for accepting the findings of the Electoral Commission the Democrats were promised re-establishment of home rule in the South In any case Hayes promptly withdrew the Federal troops from the Southern states, and white rule was re-established Radical reconstruction, the sway of the carpetbaggers and government by bayonets,was over

Opposite Rutherford B. Hayes.



Art Journal, American Edition Vol V 1879

Right President Hayes' home at Fremont, Ohio

Below Presentation of the members of the diplomatic corps to President and Mrs Hayes at the White House, Mar 7, 1877



Frank Leslie's Illustrated Newspaper, Mar 31, 1877

8

HARNESSING THE LIGHTNING

1877-1881

The Telephone.

The proprietors of the Telephone the invention of Alexander Graham Bell for which patents have been issued by the United States and Great Britain, are now prepared to furnish Telephones for the transmission of articulate speech through instruments not more than twenty miles apart. Conversation can be easily carried on after slight practice and with the occasional repetition of a word or sentence. On first listening to the Telephone though the sound is perfectly audible, the articulation seems to be indistinct; but after a few trials the ear becomes accustomed to the peculiar sound and finds little difficulty in understanding the words.

The Telephone should be set in a quiet place, where there is no noise which would not impede ordinary conversation.

The advantages of the Telephone over the Telegraph for local business are:

1st. That no skilled operator is required, but direct communication may be had by speech without the intervention of a third person.

2d. That the communication is much more rapid, the average number of words transmitted per minute by Morse Sounder being from fifteen to twenty, by Telephone from one to two hundred.

3d. That no expense is required either for its operation, maintenance or repair. It needs no battery and has no complicated machinery. It is unsurpassed for economy and simplicity.

The terms for leasing two Telephones for social purposes connecting a dwelling house with any other building will be $20 a year, for business purposes $40 a year, payable semi-annually in advance, with the cost of expressage from Boston, New York, Cincinnati, Chicago, St. Louis, or San Francisco. The instruments will be kept in good working order by the lessors, free of expense, except from injuries resulting from gross carelessness.

Several Telephones can be placed on the same line at an additional rental of $10 for each instrument; but the use of more than two on the same line where privacy is required is not advised. Any person within ordinary hearing distance can hear the voice calling through the Telephone. If a louder call is required one can be furnished for $5.

Telegraph lines will be constructed by the proprietors if desired. The price will vary from $100 to $150 a mile; any good mechanic can construct a line. No. 9 wire costs 8½ cents a pound, 328 pounds to the mile, 24 insulators at 25 cents each, the price of poles and setting varies in every locality, averaging one $5 per mile; sundries $10 per mile.

Parties leasing the Telephones incur no expense beyond the annual rental and the repair of the line wire. On the following pages are extracts from the Press and other sources relating to the Telephone.

GARDINER G. HUBBARD.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., May, 1877.

For further information and orders address

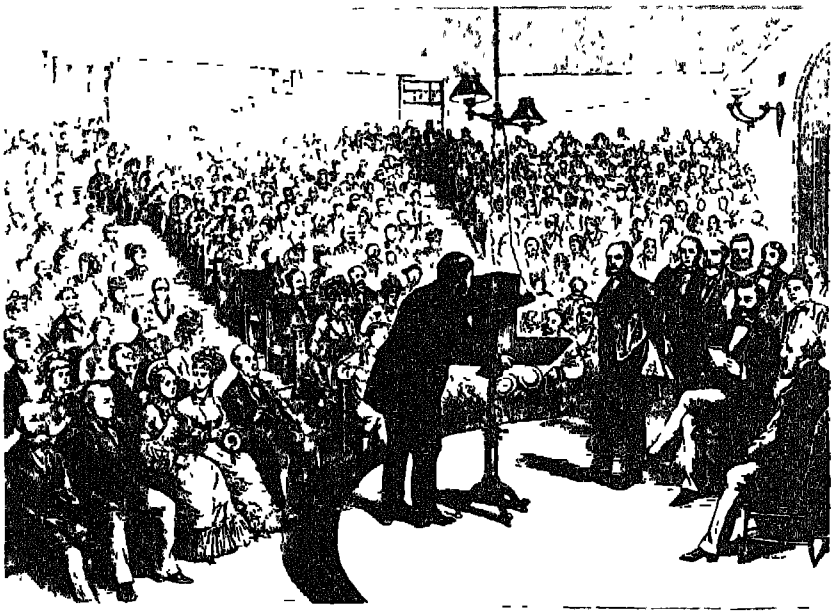
THOS. A. WATSON, 109 Court St., Boston.

Courtesy American Telephone and Telegraph Company, New York City

The leaflet *above*, issued less than two years after Alexander Graham Bell hit upon the secret that made the telephone possible (see page 298), foreshadowed the formation of the Bell Telephone Company on July 9, 1877. Hubbard was the active director of the Company. Thomas A. Watson had been Bell's assistant in bringing the telephone into being.

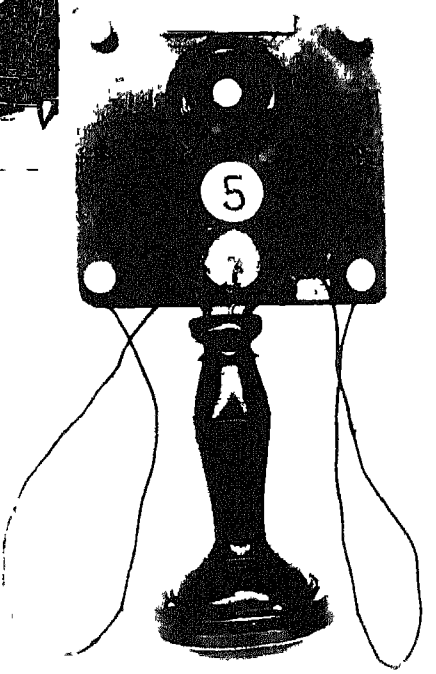
The Telephone

On Mar 15, 1877, a few weeks before the announcement appearing on page 307, Bell demonstrated his telephone by addressing, from Salem, Mass., a group of scientific men in Boston



Frank Leslie's Illustrated Newspaper, Mar 31, 1877

Opposite Bell, at Lyceum Hall, Salem, speaking into the instrument which, through the makeshift wiring shown in the picture, carried his voice to Boston.



Courtesy American Telephone and Telegraph Company, New York City

Right is a sketch showing the design of the telephone instrument as it was in 1878 By the following year switchboards were existing as shown *below*.

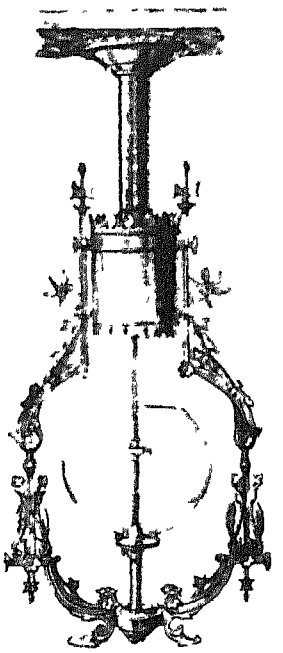


Courtesy, American Telephone and Telegraph Company, New York City

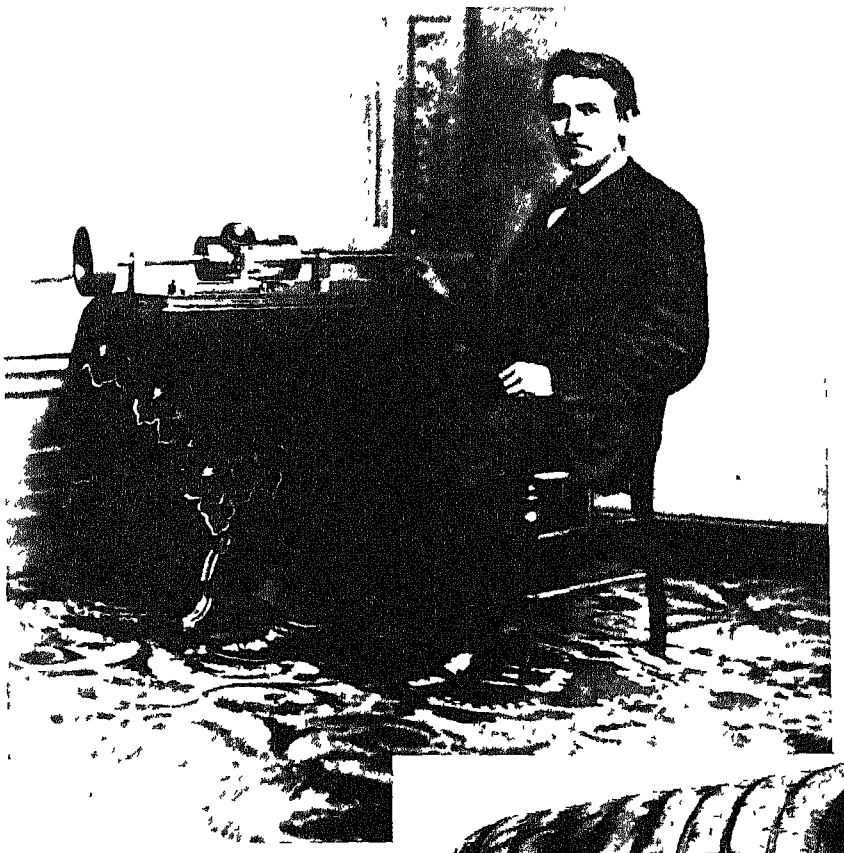
The Arc Light

The dynamo made by Charles F. Brush in 1876 (see page 298) began to bear fruit the following year when Brush announced the invention of an arc light—illumination brought about by an electric arc leaping from one carbon point to another.

Opposite is shown one of Brush's first "arcs"—No. 4, Ornamental Single, Price $65 00



Courtesy General Electric Company, Schenectady, N Y

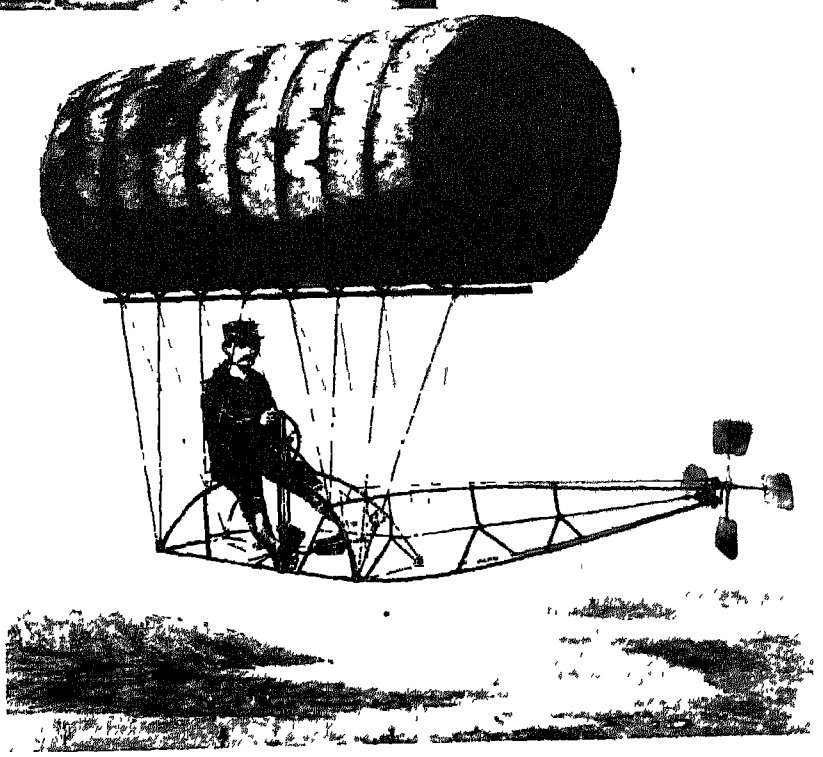


Courtesy Thomas A Edison, Incorporated, West Orange, N J

Above is a photograph of Edison and his phonograph made by M B Brady on this occasion

The Phonograph

That same year Thomas A. Edison, he who made the stock ticker in 1869 (see page 242), invented a phonograph which attracted wide attention On President Hayes' invitation Edison demonstrated his instrument at the White House.

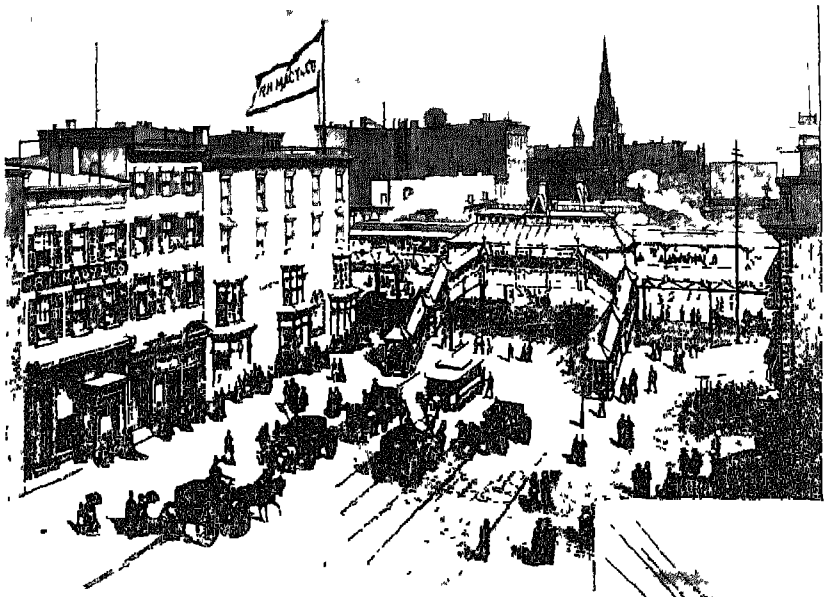


A Flying Machine

In 1878 Prof. C. E. Ritchell flew over Hartford, Conn., in the affair shown *opposite*, but it proved difficult to navigate against the wind, and the art of flying awaited another era.

Harper s Weekly, July 13, 1878

The Elevated

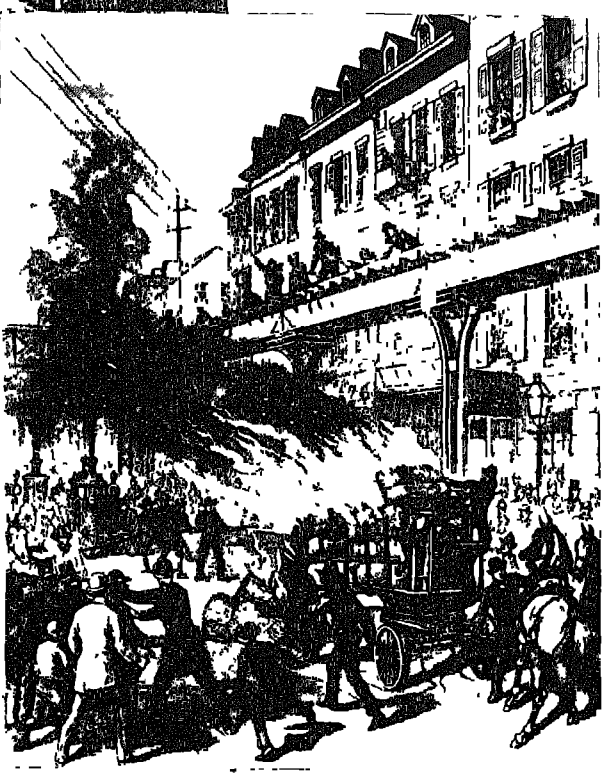


Frank Leslie's Illustrated Newspaper, June 8, 1878

The elevated railroad had become an accepted fact of New York's transportation system.

Left is a view of the station at Sixth Avenue and 14th Street in 1878.

Occasionally a cinder from one of the little engines which pulled the elevated trains fell into a drayload of inflammable material and started a fire as shown *opposite*.



Frank Leslie's Illustrated Newspaper, Nov 15, 1879



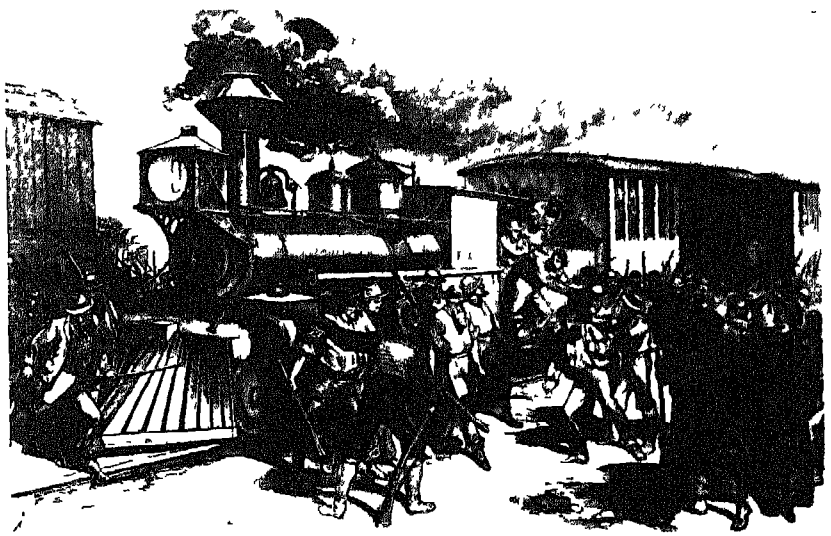
By 1879 the west side Elevated was being extended north of 110th Street—up 8th Avenue as shown *left*.

Frank Leslie's Illustrated Newspaper, Nov 1, 1879

Railroad Strike

The economic depression which began in 1873 (see page 273) had reached its lowest point in 1877 Repeated reductions in wages had already embittered the railroad workers, when another cut of 10 per cent was put into effect.

Rioting began at Martinsburg, W. Va., on the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad in July, 1877, as shown *right*.



Frank Leslie's Illustrated Newspaper, Aug 4, 1877

State militia having failed to restore order, Federal troops were sent in, but the strike spread to Baltimore, Pittsburgh and other cities.

J D McCabe, *History of the Great Riots* 1877



SIXTH MARYLAND REGIMENT FIRING ON THE RIOTERS IN BALTIMORE

Below is a view of the destruction in the Pennsylvania Railroad Yards at Pittsburgh.



Harper's Weekly, Aug 11, 1877

The violence of the strike resulted in a wave of legislative and judicial decisions detrimental to organized labor.

Lawn Tennis



Introduced to America from England, lawn tennis became the fashionable game during the 1870's—played by both men and women as shown in the view *opposite* from the advertising pages of *Scribner's Monthly* of 1878.

Archery

was also popular, particularly with the ladies.



Frank Leslie's Illustrated Newspaper, Sept 8, 1877



Football

was now being played under definite rules adopted in 1876 by Harvard, Yale, Princeton and Columbia.

Left. The Yale-Princeton game, Nov. 27, 1879.

From a drawing by A B Frost *Harper's Weekly,* Dec 20, 1879

Ice Boating

On Lake Monona at Madison, Wis., the townspeople and university students enjoyed the winter sport of ice boating. *Right.*



Harper's Weekly Mar 9, 1878

Bathing

was the summer sport in the East. *Left* is a view at Manhattan Beach on Long Island. One of Mr. Brush's arc lights (see page 309) was installed to make the day longer.



Frank Leslie's Illustrated Newspaper, Aug 10, 1878

Luxury

The palatial Providence Line Steamers provided comfort and pleasure for an outing or business trip along the coast from New York to New England



Frank Leslie's Illustrated Newspaper, Sept 22, 1877

The "Molly Maguires"

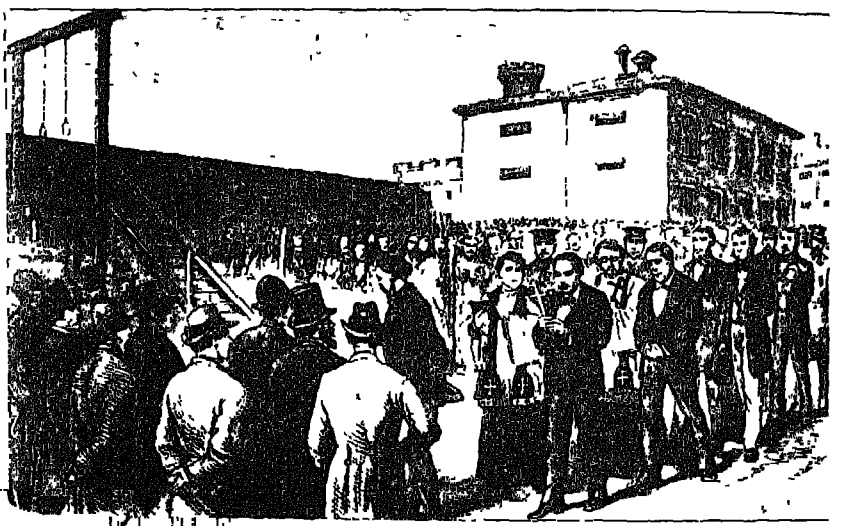
was the name applied to a secret organization which terrorized the anthracite mining region of Pennsylvania for a decade



Those who opposed the "Mollys" received the treatment shown *left*

Allan Pinkerton, *The Molly Maguires and The Detectives* 1877

A Pinkerton detective, posing as a member of the society, finally brought the leaders to trial and conviction.



Frank Leslie's Illustrated Newspaper, July 7, 1877

Right March to the gallows of six of the "Molly Maguires"



A Bank Robbery

In 1878 robbers overpowered the watchman of the Manhattan Savings Institution in New York and made away with $2,747,000 00 in cash and securities

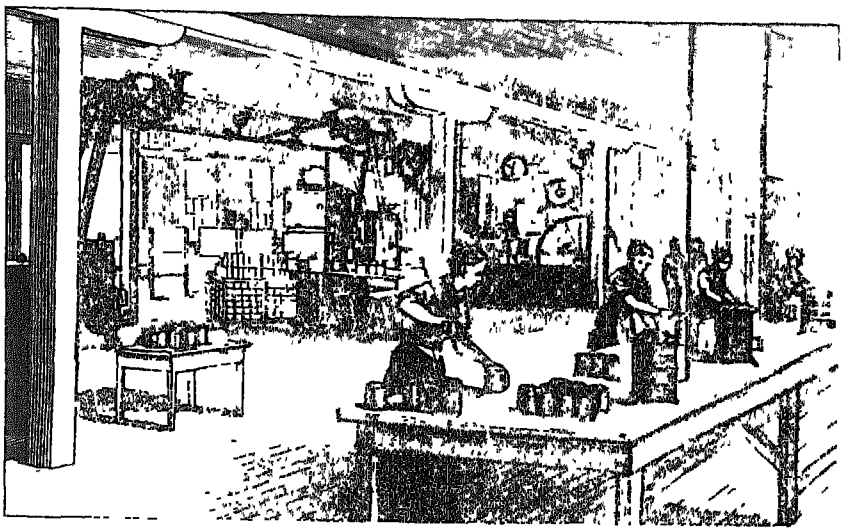
Left. The rifled cash boxes as found the morning after the robbery

New York Daily Graphic Oct 29, 1878

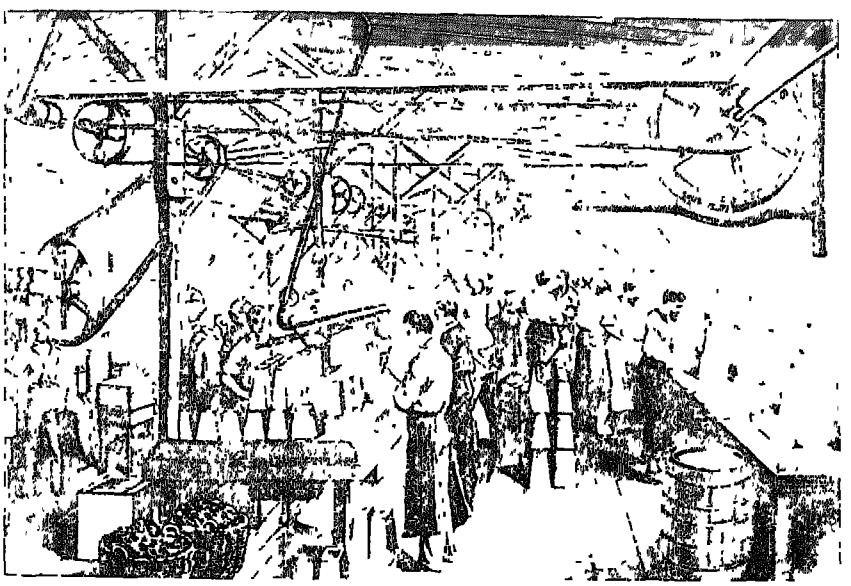
Condensed Milk

The production of condensed milk had grown into a great industry since its beginning in 1853 (see Vol II, page 391).

Right is a view of the canning room in Borden's factory at Brewster Station, New York, in 1879



Frank Leslie's Illustrated Newspaper
Apr 12 1879



Frank Leslie's Illustrated Newspaper
Oct 12, 1878

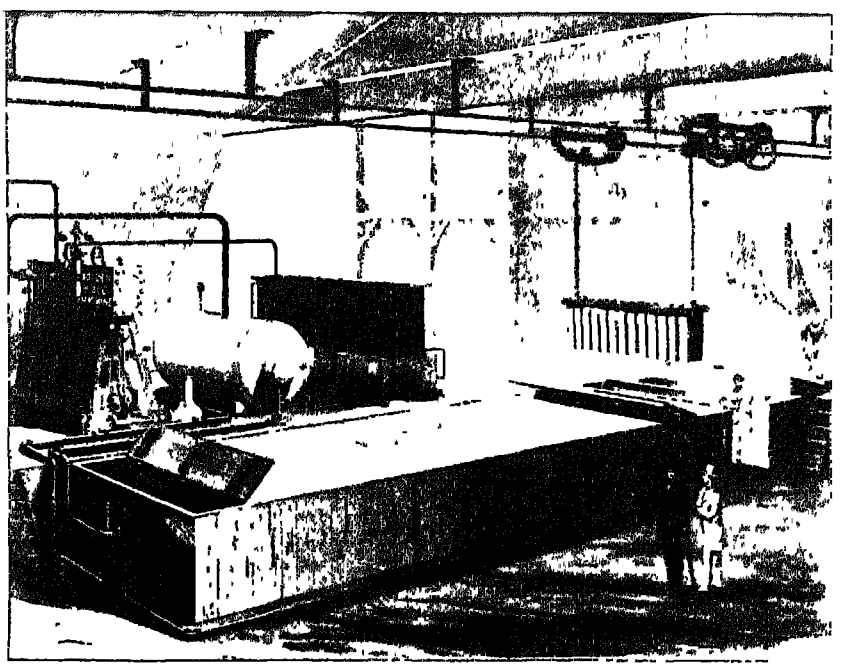
Meat Packing

Here, too, the tin can was aiding in the distribution of the product

Left Making tin cans in the plant of one of the Chicago packing houses

Artificial Ice

Opposite is an ice making machine manufactured by Holden & Bros in Philadelphia in 1878. One of these, installed at Virginia City, Nev., was turning out over twenty tons of ice daily.



Frank Leslie's Illustrated Newspaper
Dec 21, 1878

Artificial Chickens



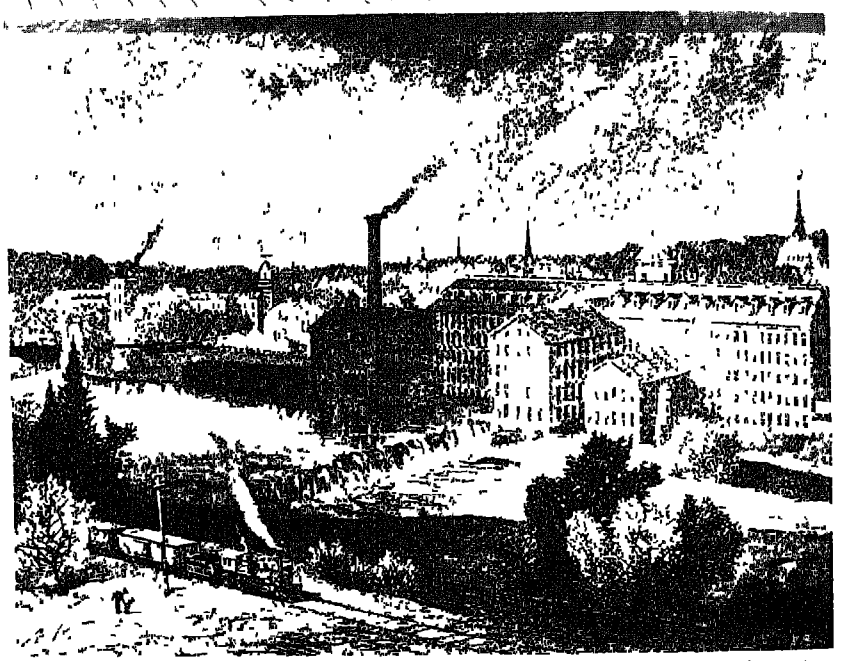
Frank Leslie's Illustrated Newspaper, May 4, 1878

W. C Baker, at Creskill-on-the-Hudson, N J, was hatching chickens by incubation as shown *left*

Thread

The Willimantic Linen Company was making thread in Connecticut.

Right is a view of the mills.



Scribner's Monthly, September, 1878



Collars and Cuffs

for men's shirts, as well as the shirts themselves, were being made at Troy, N. Y.

Left The stitching room in a Troy collar and cuff factory of 1879.

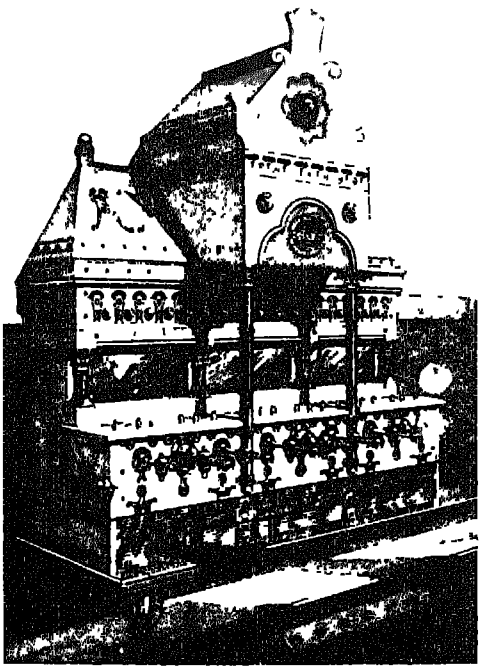
New York Daily Graphic, June 26, 1879

A Five-and-Ten Store

In February, 1879, F W Woolworth opened a store at Utica, N. Y , with an assortment of goods limited in price to five cents. It did not catch on The following June he tried again, that time at Lancaster, Pa , with goods priced at five and ten cents The store (shown *opposite*) throve, and soon there were others in other cities



Courtesy F W Woolworth Company, New York City



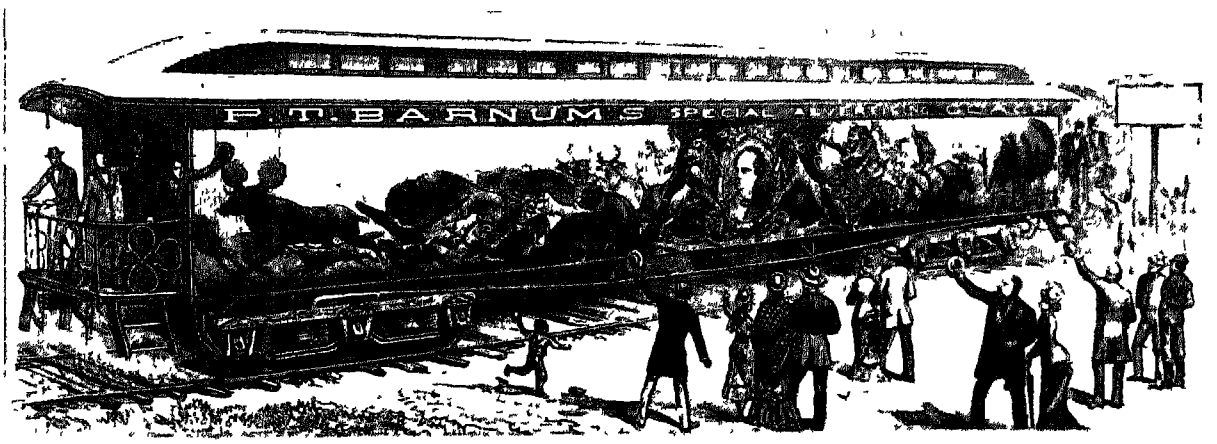
The Soda Fountain

From John Matthews' *Soda Water Apparatus Catalogue* of 1879 comes the picture shown *left* "The temple front is enriched with two jeweled Tennessee rosettes and two ornamental Bardiglio panels." It occupied a counter space of 26½ x 77 inches, and was priced at $3,000 00.

Courtesy of the Bella C Landauer Collection at The New York Historical Society New York City

The Circus

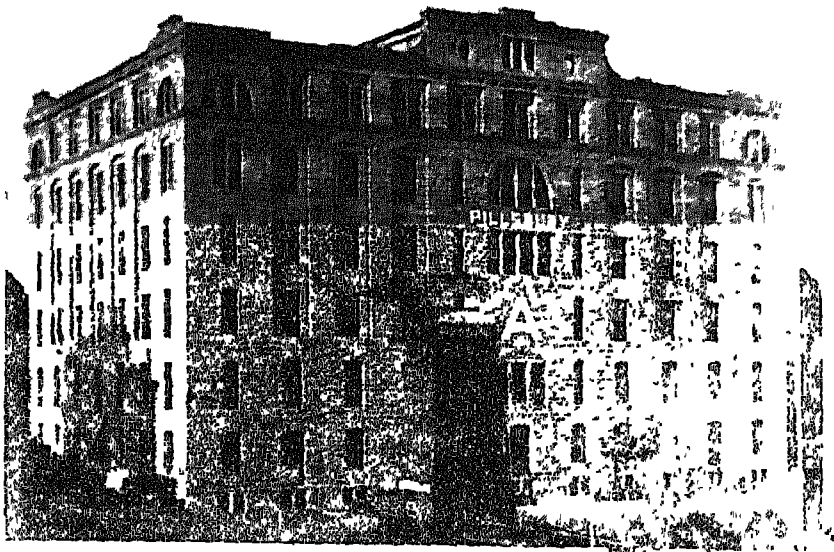
was now on wheels—travelling from city to city with the advertising car (shown *below*) going ahead to spread the good news



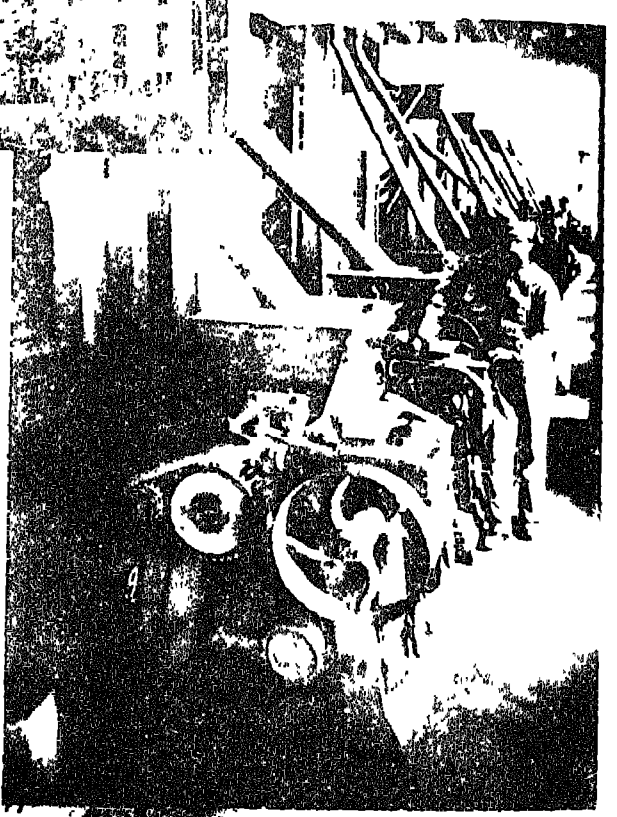
Frank Leslie's Illustrated Newspaper, July 27, 1878

Flour

By the 1870's the center of wheat production had moved to Minnesota and Dakota Territory The milling industry followed, and water power at Minneapolis marked that young city as the home of the flour milling industry

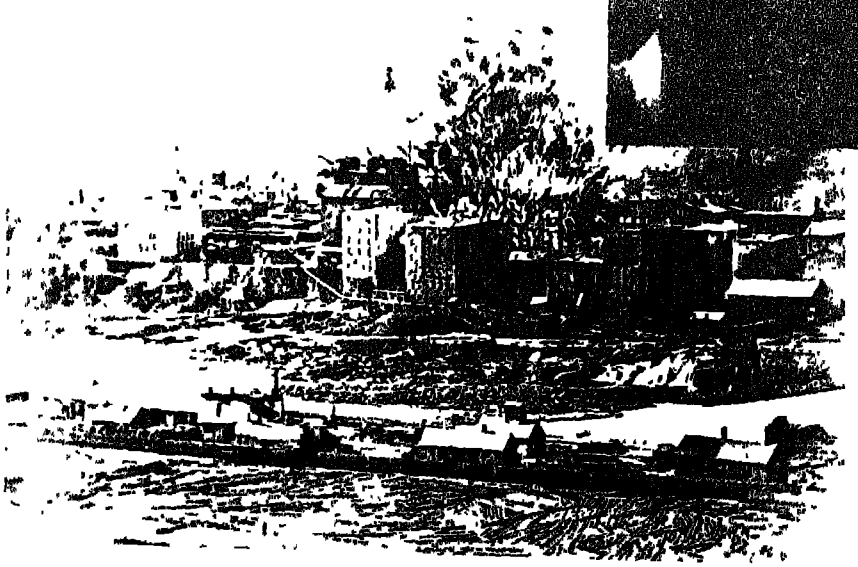


Left. Pillsbury's "A" Mill at Minneapolis in the 1870's



Right is an interior view of the Washburn "A" Mill at Minneapolis in the 1870's

On May 2, 1878, there was a destructive explosion in this and other mills, generated by flour dust. The picture *below* depicts what happened.

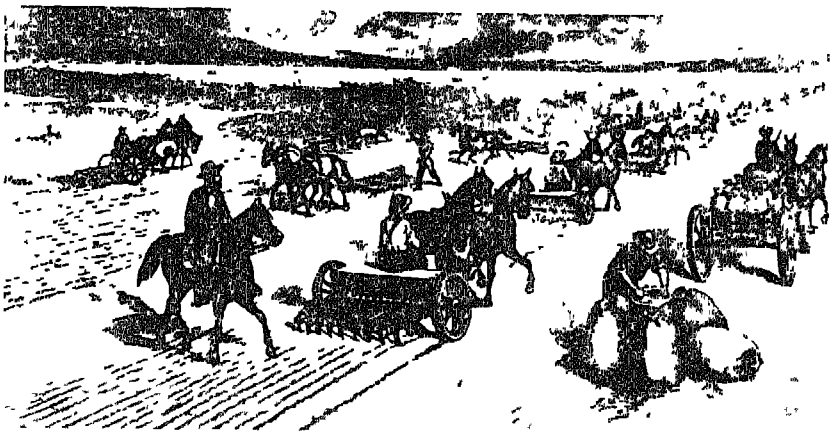


All illustrations on this page are by the courtesy of the Minnesota Historical Society St Paul

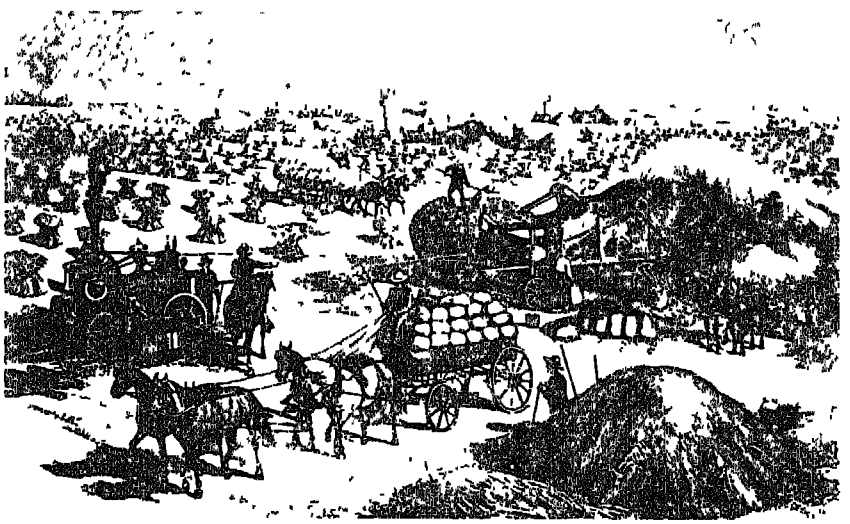
Red River Wheat Farms

Most spectacular of the new wheat fields that fed the Minneapolis flour mills were those in the valley of the Red River of the North.

Single farms of as many as 16,000 acres called for fleets of plows, harrows and drills as shown *right*



Frank Leslie's Illustrated Newspaper
Oct 19, 1878



Left is a wheat threshing scene on one of the "Bonanza Farms" of the Red River Valley

Frank Leslie's Illustrated Newspaper
Oct 19 1878

The Northern Pacific Railroad

which had been completed from Duluth, Minn., to Bismarck, Dak. Ter., in 1873, now had direct connection with Minneapolis, and carried the Red River wheat to that milling city



Right is shown the manner in which the Northern Pacific crossed the Missouri River at Bismarck in 1879, building on toward the west.

Harper's Weekly, Mar 15, 1879

Indian Outbreaks

In protest against being moved from the Wallowa Valley in northeastern Oregon, the Nez Percé Indians went on the warpath in June, 1877. With 300 warriors Chief Joseph held off over 5,000 soldiers while he made a 2,000-mile devious march through the mountains trying to reach Canada. At Bear Paw Mountain, within fifty miles of the Canadian border, the Nez Percé were surrounded by Gen. Nelson A. Miles and forced to surrender, as shown *below*



Frank Leslie's Illustrated Newspaper, Nov 3, 1877

The Bannock Indians had been located in southern Idaho In the spring of 1878 they became very unhappy—and the shooting began More than fifty whites were killed before the Indians were rounded up and put on a reservation in Washington Territory. *Below* is a view of Fort Boise, Idaho Territory, a rallying place against the disaffected Indians. It will be of interest to compare this view with that of Fort Boise in the 1840's (Vol. II, page 335)



New York Daily Graphic, July 29, 1878



Dull Knife and the northern Cheyennes were held on a reservation in Indian Territory In September, 1878, they started home—across western Kansas, northeastern Colorado and western Nebraska, killing and burning as they went By the end of January, 1879, they were all killed or captured, but some were allowed to remain in Montana

Left Group of Dull Knife's followers sitting on the steps of the Dodge City, Kans., courthouse after being captured

Courtesy, Kansas State Historical Society, Topeka

The Return of Hard Money

Since 1862 the country had been on a paper money basis (see page 135). Greenbacks and fractional notes (denominations of less than $1.00) were the legal currency. Gold and silver coins were practically nonexistent



Opposite. A fractional note or "shin plaster" of the denomination of ten cents.

Courtesy, Chase Bank Collection of Moneys of the World, New York By permission of the Secretary of the Treasury. Further reproduction, in whole or in part, is strictly forbidden

In January, 1875, Congress passed an act for the replacement "as rapidly as practicable" of fractional notes by silver coins In addition the Secretary of the Treasury was directed to "redeem, in coin" both greenbacks (see page 135) and fractional notes presented for such redemption on and after Jan. 1, 1879.



New York Daily Graphic Mar 12, 1878

Left. A coining press making the new silver dollars at the Philadelphia Mint in 1878.



Right. A general view of the coining room in the Philadelphia Mint.

Harper's Weekly, June 19, 1880

Madison Square Garden

After the building of Grand Central Station uptown (see page 243), the old depot at Madison Avenue and 26th Street was used by Gilmore's Concert Garden. In 1879 it was remodeled and became known as Madison Square Garden. P. T. Barnum bought the Garden in 1880, and it became famous for the exhibitions, fairs and balls held there.



Courtesy The J. Clarence Davies Collection, Museum of the City of New York

Bullfights

were held in New York in the 1880's. Children under eight years of age were admitted at half price.

Courtesy, Museum of the City of New York


CENTRAL PARK

BULL-FIGHT

ARENA.

Cor 116th St & Fifth Ave.

Between th Two Stations of the Third and Sixth Avenue Elevated Railroads

The Celebrated (Toreros) Spanish Bull-Fighters will give

3 GRAND BULL-FIGHT PERFORMANCES ONLY.

On SAT. JULY 31st.

WED. AUGUST 3d and SAT. AUGUST 6th.

as the demand will be so great that it will be impossible to procure

date all at the first performance

General Admission $1.50 Seats in Amphitheatre 50c.

Seats in First and Second Rows $1. Private Box (6 chairs) $12.

Children Under 8 Years Half-Price

Doors Open at 3 Performance to Commence at 8 P M

A First Class Band has been engaged for the occasion

ANGEL FERNANDEZ.

Charles Lanes, Printer, 64 Nassau Place, New York.

The Dog Show

The first annual Dog Show was held in New York in 1877. *Below* is a view of the event on the opening day.

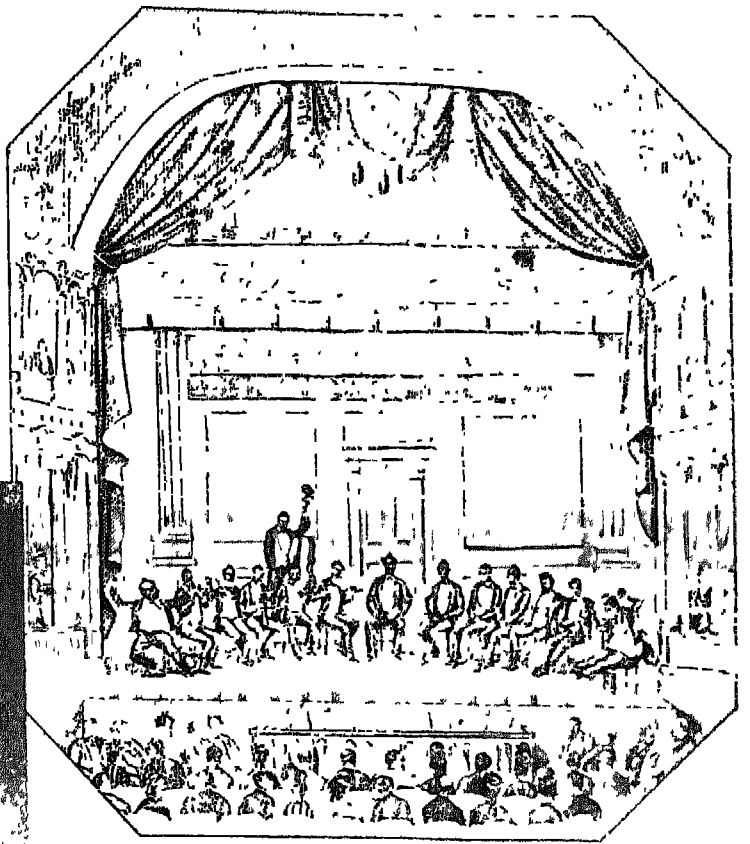


New York Daily Graphic, May 9, 1877

Burlesque

meant real variety in the 1870's. It included the eternal verbal duels between Mr. Bones and his two End Men of the minstrel shows.

Right. San Francisco Minstrels playing at 29th Street and Broadway, New York, 1879-1880.



Courtesy Harvard Theatre Collection, Harvard College Library, Cambridge, Mass

Perfectly respectable people could sit around the tables in Koster & Bial's Concert Hall to eat, drink and be merry over the songs and dances. But later they could retire to an inner sanctum (*below*) lined with 30,000 champagne corks, where, according to *The Times*, "unbilled programmes entertained them until further into the night than proper folk might have thought conventional."



Courtesy Museum of the City of New York

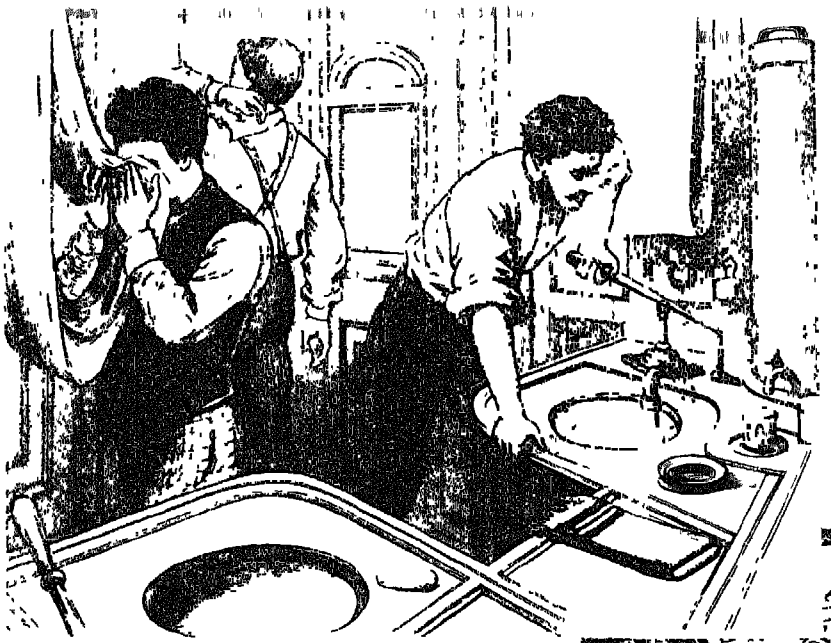
Above is Lydia Thompson as Robinson Crusoe Known as Queen of Burlesque, this buxom English actress and her British Blondes introduced a new type of burlesque to this country in the late 1870's.



Koster & Bial's Cork Room, about 1880

Courtesy, Museum of the City of New York

Railroad Travel



Left is a scene in the men's washroom of a Pullman running west from Chicago in 1877. Note that water is pumped—and that the roller towel is standard equipment.

Frank Leslie's Illustrated Newspaper, Aug 25 1877



Right "Of all the improvements and luxuries of modern railway travel, there are none that can compare with the 'hotel on wheels,' the princely Hotel Cars run upon the Chicago & Northwestern Railway."

It will be recalled that the North Western connected with the Union Pacific at Omaha (see pages 212 and 261)

George A. Crofutt, *Crofutt's Grip Sack Guide of Colorado* Vol I 1881



The depots were somewhat less notable for their luxury. *Left* is a scene in the Union Pacific depot at Omaha in 1877.

Frank Leslie's Illustrated Newspaper, Aug 18, 1877

Mining

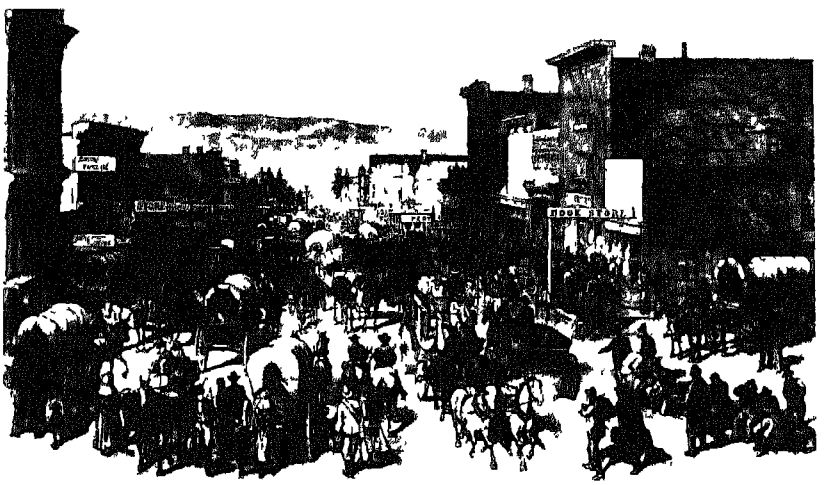
Near Butte, Mont , was an indifferently good silver mine which Mike Hickey, one of the owners, had named the "Anaconda" because he remembered the word from a Civil War editorial which said that Grant was encircling Lee "like a giant anaconda."

This "silver" mine became, a few year later, a tremendously rich copper mine (see page 369)

Right. Main Street, Butte, Mont., in 1877.



Courtesy The American Brass Company, New York City



Frank Leslie s Illustrated Newspaper Apr 12, 1879

Oro City, in California Gulch, Colorado, had petered out as a gold producing field Then in the middle 1870's it was discovered that the ore was rich in silver — and immediately there was a "rush " The city of Leadville (shown *opposite*) came into being almost overnight.

The copper mines of Upper Michigan (see page 32) were increasingly supplying a greatly increased demand for the materials of industry.



Courtesy, The Calumet and Hecla Mine and Michigan College of Mining and Technology, Houghton

Above is a view of the central crushing plant of the Calumet and Hecla Mine in 1880

The Golden West



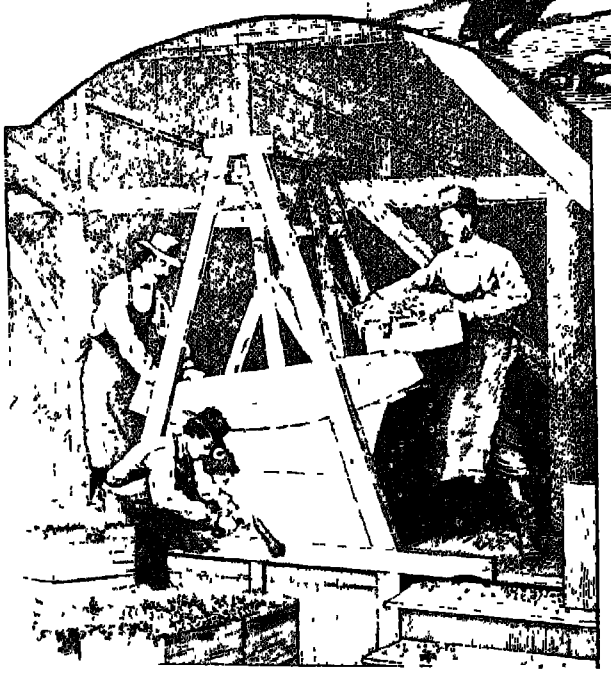
Left Market Street, San Francisco in 1878.

Frank Leslie's Illustrated Newspaper, May 18, 1878



Right Grape culture in the Sonoma Valley, California, 1880.

Frank Leslie's Illustrated Newspaper Dec 25, 1880



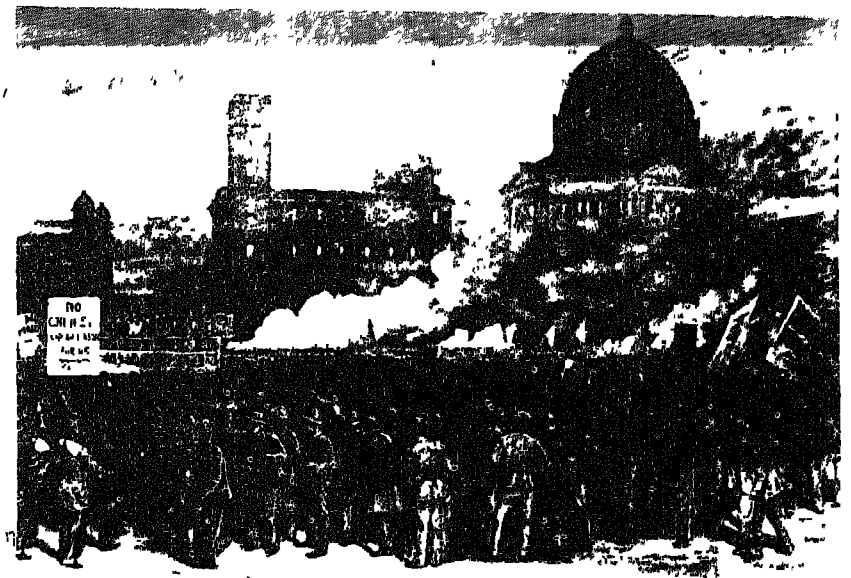
Left Crushing the grapes in a California winery.

New York Daily Graphic Dec 2, 1878

The Yellow Peril

Large numbers of Chinese had been imported into the West when labor was scarce. Now, with business in the doldrums and ten men for every job, the Chinese, who were willing to work for a pittance, became exceedingly unpopular.

The Workingmen's Party, organized by Denis Kearney, made Chinese exclusion one of its objectives



Right A meeting of the Workingmen's Party on the sandlots at San Francisco, 1880.

Frank Leslie's Illustrated Newspaper, Mar 20 1880



New York Daily Graphic May 10, 1879

Above Street view in Chinese Quarter in San Francisco.



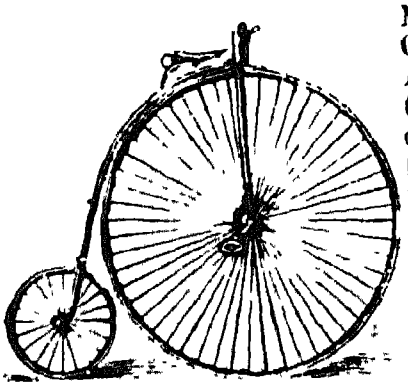
Right An anti-Chinese riot in Denver in 1880.

Frank Leslie's Illustrated Newspaper, Nov 20, 1880

The Bicycle

Introduced from Europe in the late '60's, the bicycle had a very limited use prior to 1876.

Columbia Bicycle.



Made by the POPE M'F'G CO. Easy to learn to ride An ordinary rider can distance the best horse in a day's run. Send 3c. stamp for 24-page catalogue with price list and full information. "THE AMERICAN BICYCLER," about 250 pages handsomely bound and illustrated A complete history of Bicycling in Europe and America. Exceeding valuable and interesting to any one intending to ride a bicycle. Sent by mail on receipt of 75 cts

THE POPE M'F'G CO.,
Summer St., Boston, Mass.

Frank Leslie's Illustrated Newspaper, May 31, 1879

Then, at the Centennial Exposition (see page 299), Albert A Pope, a New England manufacturer, saw one exhibited—and began their production.

Largely through Pope's promotion bicycling soon became one of the most popular American sports.

Right is a view of the Suffolk Bicycle Club races at Boston on May 10, 1879



Frank Leslie's Illustrated Newspaper May 31, 1879



Left First National Meet of American Bicyclists at Newport, R. I, May 31, 1880.

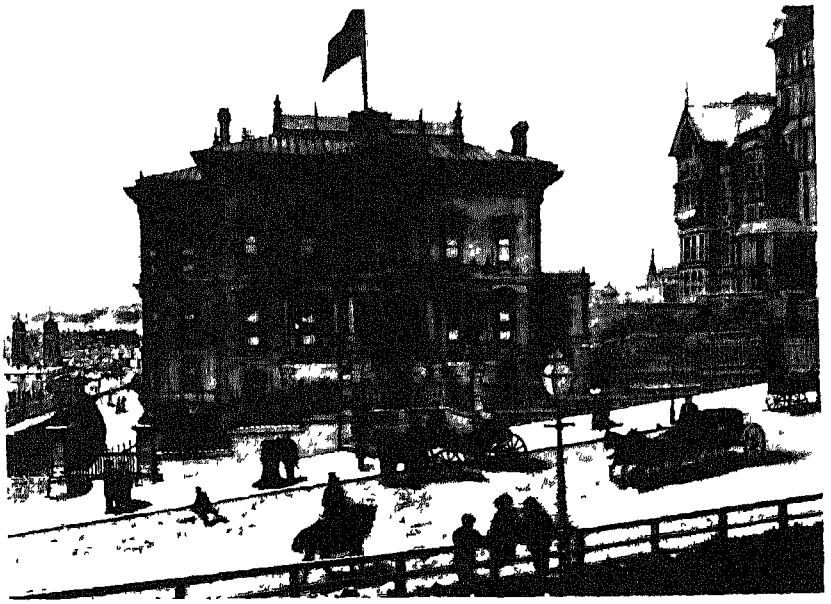
The use of the bicycle did much to bring better roads into being.

Frank Leslie's Illustrated Newspaper, June 19, 1880

Homes of the Successful

Leland Stanford began his career as a lawyer at Port Washington, Wis In 1852 he went to California, where he ran a small store, and in 1861 was elected Governor His connection with the building of the Central Pacific and Southern Pacific railroads (see pages 236 and 287) made him a rich man

Right is a view of his home on Nob Hill, San Francisco, in 1878

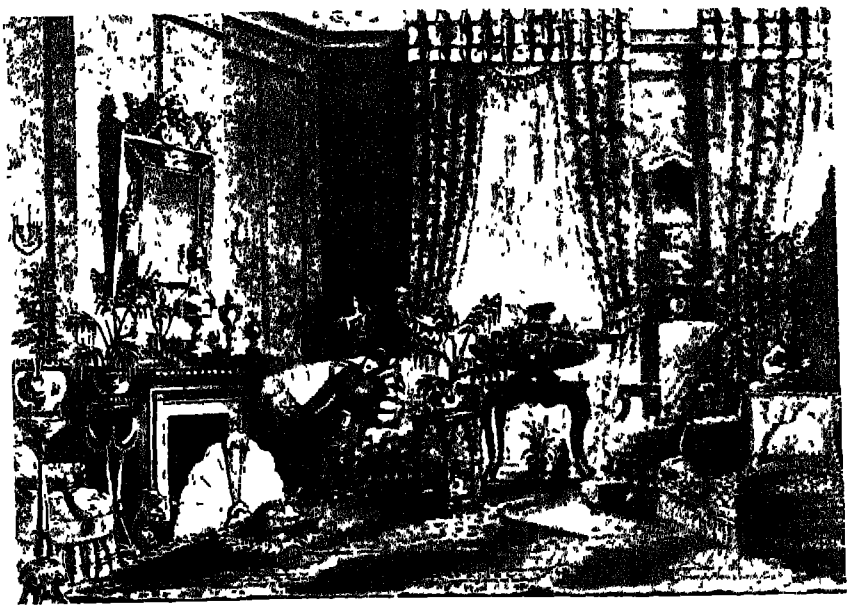


Frank Leslie's Illustrated Newspaper, July 13, 1878



Courtesy, The New York Historical Society, New York City

From the millions of dollars which Jay Gould made in manipulating railroad stocks, he built a country home at Irvington-on-Hudson, N Y., as shown *opposite* At about the time Gould built this palatial house, his old associate in speculation, Daniel Drew, died penniless, supported by his son (see pages 225 and 269)



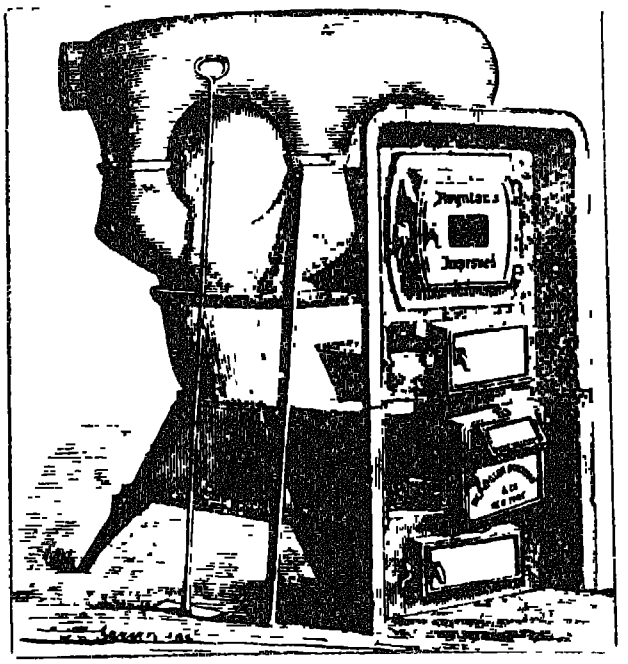
Late in the 18th Century Joseph Kernochan arrived in America from Scotland. For a time he clerked in a store at Newburgh, N Y Later, together with a fellow clerk, he opened a dry goods store in New York City, and in 1833 he retired with a large fortune. Opposite is a view of a boudoir in the home of his son, James P. Kernochan, in 1879.

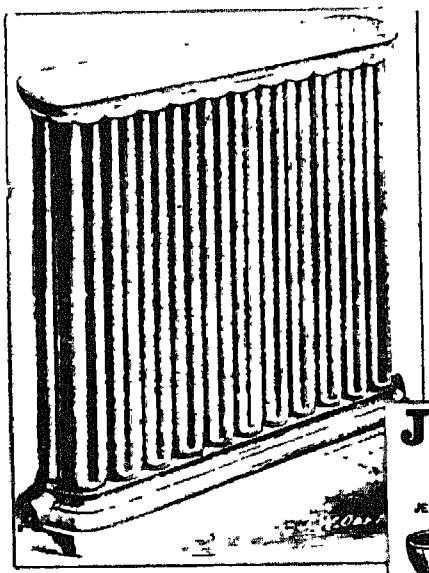
Art Journal, American Edition Vol V 1879

Heating

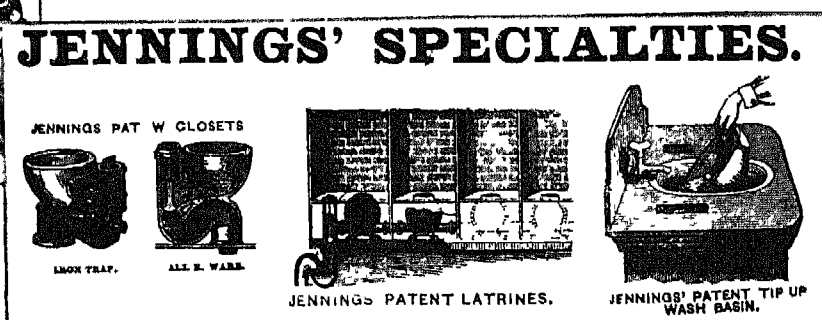
Fireplaces and stoves in each room were giving way to central heating.

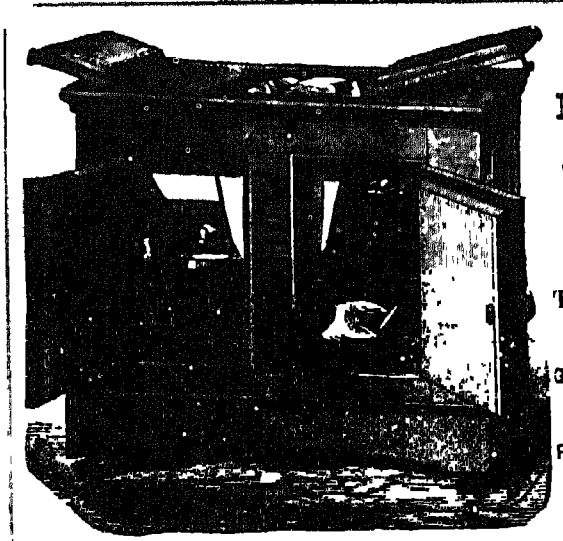
Right, from an advertisement in *Scribner's Monthly* of 1878, is a sketch of Boynton's Furnace, adapted for hard or soft coal, and equipped with clinker clearing grates.





The steam radiator *above* was advertised in the Jan 5, 1877 issue of the *New York Daily Graphic*





Plumbing

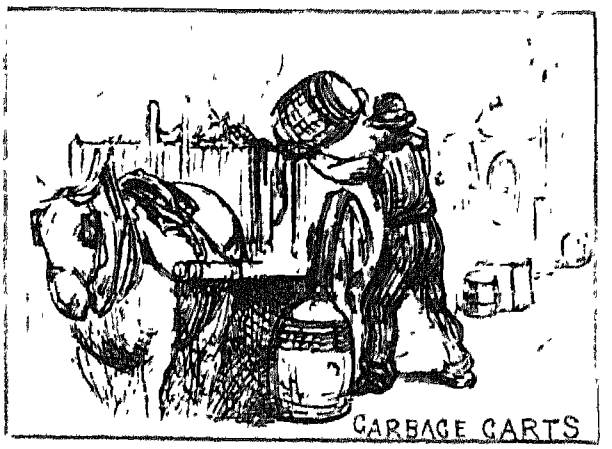
From a periodical entitled *The Sanitarian* of February, 1877, comes the advertisement shown *above*.

Refrigeration

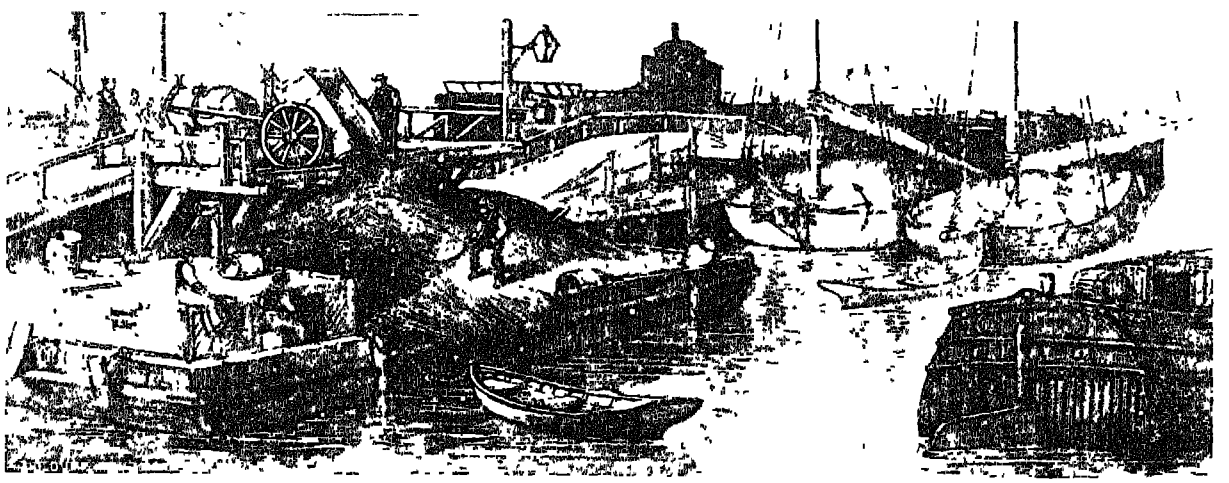
In the May, 1877 issue of *The Sanitarian* appeared the advertisement shown *left*.

Garbage

As cities grew larger, the problem of garbage disposal became serious In New York, in the 1870's, most refuse, from ashes to table scrapings, was loaded into open garbage carts and dumped onto scows as shown *right* and *below*

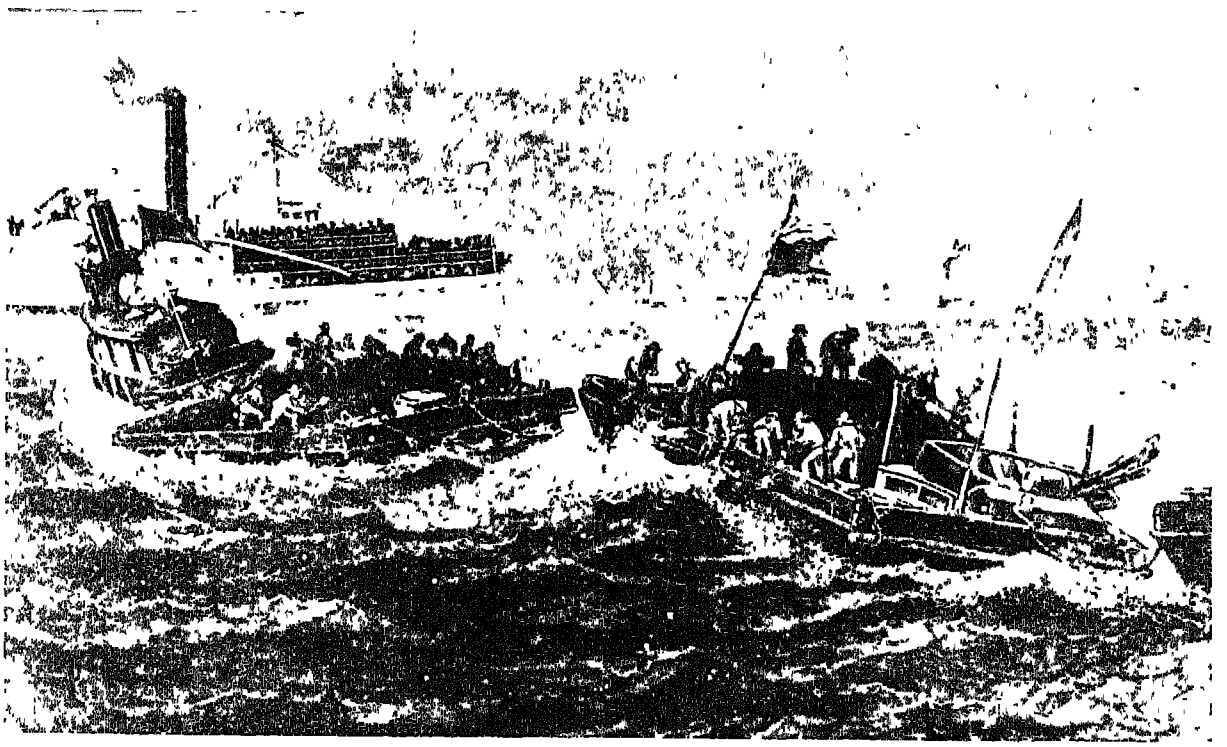


Harper's Weekly Nov 24, 1877



Harper's Weekly Nov 24, 1877

Towed out to sea and unloaded, the contents of the garbage scows became a nuisance to bathing beaches and a menace to health—but the practice persisted.



Frank Leslie's Illustrated Newspaper, Sept. 7, 1878

Colleges



Frank Leslie's Illustrated Newspaper, July 31, 1880

The University of the South, at Sewanee, Tenn., had been formally opened in 1868 with nine students. By 1880 it was one of the recognized educational institutions of the country. *Left* is a view of the campus

The Professor of Mathematics at Sewanee was Gen E Kirby-Smith, who during the Civil War had been in command of the Trans-Mississippi Department of the Confederacy, and who at Sabine Cross Roads (see page 162) had hurled the Federal expedition back down the Red River.



Frank Leslie's Illustrated Newspaper, July 31, 1880

E Kirby-Smith



At Omaha, Neb., in 1878 Creighton College opened its doors—to 120 boys who were "able to read in the second reader." It was endowed from the wealth of Edward Creighton, one of the builders of the transcontinental telegraph (see pages 97 and 119), who like his associate pioneer in telegraph building, Ezra Cornell (see page 252), thus turned back to public use a part of that which he had acquired from a public service.

In the years to come the standards of Creighton College were raised until it justly became Creighton University

Creighton College, Omaha 1878

Courtesy, The Creighton University, Omaha, Neb

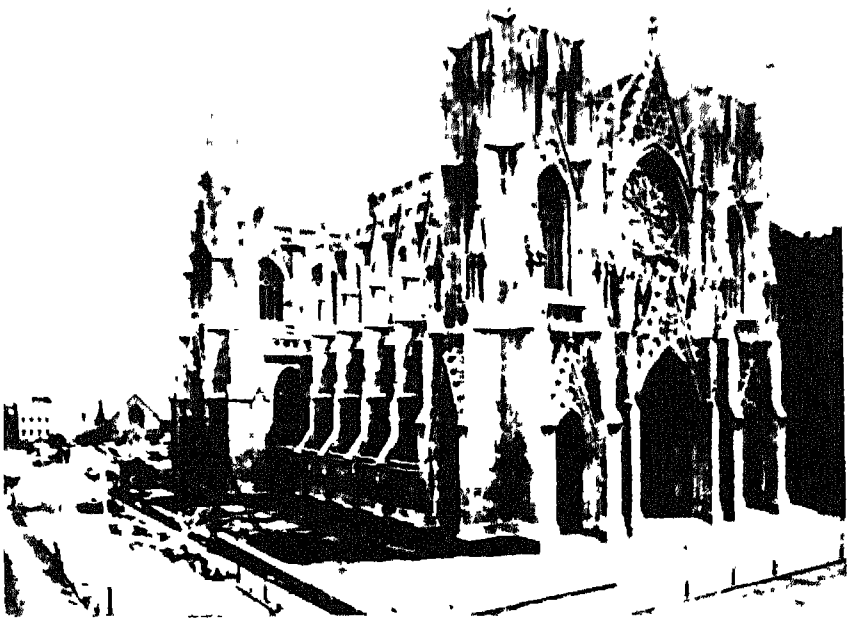
Architecture

Trinity Church, Boston, completed in 1879 from plans drawn by H H Richardson, gave America its first view of the French Romanesque style of architecture which soon attained a popularity equal to the Greek Revival of the early 19th Century (see Vol II, page 256).



New York Daily Graphic Mar 28, 1877

Trinity Church, Boston



Courtesy Museum of the City of New York

St Patrick's Cathedral on Fifth Avenue, New York, between 50th and 51st streets, was dedicated in 1879 It was built from the plans of James Renwick, who had already acquired a reputation in the field of church architecture The style was Gothic, similar to that of the cathedrals of Reims, Amiens and Cologne When dedicated, St Patrick's appeared as shown *opposite* The spires were not completed until 1888

Right is a view of the first home of The Metropolitan Museum of Art in Central Park, New York, opened in March, 1880 The building was designed by Calvert Vaux under the supervision of the Park Commission of New York, and as a part of the development of Central Park. James Renwick, who designed St Patrick's Cathedral, as shown *above*, was a member of a committee of the Museum Trustees who passed on Vaux's plans for the building.



Courtesy, The Metropolitan Museum of Art, New York City

Woman's Suffrage

The drive to give women the privilege of voting was pushed steadily during the 1870's by such leaders as Elizabeth Cady Stanton, Lucy Stone and Susan B. Anthony.



New York Daily Graphic, Jan 16, 1878

Left Elizabeth Cady Stanton urging her cause before the Senate Committee on Privileges and Elections 1878.

Some cities had already extended to women the right to vote in municipal elections.



Right. Women depositing their ballots at the town election, Cambridge, Mass., 1879.

Frank Leslie's Illustrated Newspaper, Dec 20, 1879



Left Susan B Anthony addressing the Women's Suffrage National Committee at Chicago in 1880.

New York Daily Graphic, June 4, 1880

Y.W.C.A.

Young Women's Christian Associations, similar in purpose to the Young Men's Christian Associations (see page 232), had been organized in several cities.

Right The Y.W C.A. building on East 15th Street, in New York, in 1878.



Harper's Weekly Feb 9, 1878



Harper's Weekly, Apr 3, 1880

The Salvation Army

founded in London in 1865, made its appearance in the United States in 1880.

The Chautauqua Movement

taking its name from its place of meeting on Lake Chautauqua, N Y., had been organized in 1874 to forward the study of the Bible. The objective was steadily widened. In 1878 a literary and scientific circle for home study was organized in which some 7,000 persons enrolled during the first year.

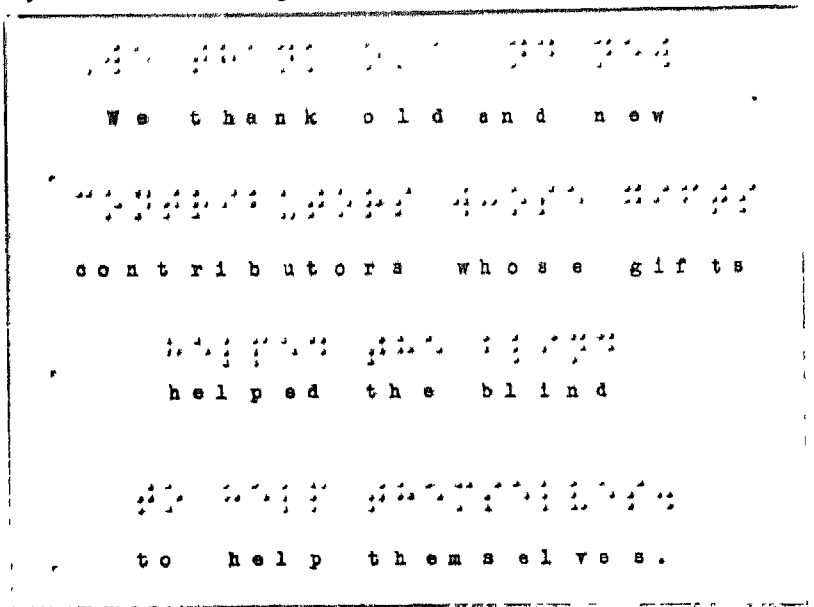
Prior to the erection of permanent buildings, the meetings at Lake Chautauqua were held out of doors —in a grove. *Opposite* is a view of one of these early meetings.



Courtesy Harold Wagner, Chautauqua, N Y

Teaching the Blind

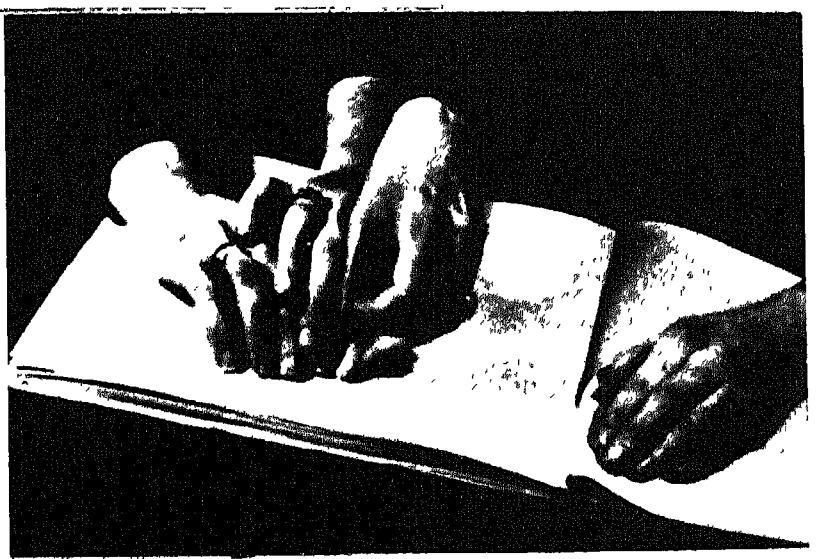
Reading with the finger tips from raised letters or systems of dots antedates the Civil War. The American Printing House for the Blind, established in Louisville, Ky , in 1855, was recognized by an annual Federal grant of assistance in 1879.



In 1878, Braille, shown *left*, came into use in America for finger reading by the blind.

Below is a view of the method by which the student was taught to read Braille

Courtesy New York Association for the Blind, New York City



Courtesy, New York Association for the Blind, New York City



Left Class in sewing and knitting at the Kentucky Institution for the Education of the Blind, Louisville, Ky., 1880.

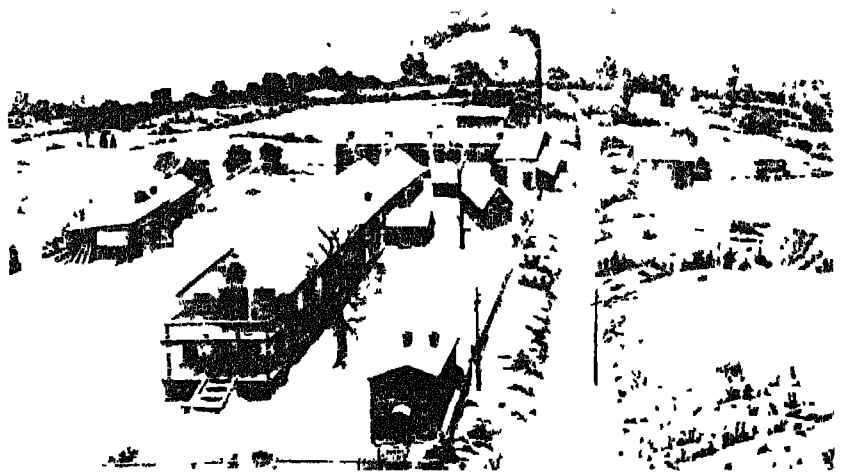
Frank Leslie s Illustrated Newspaper, June 19, 1880

Edison's Invention Factory

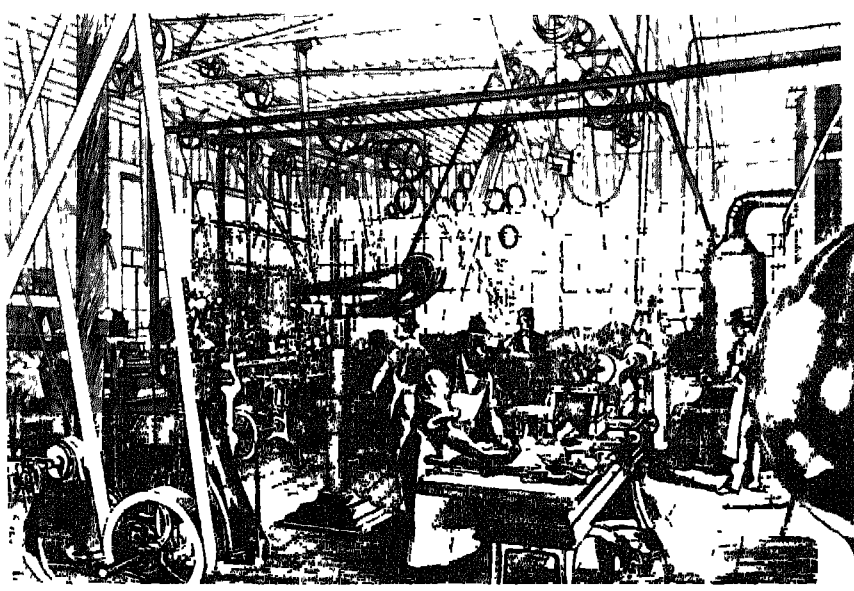
It will be recalled that Thomas A Edison got $40,000.00 for the rights to his stock ticker (see page 242) With this money he started an "invention factory," employing as many as fifty workmen, including a number of promising technicians.

In 1876 he moved his factory, or laboratory, to Menlo Park, N J.

Right is a view of Edison's plant at this time There, in 1877, he produced the phonograph (see page 309)



Courtesy General Electric Company, Schenectady, N Y

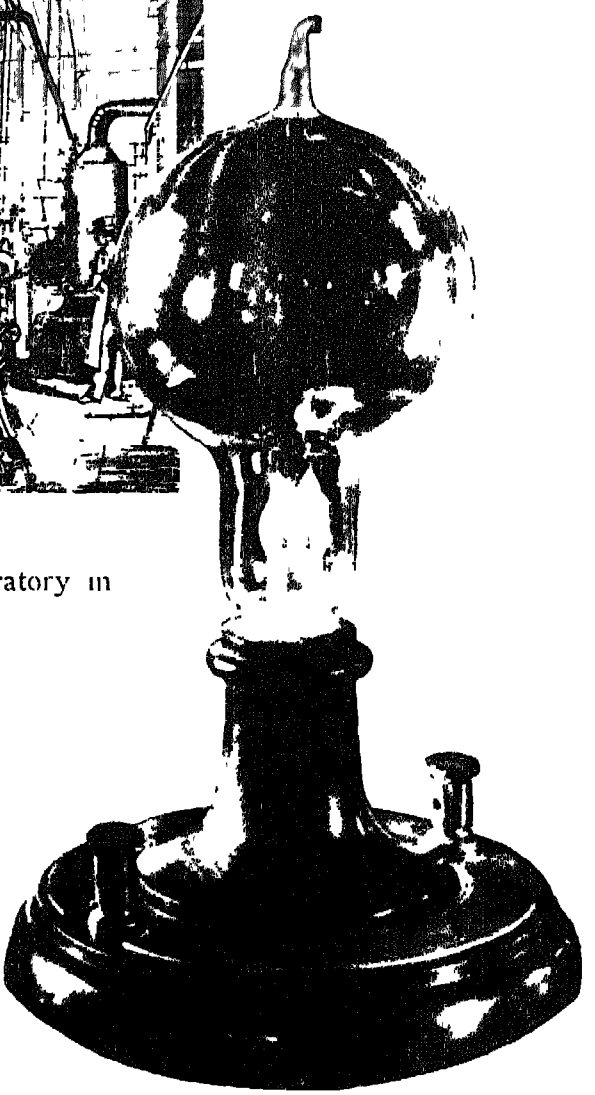


New York Daily Graphic Apr 10 1878

Above Interior of Edison's Menlo Park laboratory in 1878

The success of Brush's arc lamp (see page 309) centered Edison's interest on lighting The Edison Electric Light Company was incorporated, more men were hired, hundreds of experiments were made, and in 1879 a workable incandescent lamp was produced

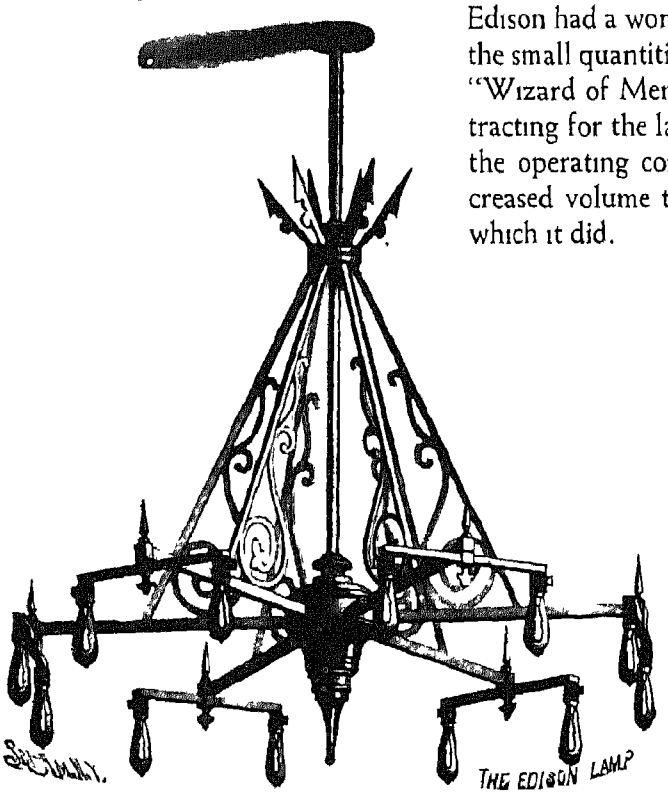
Right is a photograph of a replica, made by Edison himself, of his first incandescent lamp.



Courtesy Thomas A Edison Incorporated West Orange N J

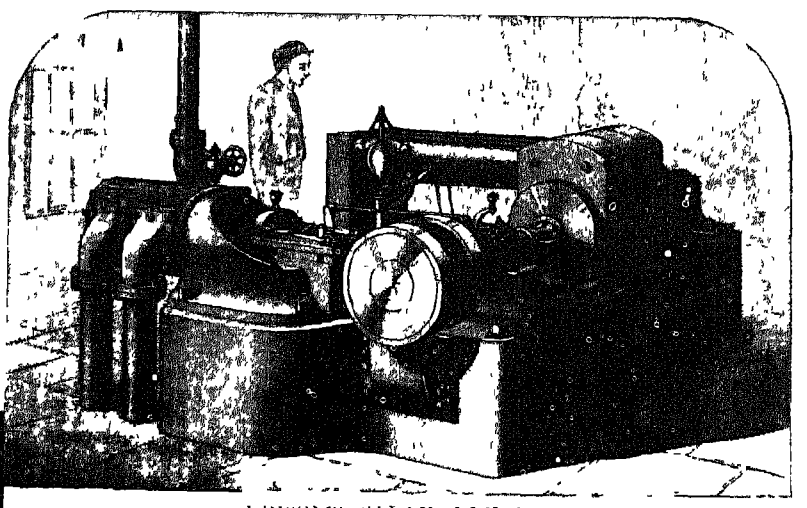
Electric Lighting

Edison had a workable lamp, but the cost of making it in the small quantities then demanded was prohibitive The "Wizard of Menlo Park" solved this difficulty by contracting for the lamps at $1 10 each and selling them to the operating company at 40 cents each—trusting increased volume to bring down the manufacturing cost, which it did.



Scientific American Jan 22, 1881

Edison's next problem was to produce electric current at low cost This he did by manufacturing a steam dynamo which, for its time, seemed so gigantic that it was named the "Jumbo"



EDISON'S STEAM DYNAMO

Van Nostrand's Engineering Magazine, December, 1881



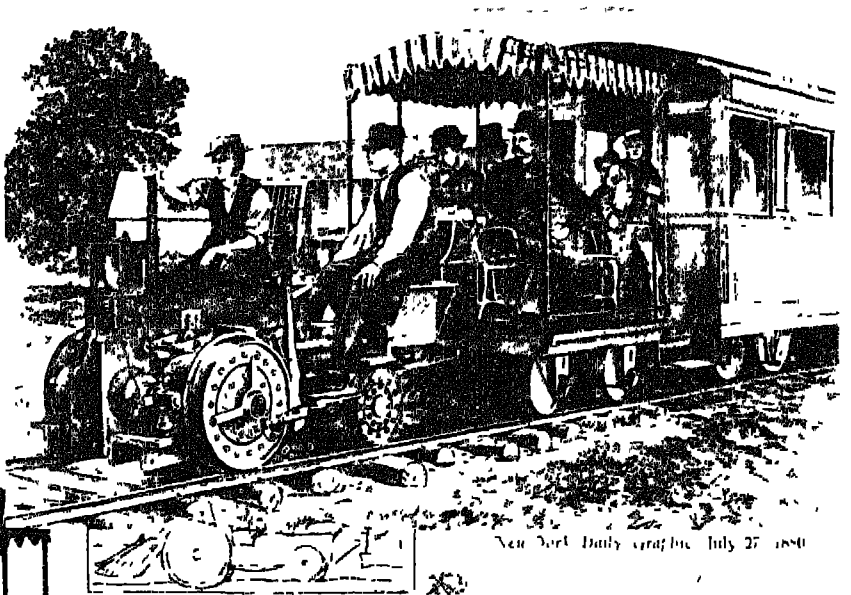
But in 1881 the streets of New York and other cities were illuminated by Brush's arc lights (see page 309)

Left A night scene near the Fifth Avenue Hotel, New York City, January, 1881

Frank Leslie's Illustrated Newspaper Jan 29, 1881

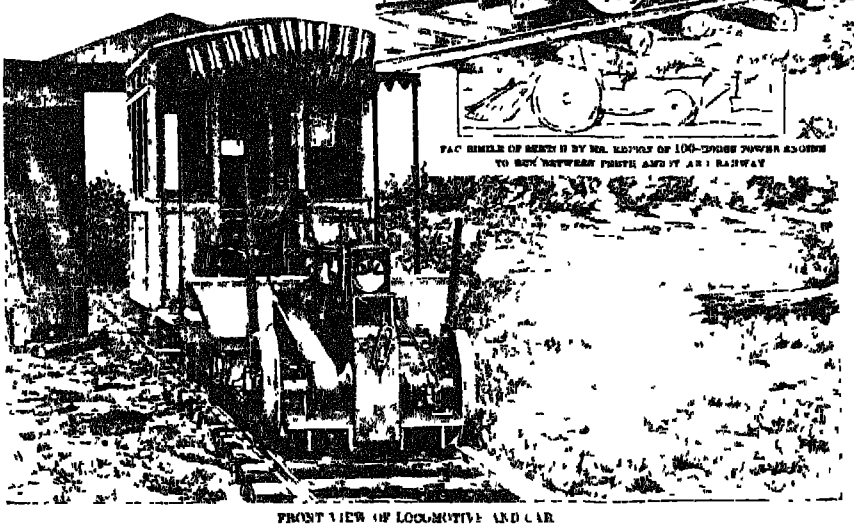
The Electric Railway

Even as Edison was perfecting the incandescent light and manufacturing the "Jumbo" dynamo, his organization at Menlo Park was experimenting with an electric locomotive



Right Edison's electric locomotive and car of 1880

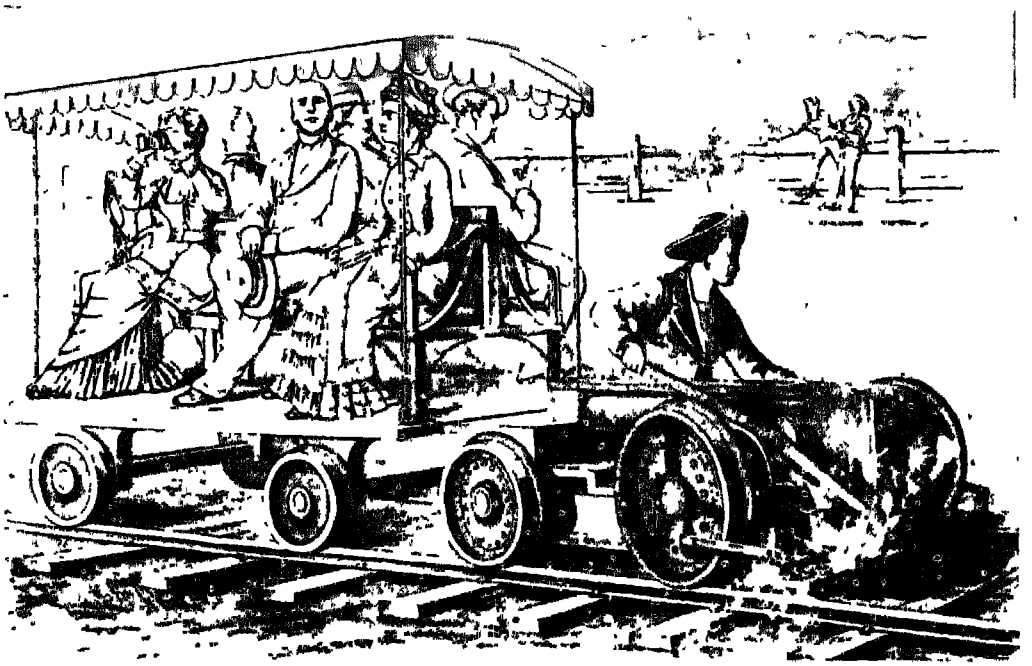
New York Daily Graphic July 27, 1880



FRONT VIEW OF LOCOMOTIVE AND CAR

With a "long-waisted Mary Ann" (the nickname of one of his dynamos) attached to a four-wheeled flatcar, Edison pulled his passengers over a two-mile track at twenty miles an hour

New York Daily Graphic July 27, 1880



Scientific American June 5 1880

The Texas Rangers



SERGEANT J B GILLETT TEXAS RANGERS IN 1879

Along the Rio Grande or northward to the Red River the Rangers kept the peace or brought offenders to justice

Courtesy Mrs J B Gillett, Marfa, Texas

Oklahoma "Boomers"

pressed upon the borders of Indian Territory, demanding that the Government allow them to take up public lands not assigned to the Indians Federal troops held them back or drove them out, but they were always ready to try again. *Below* is a view of one of their camps near Caldwell, Kans , on the northern line of the Territory in 1880.



Frank Leslie s Illustrated Newspaper
Jan 1, 1881



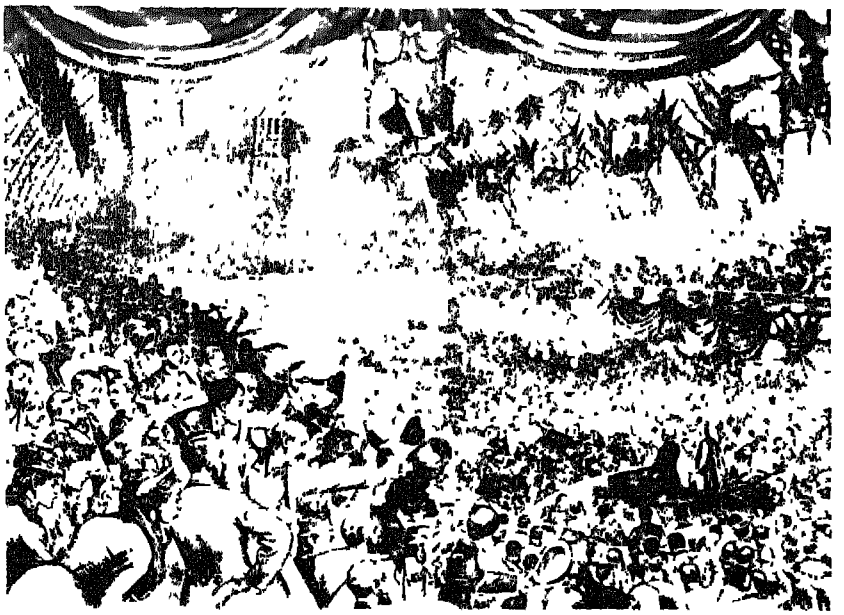
Sheep Wars

Into the open range which the cattlemen looked upon as their own came sheep men with their flocks The cowboys dealt with this invasion in their own way

Harper's Weekly, Oct 13, 1877

The Campaign of 1880

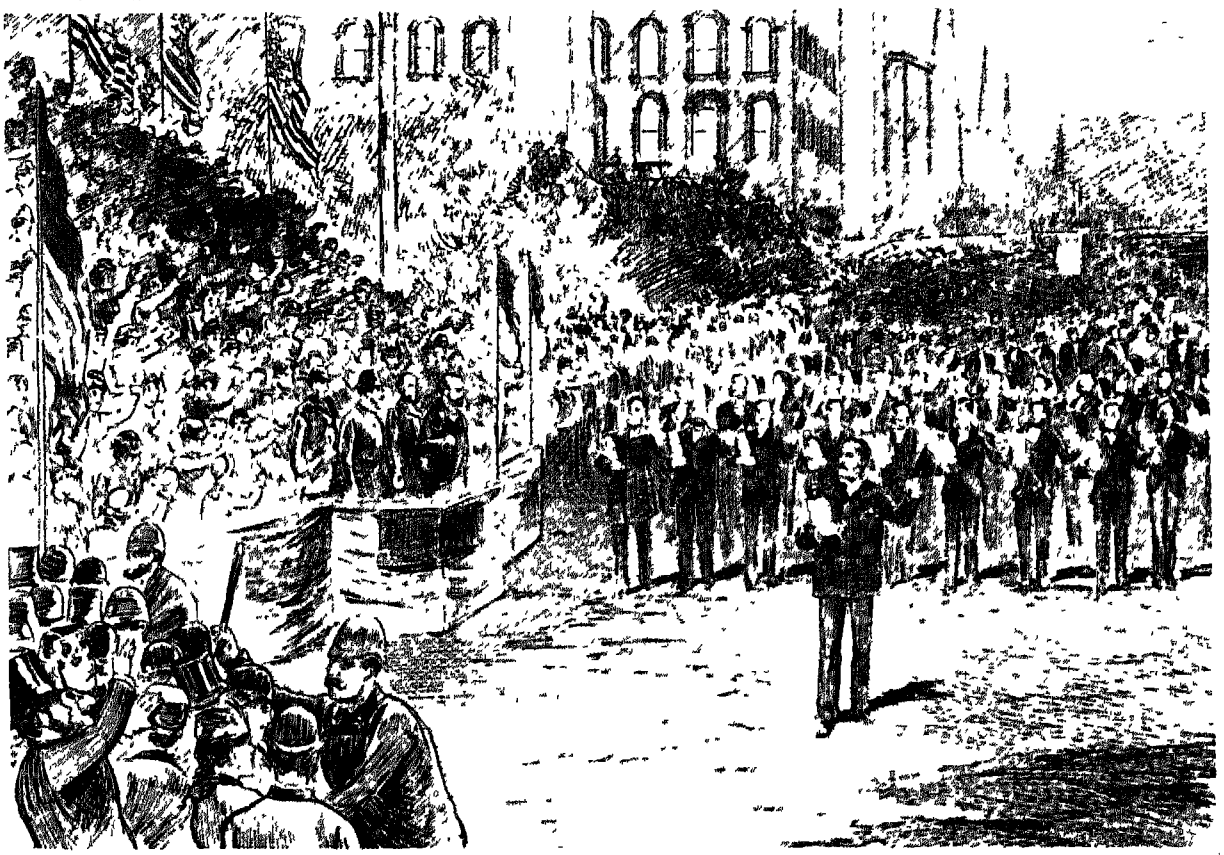
One wing of the Republican Party wanted to run former President Grant for a third term. An equally strong group supported James G Blaine. The party compromised by nominating James A Garfield. The Democratic nominee was Winfield Scott Hancock, a Civil War general



Harper's Weekly June 19, 1880

Right The Republican National Convention at Chicago, June, 1880.

The campaign was waged with the usual processions. *Below* is a view of a Republican parade composed of bankers and brokers. Ex-President Grant stands in the reviewing stand at the left.



New York Daily Graphic, Oct 13, 1880

Garfield won by a close vote—4,454,416 popular votes to 4,444,952 for Hancock.

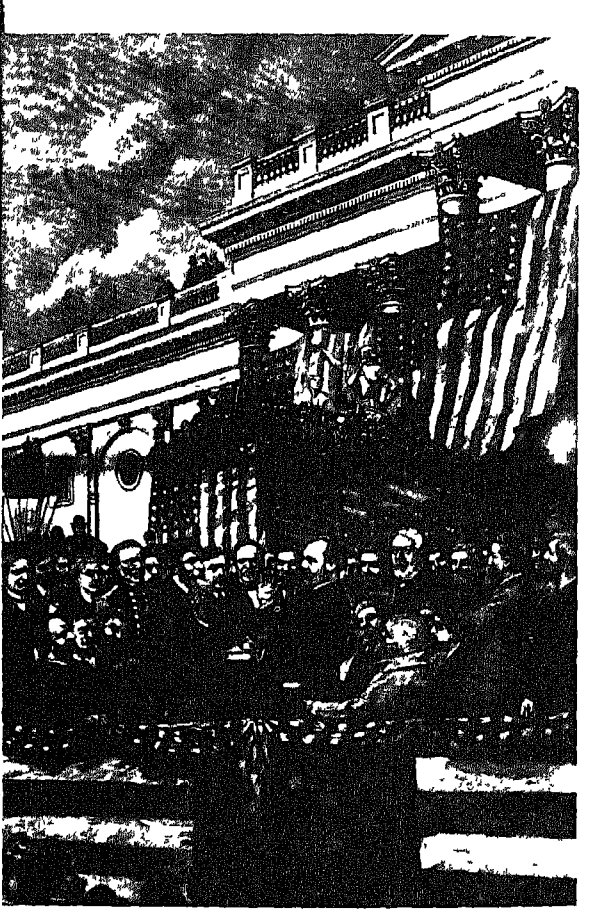
James A. Garfield, President



From a painting by Henry R Rittenberg Courtesy The New York Historical Society, New York City

On Mar 4, 1881, James A Garfield became the twentieth President of the United States

Left James A Garfield



Harper's Weekly, Mar 19, 1881

Right President Garfield taking the oath of office.



Left. The Inaugural Ball in the new building of the National Museum.

Frank Leslie's Illustrated Newspaper, Mar 19, 1881

Garfield Assassinated

Four months after his inauguration President Garfield was shot by a disappointed office seeker named Guiteau The crime occurred in the railroad station in Washington, as shown *opposite*



Harper's Weekly July 8, 1881

For several weeks there was hope of the President's recovery, but on Sept. 19, 1881, he died

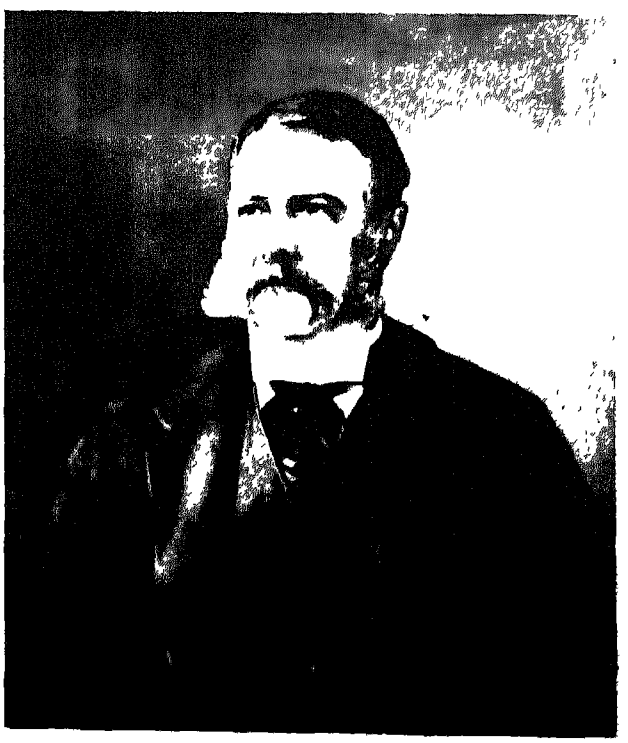
Left is a view in Cleveland, Ohio, as the people of that State paid their last respects to this "favorite son"



Frank Leslie's Illustrated Newspaper, Oct 15, 1881

Vice President Arthur became President of the United States.

Opposite Chester Alan Arthur, from a painting by Henry R Rittenberg



Courtesy, The New York Historical Society, New York City

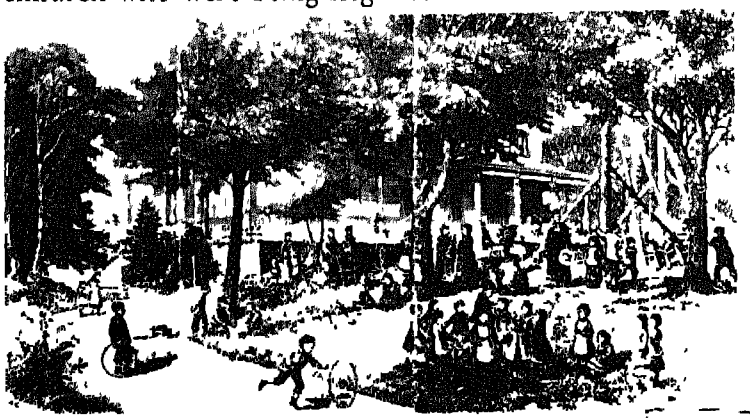
9

LIFE BECOMES COMFORTABLE

1881-1885

Child Welfare

The growth of cities, with the accompanying slum districts, posed the problem of care for children who were being neglected in their homes



Flora L Northrup, *Record of a Century, 1834-1934*
Courtesy, American Female Guardian Society & Home for the Friendless, New York City

By the 1880's several privately organized societies were operating summer homes for city children

Opposite is a view of one at Oceanport, N J, for children whose parents could not take them to the country

The Red Cross

Under the leadership of Clara Barton (see page 114) the American Red Cross was organized in 1881.

Right is shown part of a one-page leaflet issued on Sept 13, 1881—believed to be the first appeal of the newly formed organization

MICHIGAN'S

TERRIBLE CALAMITY.

DANSVILLE SOCIETY OF THE

RED CROSS.

A CRY FOR HELP!

The Dansville Society of the Red Cross, whose duty it is to accumulate funds and material, to provide nurses and assistants if may be, and hold these for use or service in case of war, or other national calamity—has heard the cry for help from Michigan. Senator O D Conger wrote on the 9th of September that he had just returned from the burnt region. Bodies of more than 200 persons had already been buried, and more than 1500 families had been burned out of everything That was in only twenty townships in two coun

Courtesy Miss Saidee F Riccius, Worcester Mass



Tuberculosis

In 1884 Dr Edward L Trudeau built at Saranac Lake, N Y, the "Little Red" house shown *left*—the first tuberculosis sanitorium in the United States.

Courtesy National Tuberculosis Association, New York City

Children's Toys



Courtesy, Museum of the City of New York

Above Rag doll with shoe button eyes, red calico dress, sunbonnet and red bandana The cook stove is of iron and the pots of copper

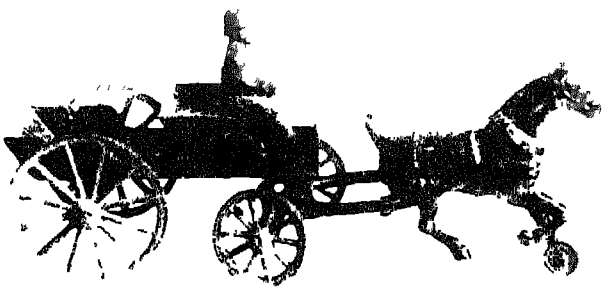


Courtesy F A O Schwarz, New York City

Left Pewter Soldier

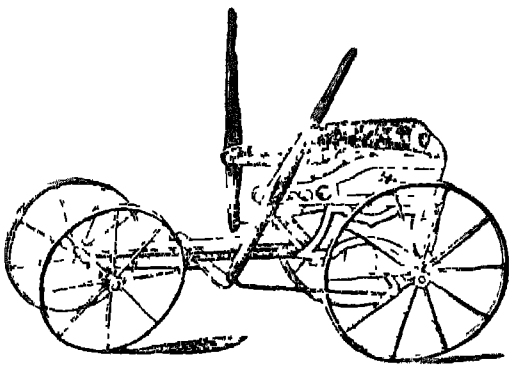
Courtesy F A O Schwarz, New York City





Courtesy Museum of the City of New York

Iron Police Patrol Wagon



Courtesy, F A O Schwarz, New York City

Boys' and Girls' Hand Propeller



Right Jumping Jack

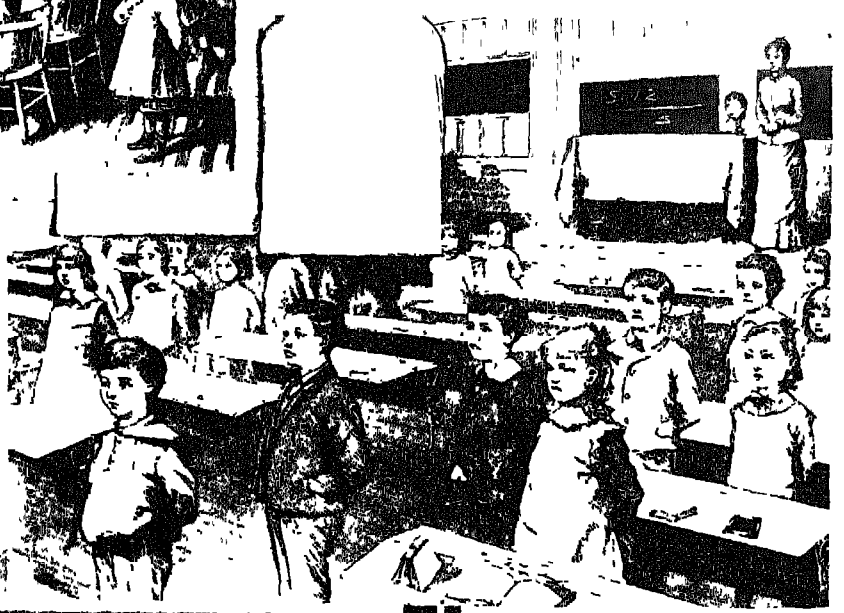
Courtesy, Museum of the City of New York

Schools



Left. The kindergarten in the North-End Industrial Home, Boston, Mass.

Frank Leslie's Illustrated Newspaper
June 4, 1881



Right Fire drill at the Centre Street Grammar School, Trenton, N. J.

From Leslie's Illustrated Newspaper
Apr 7, 1883

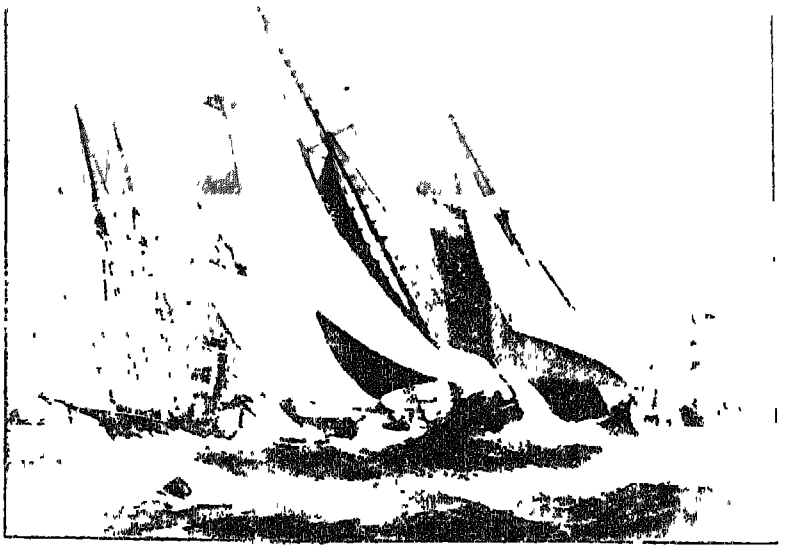


Left Chemistry class, Worcester (Mass.) High School, Class of 1881. The man with the mustache, seated in the foreground, is the teacher

Courtesy, American Antiquarian Society, Worcester, Mass

Yacht Racing

Right The *America* (see page 253) was no longer a contestant, but an American yacht, the *Mischief*, shown in the middle right, successfully defended America's Cup in 1881



Harper's Weekly Nov 19, 1881



Harper's Weekly July 29, 1882

Polo

Introduced to America by James Gordon Bennett in 1876, and played as an indoor sport, polo had become popular with society sportsmen. By the 1880's it was being played outdoors as shown *opposite*.

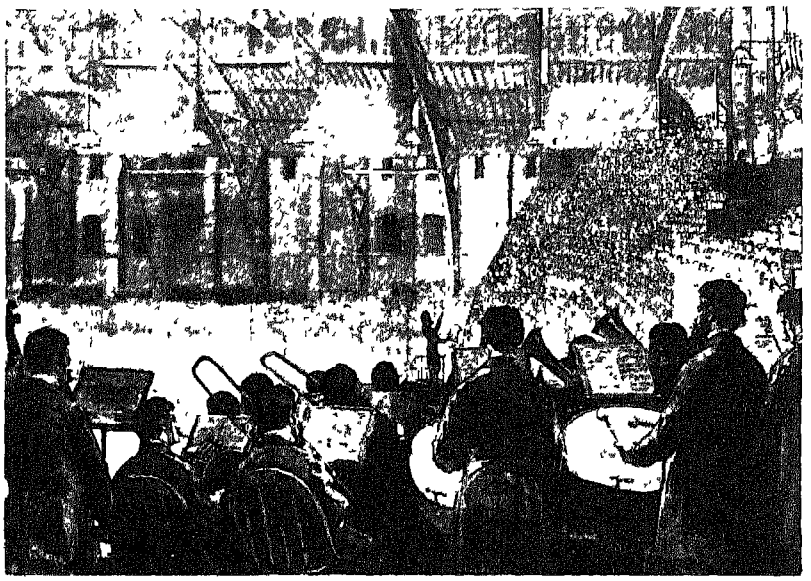
Bowling

was vying with croquet and tennis (see pages 221 and 312) as a fashionable sport for the ladies.



Frank Leslie's Illustrated Newspaper Dec 9, 1882

Music



In 1881 Leopold Damrosch conducted New York's first great musical festival—in the Seventh Regiment Armory The compositions of Beethoven and other masters were presented by 250 musicians and 1,200 singers to audiences of as high as 10,000 persons

Harper's Weekly May 21, 1881

"Buffalo Bill"

William F Cody (*right*), former scout in the Sioux-Cheyenne country, started his Wild West show in 1883, touring the country and thrilling large audiences with the re-enactment of exciting incidents of life on the plains



Courtesy Thomas Gilcrease Foundation, Tulsa, Okla



"Little Sure Shot"

In 1885 Annie Oakley (*left*), already famous for her marksmanship, joined Buffalo Bill's show At thirty paces with a rifle she unerringly hit dimes tossed into the air Her ability to put several holes through a playing card, as it fluttered to the ground from the height of a man's head, gave the name of "Annie Oakleys" to theatre tickets carrying the complimentary punch

Courtesy, The Meserve Collection, New York City

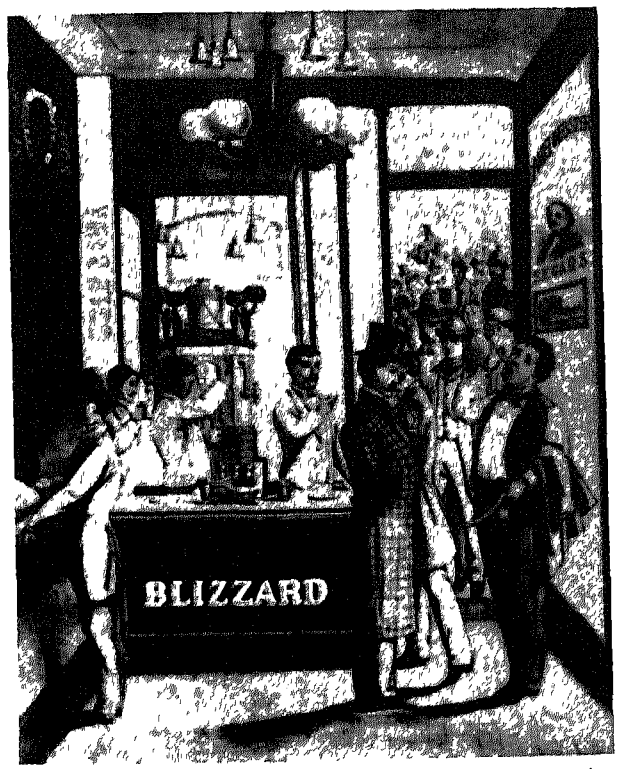
The Necessities of Life



[Patented March 7th 1882 June 6, 1882]

A hands me cuspadore secured by a screw to a ma[t] ... inches in diameter, rendering it difficult to tip over, and affording protection to twelve inches of surface upon the floor. The mat is handsomely decorated to match the cuspadore. For cleaning, the cuspadore is readily detached from the mat. We have a full line of these handsomely japanned, also nickel plated, and in terra cotta and china. Assorted colors, finely ornamented and finished. Send for illustrated card with prices to the ADAMS & WESTLAKE MFG CO., 45 Summer St., Boston, 95 Lake St., Chicago, 100 Beekman St, and 7 East Fourteenth st., New York.

Frank Leslie's Illustrated Newspaper, Apr 15, 1882



Courtesy of the Bella C. Landauer Collection in The New York Historical Society, New York City



New York Daily Graphic May 8, 1882

Frank Leslie's Illustrated Newspaper, Apr 15, 1882



Harper's Weekly June 21 1884

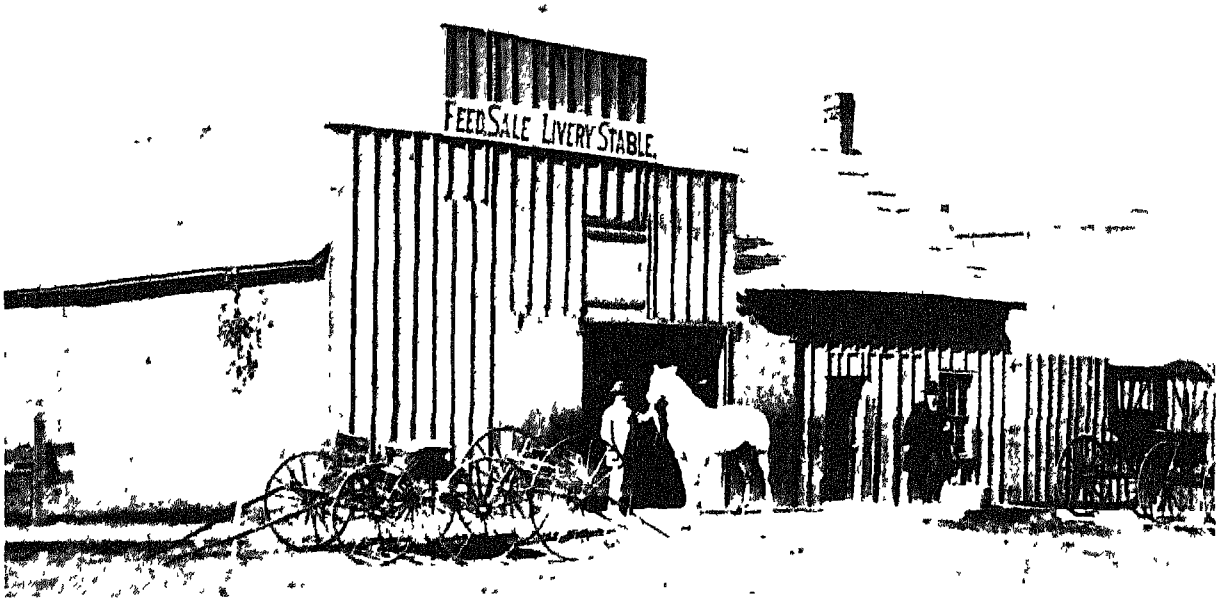
Left "Good Heavens Friend how can you wear an overcoat and look so cool this warm weather?

I always bring my overcoat down town, as I find after drinking a glass of 'Blakely's Blizzard Soda,' drawn from his 'Arctic Fountain,' that I am cold the balance of the day."

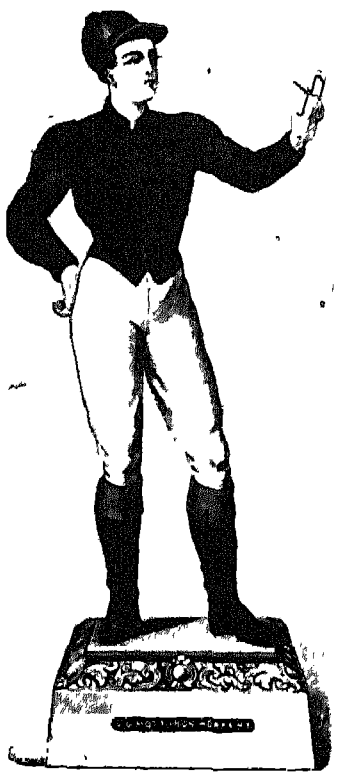


Livery Stables

had teams and carriages or single outfits for hire *Below* is a view of a livery stable at Lincoln, Neb., in 1882—with a top-buggy on the right and a road wagon and sulky on the left.



Courtesy Nebraska State Historical Society, Lincoln



Hitching Posts

made of cast iron, and representing many different figures, stood in front of private homes or stores *Left* is an iron "jockey" holding up a ring to which the horse might be tied.

From Mott Iron Works *Catalogue* 1881

Courtesy of the Bella C Landauer Collection in The New York Historical Society, New York City



Sliding Posts

by which firemen descended from their sleeping quarters in case of a fire call, were adopted in 1883.

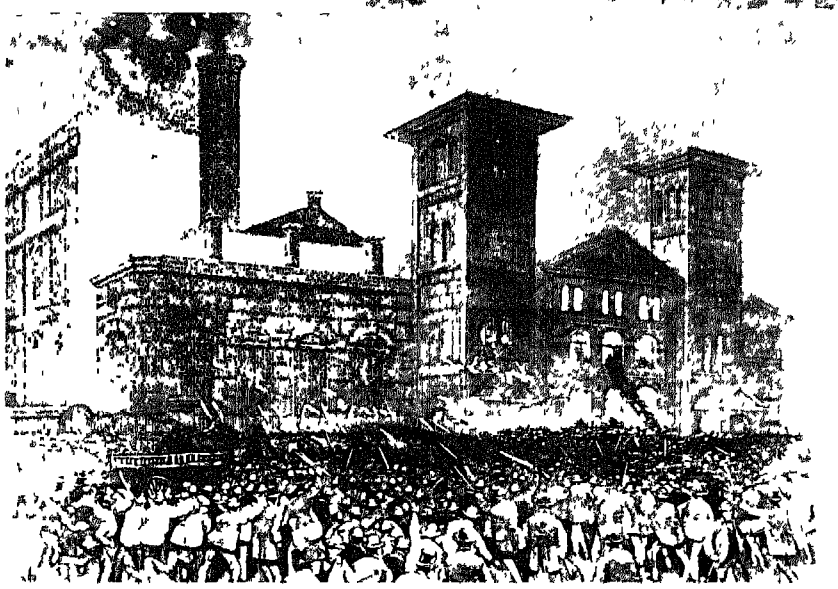
Frank Leslie's Illustrated Newspaper, Jan 13, 1883

A Prize Fight

"Paddy" Ryan was the American champion On Feb 7, 1882, at Mississippi City, Miss , he attempted to defend his title against young John L Sullivan—with bare fists and on the open turf In the ninth round Ryan was knocked out by Sullivan
(see page 420)



Courtesy The Bettmann Collection New York City



Frank Leslie's Illustrated Newspaper Apr 5, 1884

A Riot

The criminal courts in Cincinnati, Ohio, were notoriously corrupt In 1884 a mob took the administration of justice into its own hands For a week disorder raged Nearly fifty people were killed

Left Attack on the Cincinnati jail

Justice Administered

In the summer of 1882 Guiteau paid the penalty of his attack on President Garfield (see page 343)



Frank Leslie's Illustrated Newspaper, July 8, 1882

Immigration



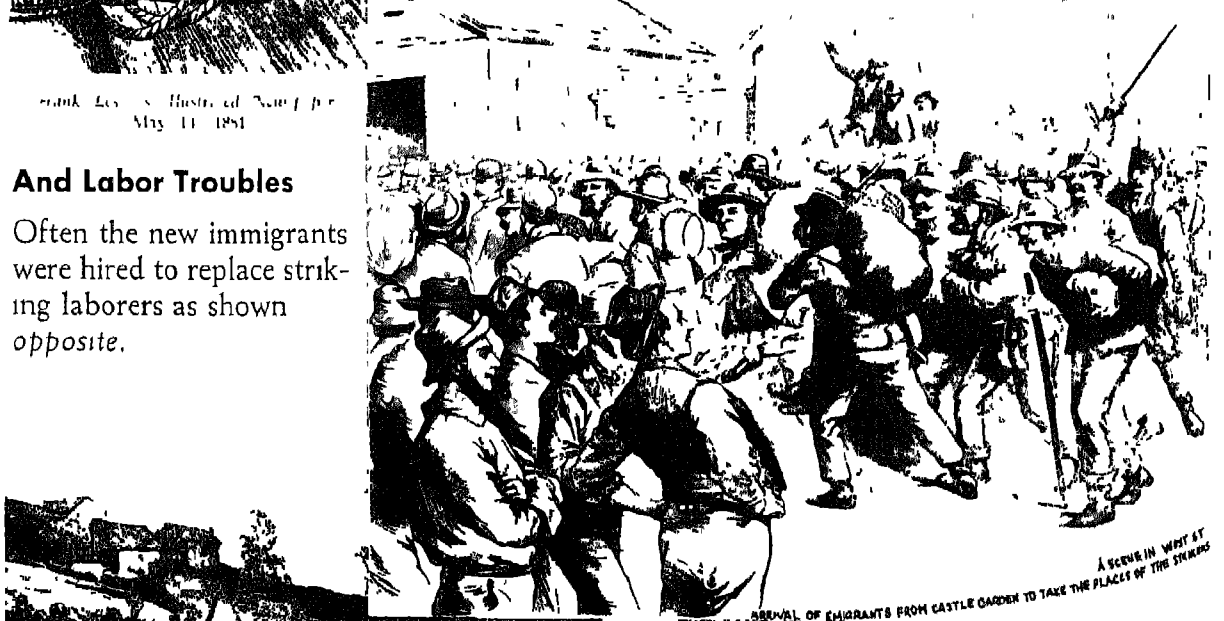
Prior to 1880 about 85 per cent of the immigrants to America came from western or northern Europe. Now a new type of people, from southern and eastern Europe, was increasingly arriving.

Left. Russian and Polish immigrants being vaccinated at Quarantine in 1881.

Frank Leslie's Illustrated Newspaper, May 14, 1881

And Labor Troubles

Often the new immigrants were hired to replace striking laborers as shown *opposite.*



A SCENE IN WEST ST. — ARRIVAL OF EMIGRANTS FROM CASTLE GARDEN TO TAKE THE PLACES OF THE STRIKERS

Frank Leslie's Illustrated Newspaper, July 8, 1882

The use of strikebreakers was a common practice throughout the period.

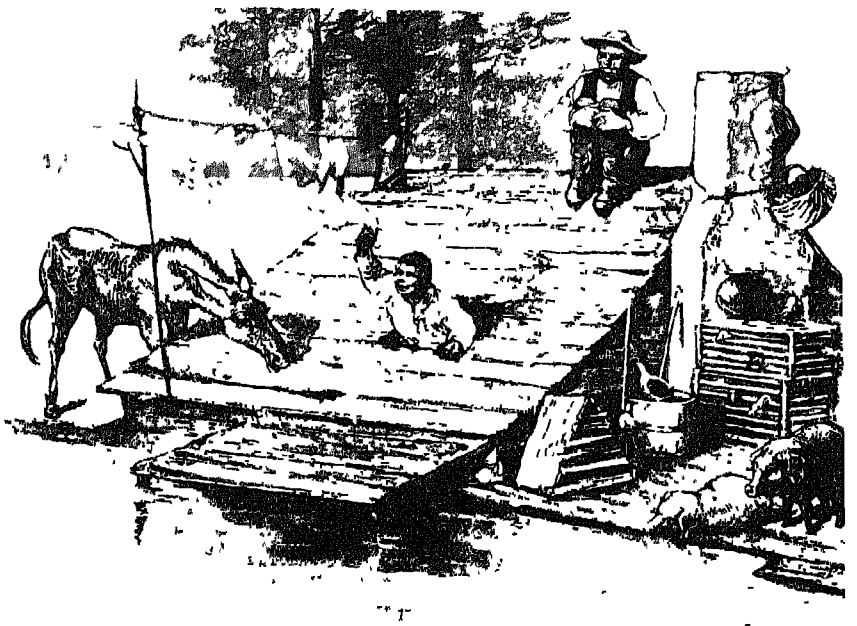
Left we see Pinkerton detectives guarding "blackleg" workmen as they entered a Pennsylvania coal mine in 1884.

Frank Leslie's Illustrated Newspaper, Oct. 25, 1884

Floods

Year after year the great rivers in one or another part of the country went on rampages.

Right is a view of the situation along the banks of the Mississippi in 1882



Frank Leslie's Illustrated Newspaper, Apr 1, 1882



Harper's Weekly, Feb 17, 1883

In the early months of 1883 the Ohio River reached flood level. *Left* is a view at Pittsburgh, Pa.

Below. The river breaking over its embankment at Louisville, Ky.



Harper's Weekly, Mar 3, 1883

Irrigation

While in some places there was too much water, in others there was not enough. Irrigation had been practiced in America long before Columbus arrived, but Government encouragement was now accelerating the reclamation of desert land. In other sections irrigation was used to increase the productivity of already fertile land. In California a system of windmills pumped water from wells to irrigate the land as shown *below*.



Frank Leslie's Illustrated Newspaper, Aug 23, 1879



Left. Head gate on an irrigation ditch.

Below. Laterals (side ditches) carrying water to citrus groves.

Century Magazine, October, 1883

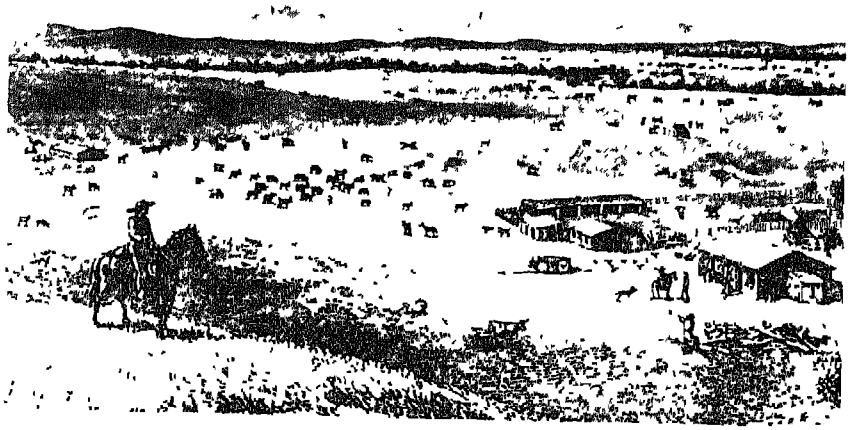


Century Magazine, October, 1883

The Wild and Woolly West

From New Mexico to Montana stretched the retreating cattle range

Right is a view of a stock range in San Miguel County in New Mexico. The ranch house of Mrs. S B. Davis is shown in the lower right.



W G Ritch, *Aztlan History of New Mexico*, 1885

Courtesy, The New-York Historical Society, New York City



Not altogether without justification the cowboy had a reputation for being somewhat "wild" at times.

Frank Leslie's Illustrated Newspaper, Jan 14, 1882

Above is an artist's idea of what happened when the cowboys came into town for a social evening.



Right. Cowboys amusing themselves by shooting the glass insulators off the telegraph poles that were now invading the cow country.

Frank Leslie's Illustrated Newspaper, Jan. 29, 1881

Tombstone

Ed Schieffelin, a persistent prospector in the Apache infested area of southern Arizona, had been told that he was more apt to find his tombstone than riches When, in the late 1870's, he located rich silver deposits, he named the place Tombstone, which by 1880 was a boom town as shown *below*.



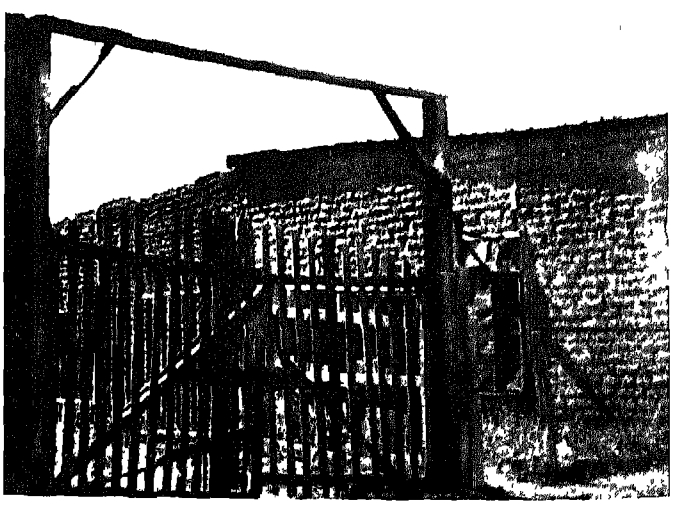


Left. Ed Schieffelin, discoverer of the Tombstone Mines, which yielded some $40,000,000.00 in silver and $3,000,000.00 in gold.

Like many boom towns Tombstone had its rough side In 1881 Virgil Earp, city marshal, his brothers Wyatt and Morgan Earp, and Doc Holliday shot it out with four cowboys



Wyatt Earp



The fracas occurred at the gate of the corral shown *right*. When the smoke cleared up, three cowboys were dead

All illustrations on this page are by the courtesy of the N H Rose Collection, San Antonio, Texas

The Apache Indians

Roaming back and forth across the international border between Arizona, New Mexico, Texas and Mexico, the Apache had long been troublesome.

In 1881 Nana, seventy years old and rheumatic, led a handful of Apache warriors from Mexico on a thousand-mile raid through New Mexico, butchered scores of people, stood off hundreds of soldiers, and successfully returned into Mexico.



Harper's Weekly, July 7, 1883

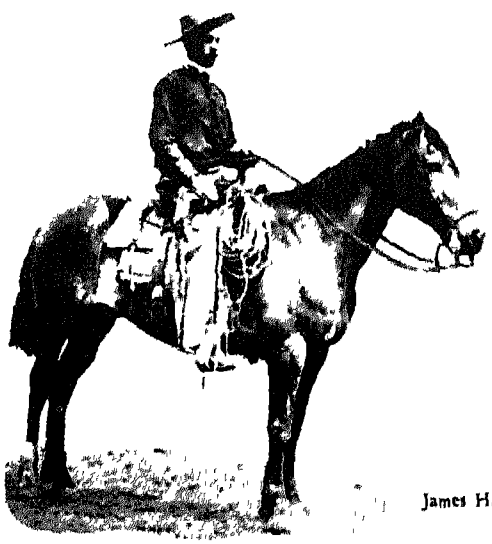
Above, Surrender of the Apache



Courtesy, The National Archives, Washington, D C

Old Nana

At the same time Geronimo and other Apache leaders fled their reservation in Arizona and joined Nana in Mexico. Over the border after them went the troops. By 1883 the fugitives had had enough punishment and agreed to return to their reservation, which they did. Geronimo, the last to come back, crossed the border driving a large herd of cattle—which he had stolen from the Mexicans. United States troops met him and escorted him—and the cattle—to the reservation.

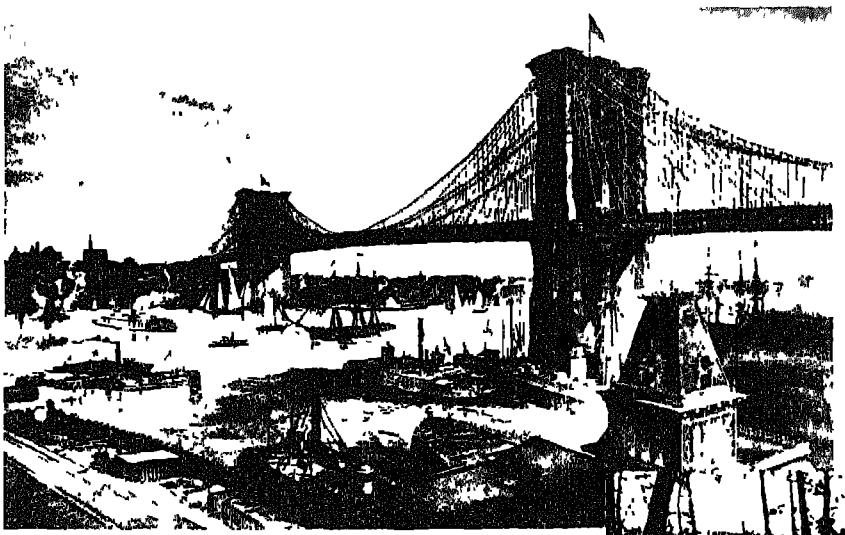


James H. Cook, *Fifty Years on the Old Frontier* 1923

For two years the Apache were fairly quiet. Then, in 1885, Geronimo again left his reservation. Death and torture marked his trail. All southeastern Arizona and southwestern New Mexico stood on the defensive. Young "Jim" Cook, managing the W S Cattle Ranch near Silver City, N Mex., was in the thick of it. *Opposite* we see him as he appeared at the time.

Despite ranchers and despite soldiers, Geronimo's band made good its escape into Mexico (see page 389).

Brooklyn Bridge



Harper's Weekly, May 26, 1883

The first bridge across the East River between New York and Brooklyn was formally opened on May 24, 1883 (see page 197). It was the longest suspension bridge then in existence

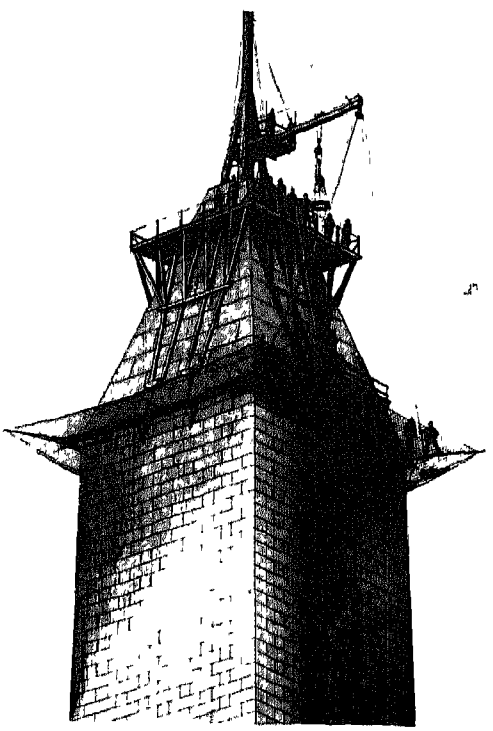
Left is a view from the Brooklyn side



Joseph West Moore, *Picturesque Washington Pen and Pencil Sketches* 1884
Courtesy The New-York Historical Society, New York City

Arlington Cemetery

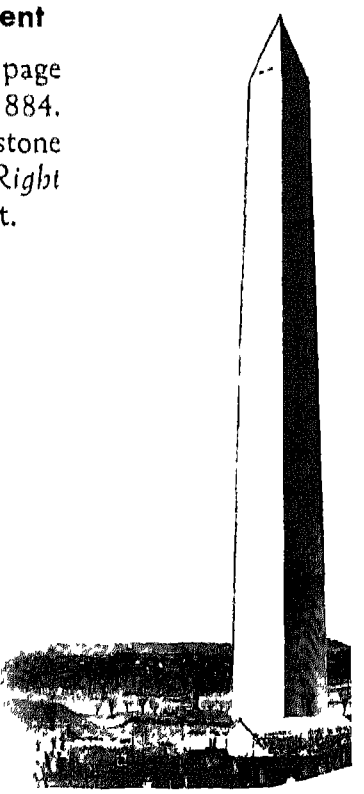
At the outbreak of the Civil War Robert E Lee's home on the Potomac River opposite Washington was seized by the Federal Government and used in part as a cemetery. In 1882 the land was legally acquired from Lee's heirs and became a national shrine.



F L Harvey, Jr, ed, *Monograph of the Washington National Monument and Dedicatory Ceremonies, February 21, 1885* 1885

The Washington Monument

begun in 1848 (see Vol. II, page 405), was completed in 1884. *Left* is a view of the cap stone being hoisted into position *Right* is the completed Monument.

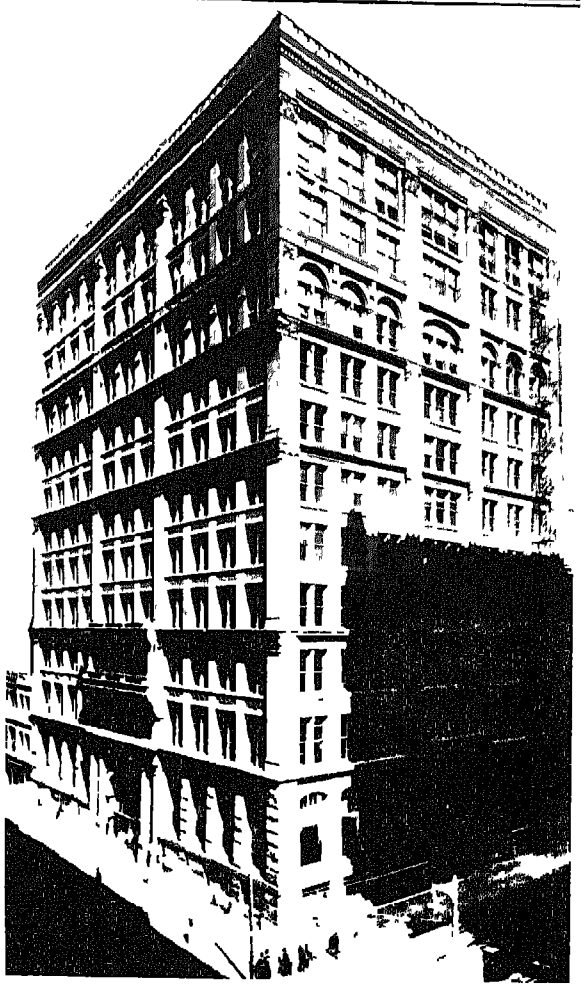


Frank Leslie's Illustrated Newspaper, Feb. 28, 1885

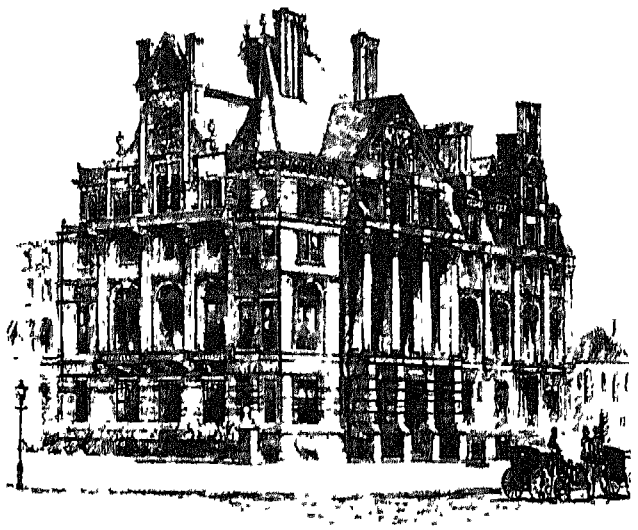
Skyscrapers

The use of iron as a structural skeleton revolutionized building in the 1880's, making possible heights theretofore undreamed of.

Right is a view of the first skyscraper, the Home Insurance Building in Chicago, erected in 1884 according to plans by William LeBarron Jenney.



Courtesy, Home Insurance Company of New York, New York City



Century Magazine, March, 1882

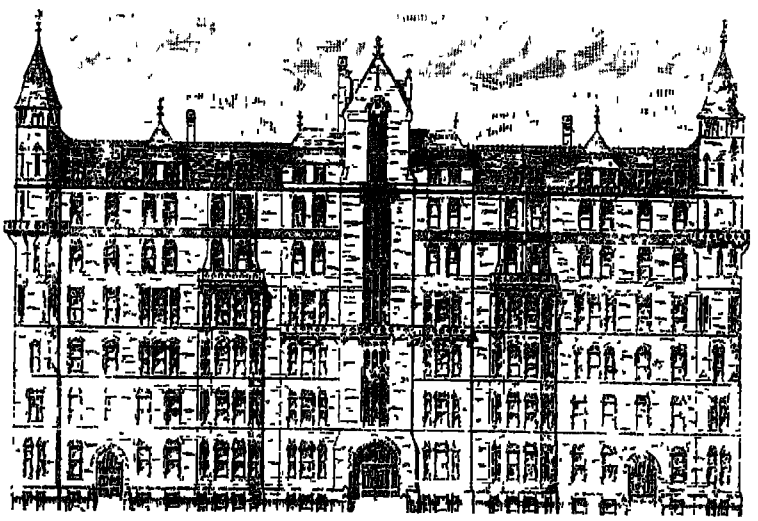
Club Houses

The Union League Club House (Architects: Peabody and Stearns) was completed at Fifth Avenue and 39th Street, New York, in 1881. *Left.*

Apartment Houses

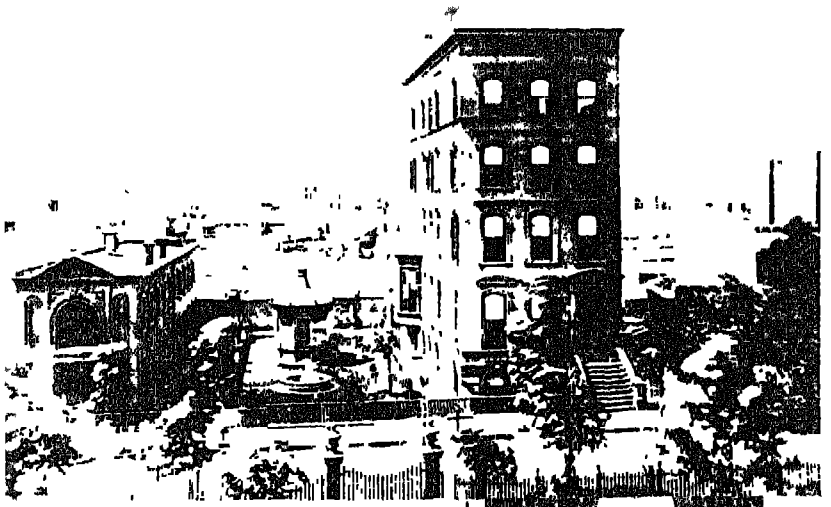
were more and more crowding out private homes in larger cities.

Right Plans for a seven-story apartment building to be erected in New York in the 1880's.



Scribner's Monthly April, 1881

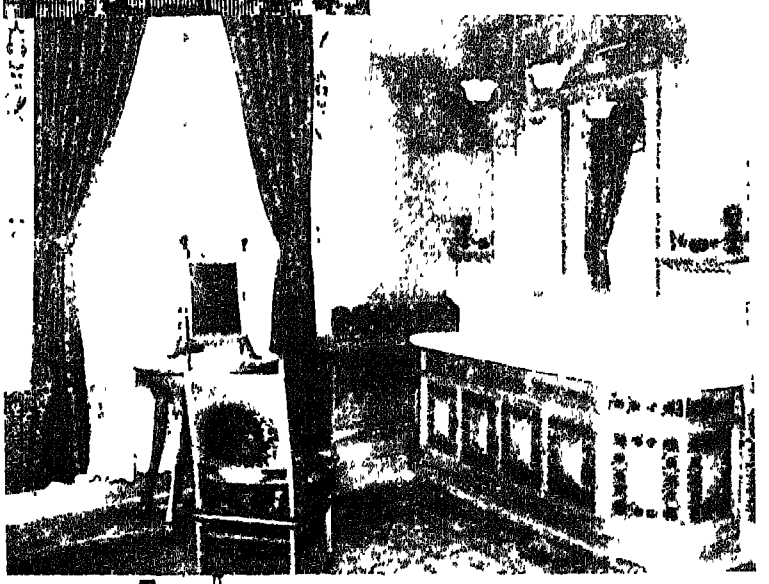
Homes



Photograph from Rockefeller Center Weekly
Courtesy, Museum of the City of New York

In New York the well-to-do lived in brownstone front houses such as that shown *left* - bought by John D. Rockefeller (see page 368) in 1884. It was located at 4 West 54th Street

Right Dressing room in the Rockefeller house shown *above*



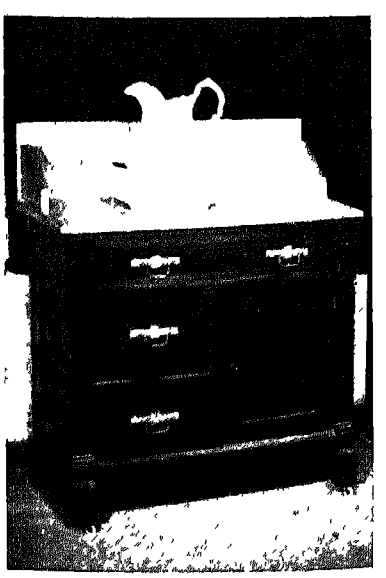
Courtesy, Museum of the City of New York

But the great majority of people lived in houses like that shown *below* — the home of W. R. Brownlee, Editor of the *Anderson* (Ind.) *Democrat*

Note the carriage block on the street opposite the front door



T. B. Helm, ed., *History of Madison County Indiana* 1880
Courtesy, The New York Historical Society, New York City

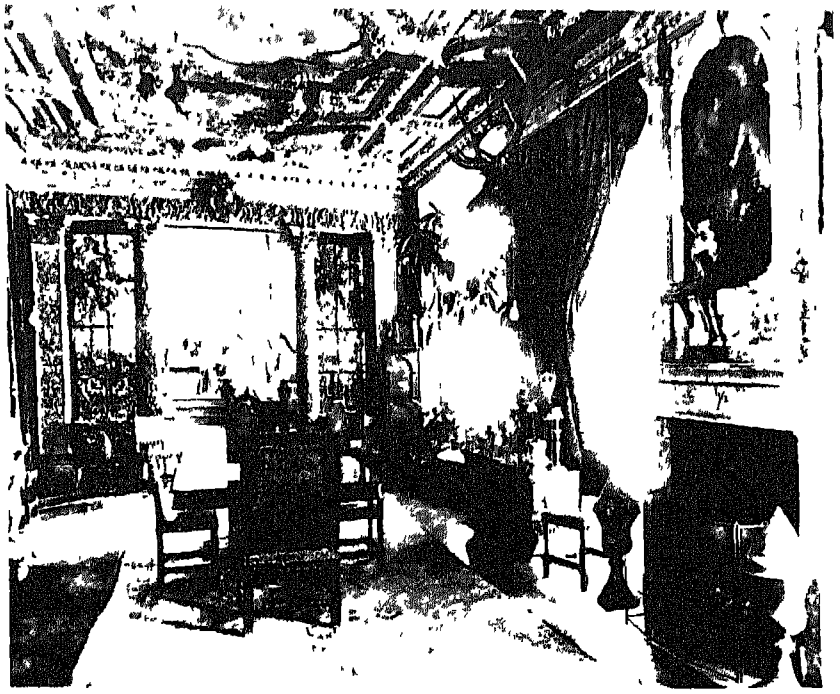


And the inside toilet facilities were as shown *right*.

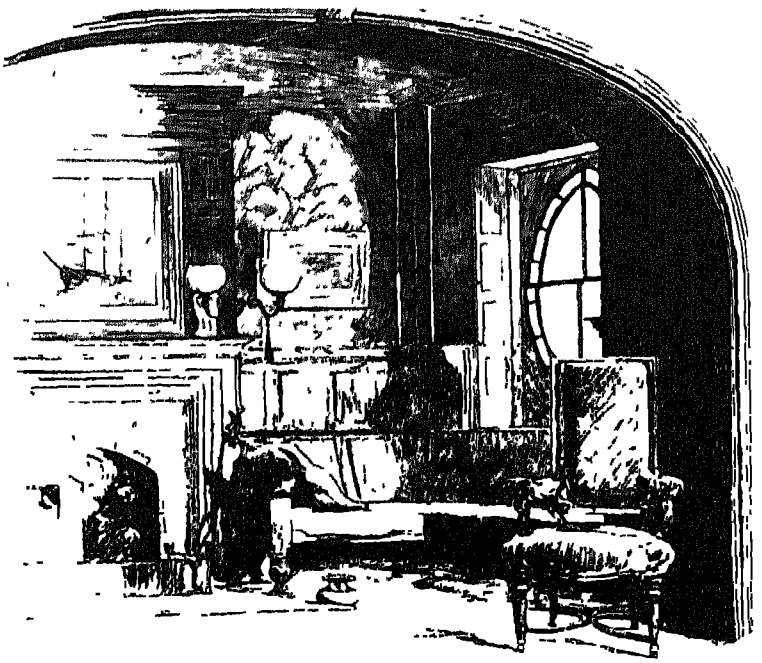
Courtesy, Dr. T. L. Ellis, Bridgeport, Conn.

Interiors

Right The dining room (1885) of Stanford White's house in New York. White was himself an architect and later drew the plans from which a "new" Madison Square Garden was erected in 1890-91 (see page 431).

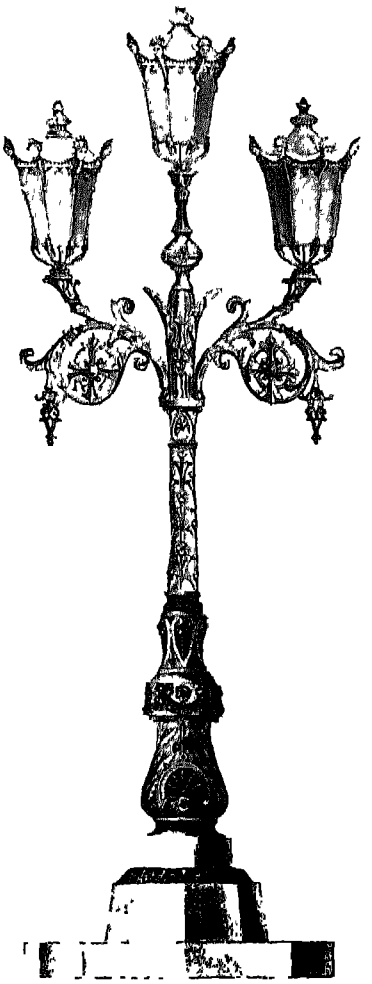


Courtesy, Museum of the City of New York



Century Magazine, March, 1882

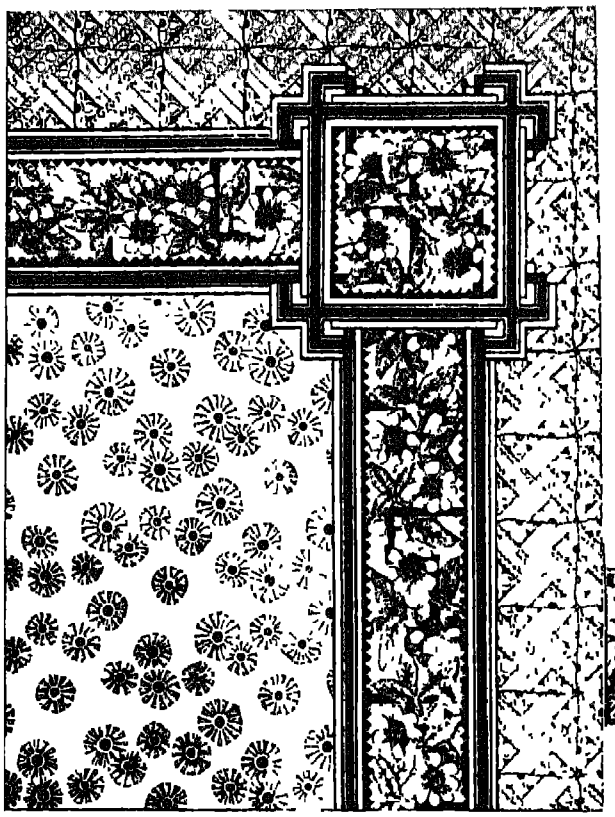
Above A corner of the alcove in the dining room of the Union League Club (see page 359).



Right. A lamp pillar such as was installed in the more pretentious homes and clubs of the 1880's.

From *Mott Iron Works Catalogue* 1881
Courtesy of the Bella C. Landauer Collection in The New-York Historical Society, New York City

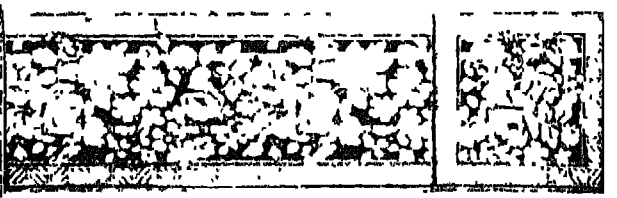
Wallpaper



Carpentry And Building, III, November, 1881
Courtesy, The New York Historical Society, New York City

The November, 1881 issue of *Carpentry And Building* states, "The idea is gradually gaining ground in the minds of the people generally that white walls are not just the thing. Accordingly we find that tints are being freely employed where the walls are left plain, that painted walls are quite popular in some localities, and that wall papers are being extensively used almost everywhere.

Left is a design for a ceiling paper.



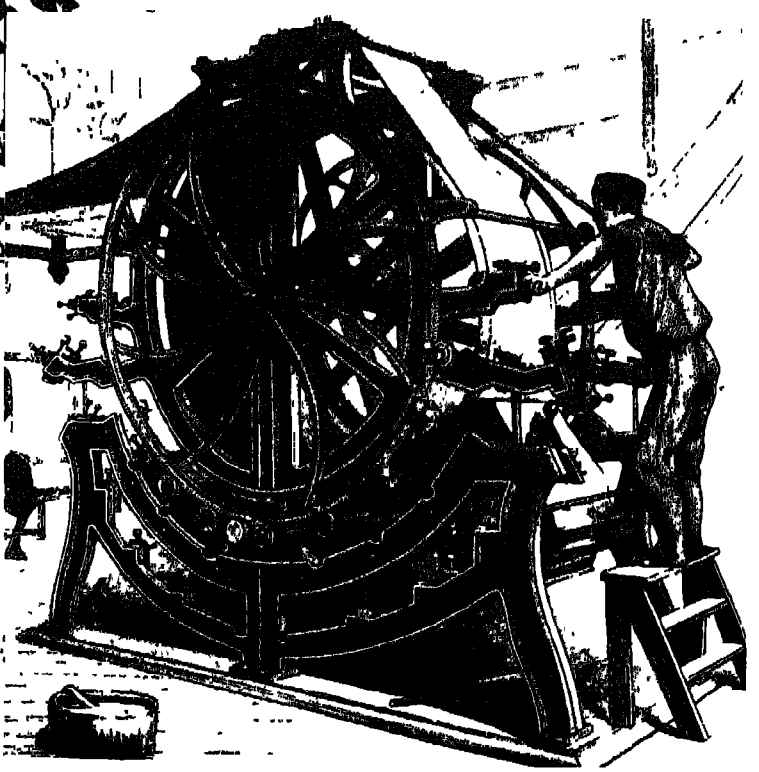
Carpentry And Building, III, November, 1881
Courtesy, The New York Historical Society, New York City

Above A design for a ceiling border paper.



Charles L. Eastlake, *Hints On Household Taste In Furniture, Upholstery And Other Details*, 1868
Courtesy, Museum of the City of New York

From an early Italian design, C. L. Eastlake offered the adaptation shown *left*.

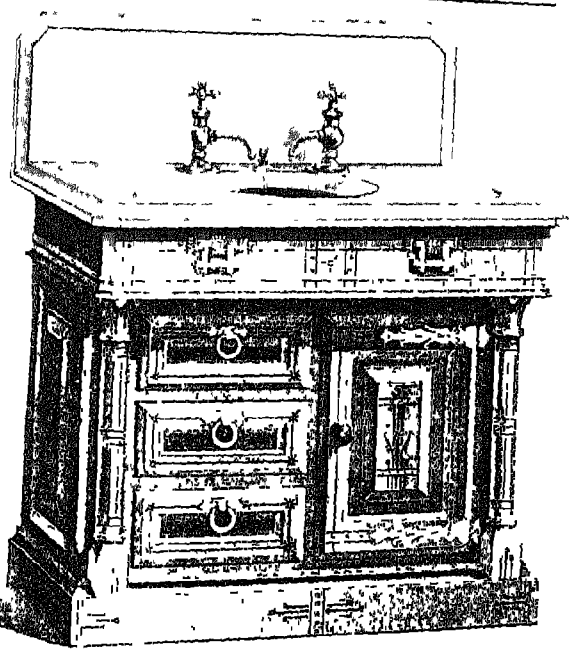


Opposite. A wallpaper chromatic press which printed twelve colors at one impression.

Frank Leslie's Illustrated Newspaper May 27 1882

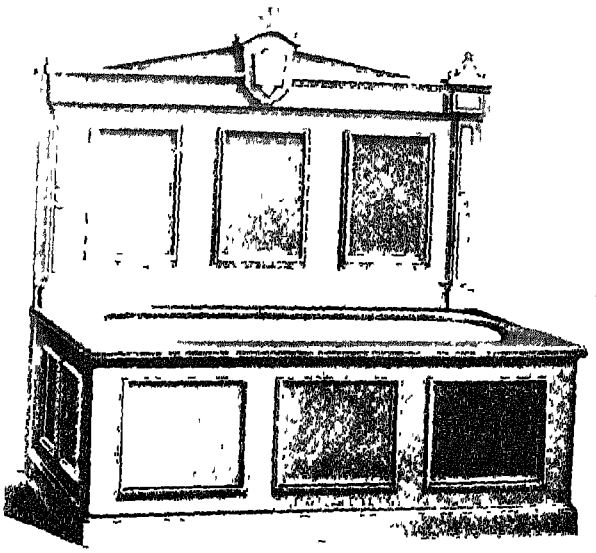
Plumbing

Right A washstand of the 1880's It was in ebonized wood with a marble top. The engraving on the wood was in gilt.



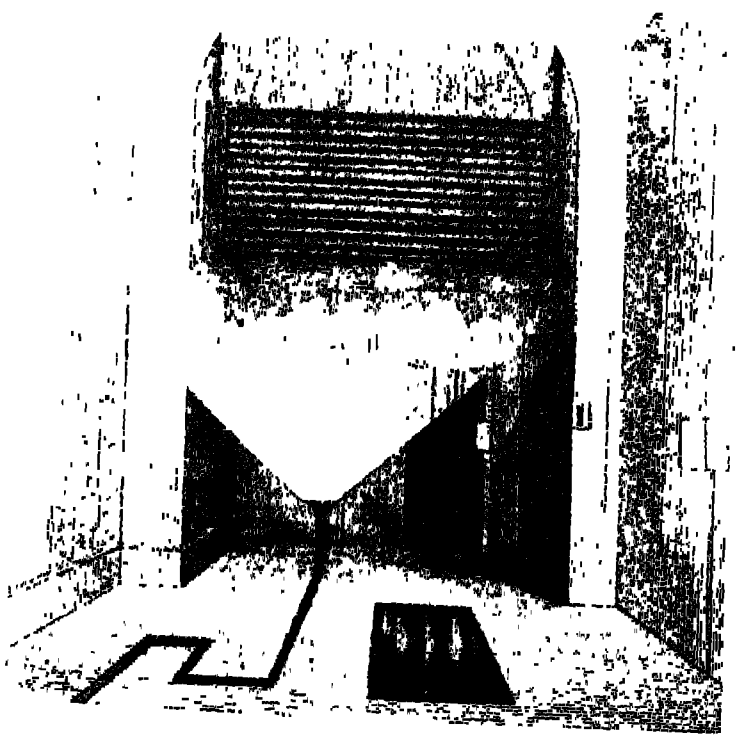
From Mott Iron Works Catalogue 1881 Courtesy of the Bella C Landauer Collection in The New York Historical Society, New York City

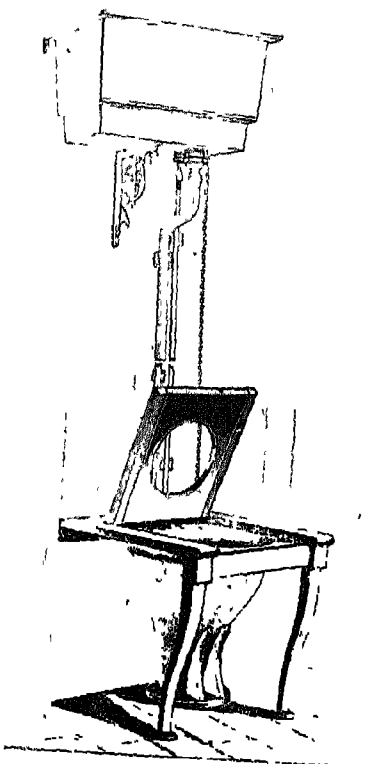
Below. Black walnut case for a French bath tub.



From Mott Iron Works Catalogue 1881 Courtesy of the Bella C Landauer Collection in The New York Historical Society, New York City

Right Demarest's Patent Earthenware Flushing-Rim Long, Oval Hopper





From Mott Iron Works Catalogue 1881 Courtesy of the Bella C Landauer Collection in The New-York Historical Society, New York City

Air Conditioning

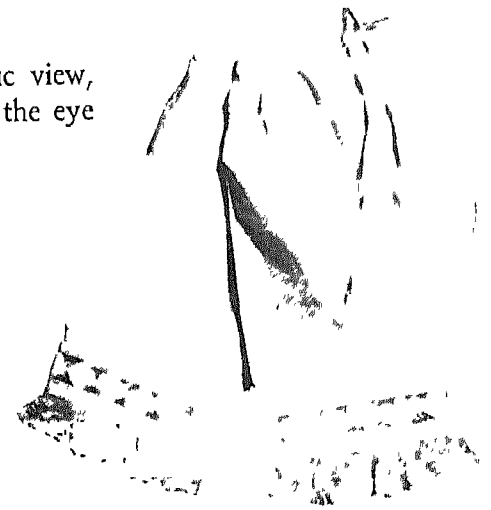
In 1881 the apparatus shown opposite was designed for the purpose of purifying the air in the United States Senate Chamber

Frank Leslie's Illustrated Newspaper, Dec 31, 1881

How Firm A Foundation

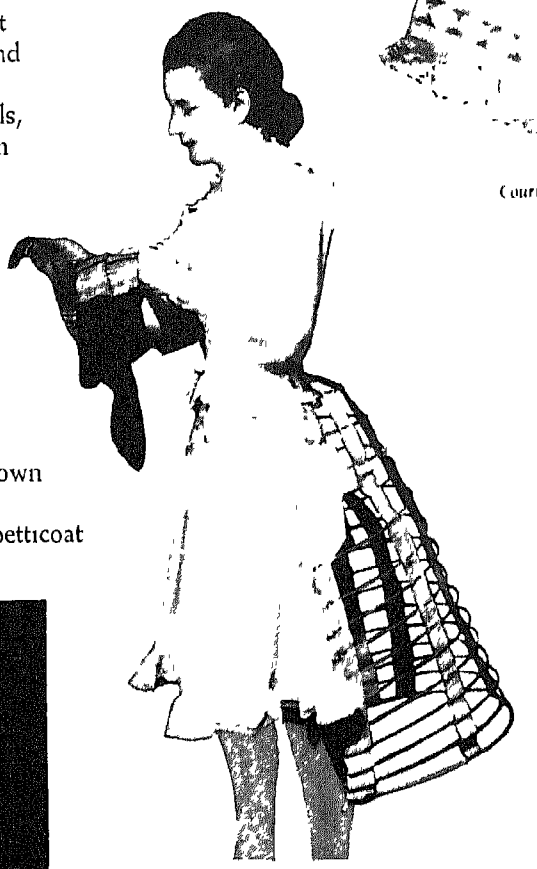
When milady of the mid-eighties stepped into public view, there was more, much more, to her clothing than to the eye appeared

To begin with there was a pair of voluminous lace-trimmed drawers as shown *opposite*



Courtesy Museum of the City of New York

Over these went a chemise, then a corset, laced to the endurable limit, and a corset cover Next, strapped around her waist and flapping downward almost to her heels, came the bustle All of which is shown in detail *right*



Over the ensemble shown *right* went a heavy embroidered flannel petticoat as shown *below.*



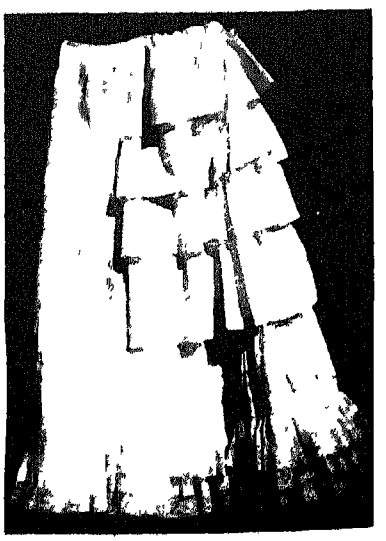
Courtesy, Museum of the City of New York

Courtesy, Museum of the City of New York

Her stockings, held up by round garters, were gaily striped in bold colors —red and blue, or black and orange, as shown *above* Her shoes were high and buttoned as shown *below*

Finally came the dress and contour such as we see on pages 375 and 422.

Over the first petticoat went four or five ruffled muslin petticoats as shown *below.*



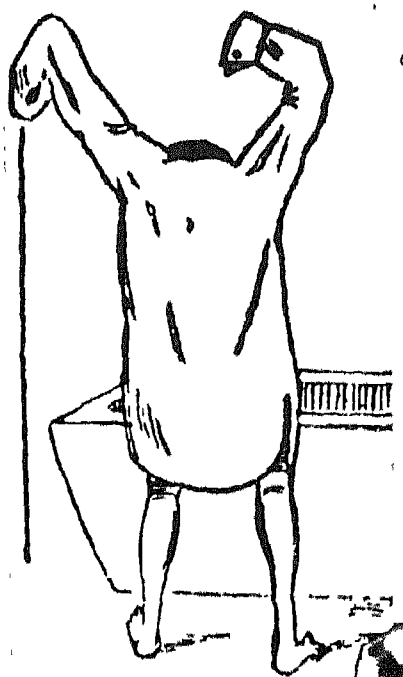
Courtesy, Museum of the City of New York



Duluth Directory 1882–1883
Courtesy, The New-York Historical Society, New York City

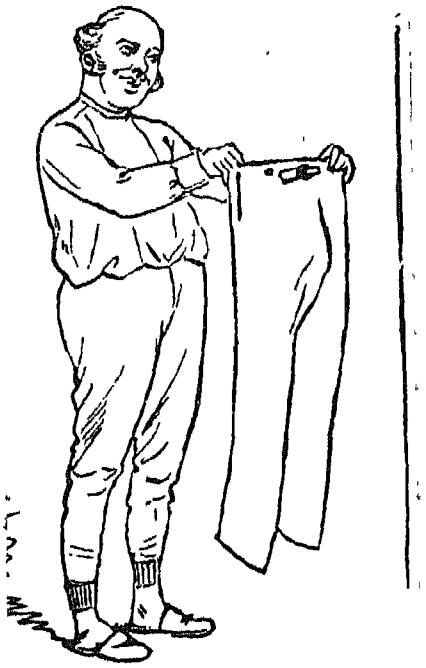
Gents' Apparel

Gentlemen wore red woolen underwear during cold weather *Opposite* is a view.



Shirts went on over the head

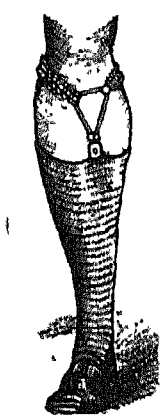
Courtesy Rogers Peet Company, New York City
From an advertisement of the 1880's



But once in the shirt, and the collar attached and the cravat arranged, the effect was sufficient reward



Courtesy, Rogers Peet Company, New York City
From an advertisement of the 1880's



Frank Leslie's Illustrated Newspaper, May 19, 1883

For careful gentlemen who wished their socks to fit smoothly and to have the slack of the drawers confined to the knee there was available "a useful invention" as shown *above*

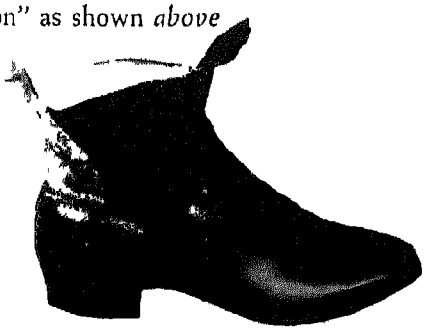


Courtesy, Museum of the City of New York



Courtesy, Rogers Peet Company, New York City
From an advertisement of the 1880's

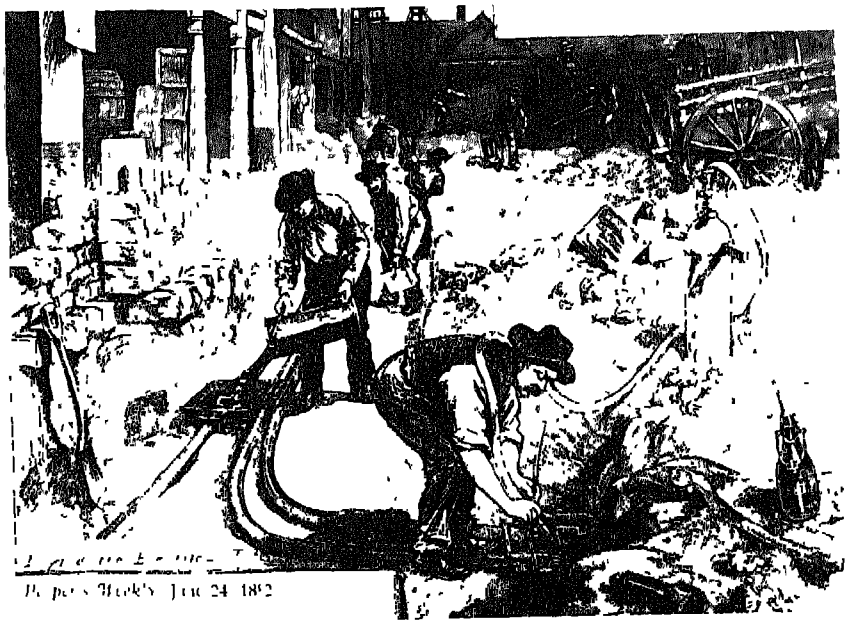
Collars were separate—and were both high and stiff. The struggle of connecting them with the shirt made other morning exercises unnecessary.



Congress shoes with elastic sides rather than buttons or laces were popular with men in the 1880's.

Courtesy, United Shoe Machinery Corporation, Boston, Mass.

Incandescent Lights



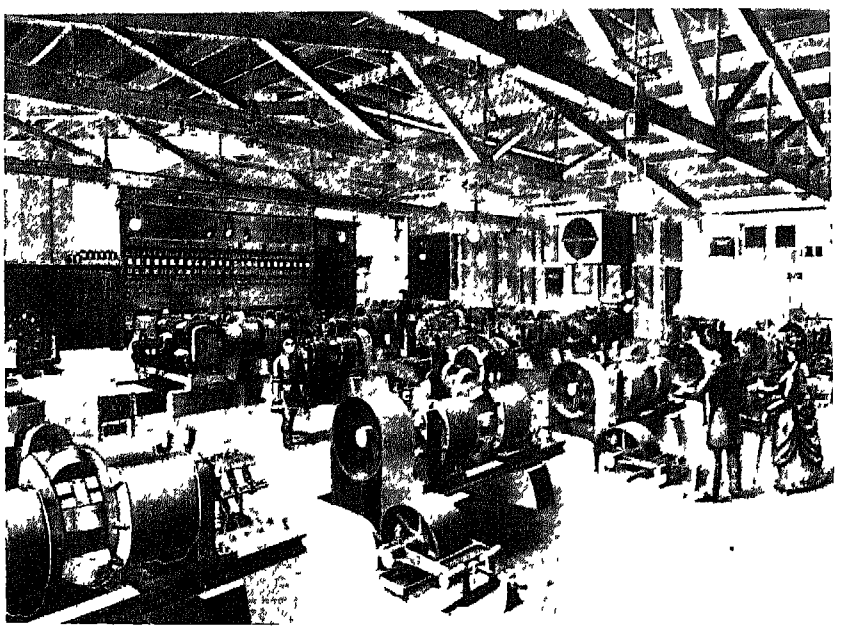
Having demonstrated the practicality of his incandescent lamp (see pages 337 and 338), Edison secured a charter to operate in an area about a mile square in lower Manhattan Island (New York City)

Opposite is a view of workmen laying the cables in underground conduits. On the night of Sept 4, 1882, the current was turned on—with fifty-nine customers, including the *Herald*, the *Times* and Drexel, Morgan & Co.

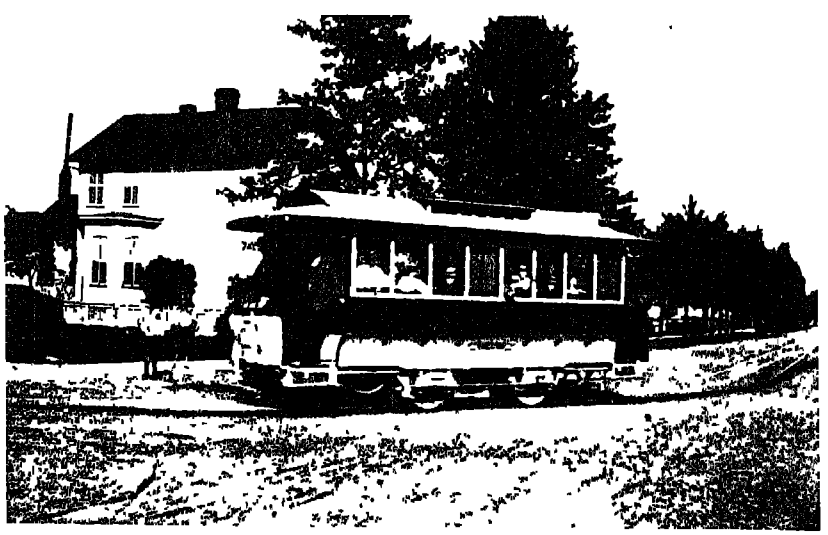
Central Stations

Both Edison's incandescent lights and Brush's arc light (see page 338) were operated from local central power stations

Right The Brush central station in Philadelphia in 1883.



Courtesy General Electric Company, Schenectady, N Y



Electric Street Cars

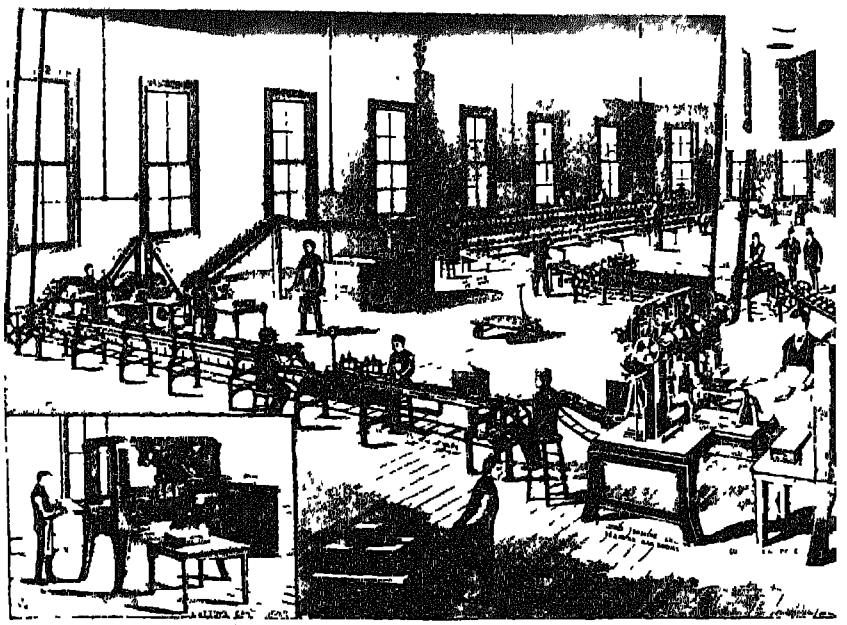
While Edison was putting his incandescent light into operation, Bentley and Knight, in Cleveland, Ohio, were operating a street car by electric power picked up by means of a "plow" reaching into an underground conduit

Courtesy, General Electric Company, Schenectady, N Y

The Tin Can

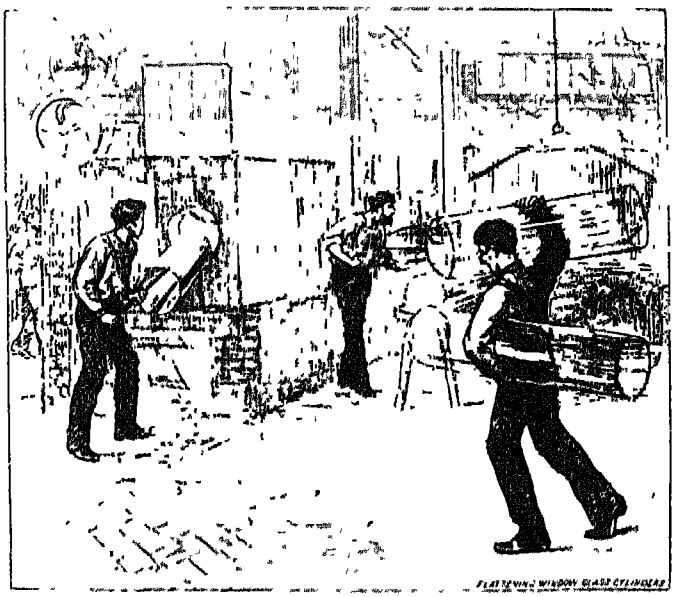
The growth of the canning industry brought a vast demand for tin cans. Improved machinery for mass production naturally followed.

Right is a view of the interior of a tin can factory in Chicago in 1883. Two years later in Baltimore the first completely automatic tin can making machinery was put into operation.



NORTON'S IMPROVED AUTOMATIC MACHINERY FOR MAKING TIN CANS

Courtesy Continental Can Co., New York City



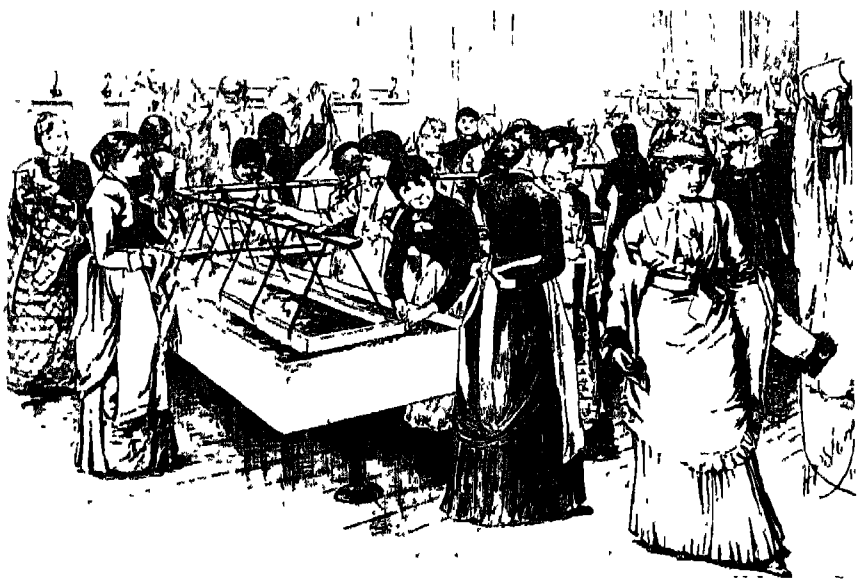
Harper's Weekly Jan 12, 1884

Window Glass

was being produced in increased quantity to keep up with home building. The glass was made in cylinders, as shown *left*, and flattened out later.

The Factory Washroom

The view *right*, made in 1882, gives not only an idea of the toilet facilities for women factory workers, but of the manner in which they dressed.

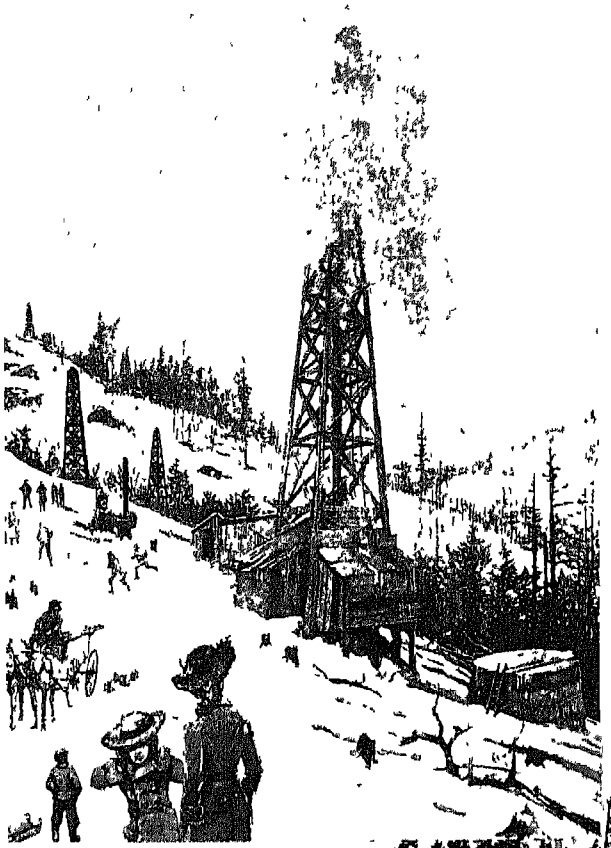


Century Magazine, July, 1882

The Oil Industry

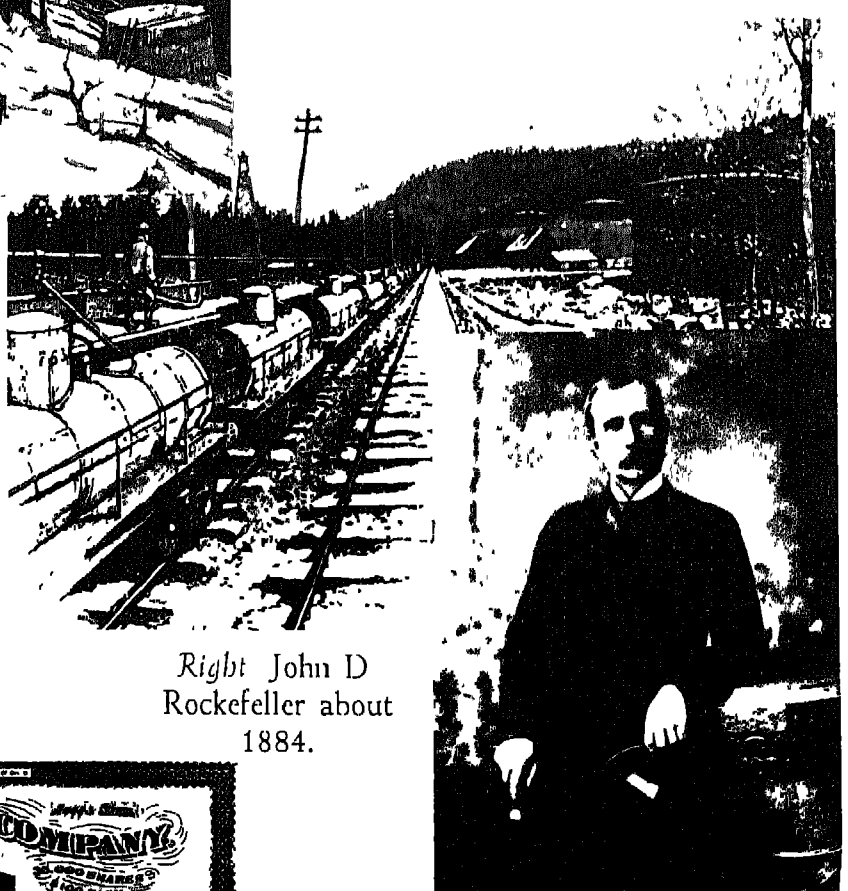
The production of oil was still largely confined to northwestern Pennsylvania, but tank cars and pipe lines were making it possible to refine the oil at places far distant from its origin. The first pipe line from the oil fields to the Atlantic seaboard was completed in 1881.

Left. Shooting an oil well to start the flow.



Century Magazine, July, 1883

Below. Tank cars of the 1880's.

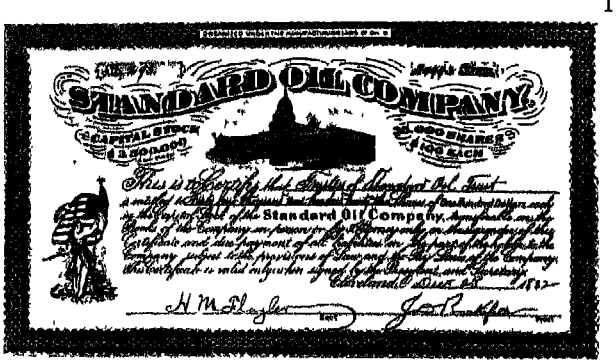


The Standard Oil Company, formed at Cleveland, Ohio, in 1870 by John D. Rockefeller and associates, had acquired a dominating position in the oil industry through its control of refineries, pipe lines and transportation facilities.

Century Magazine, October, 1883

Right John D Rockefeller about 1884.

Allan Nevins, *John D Rockefeller* 1940

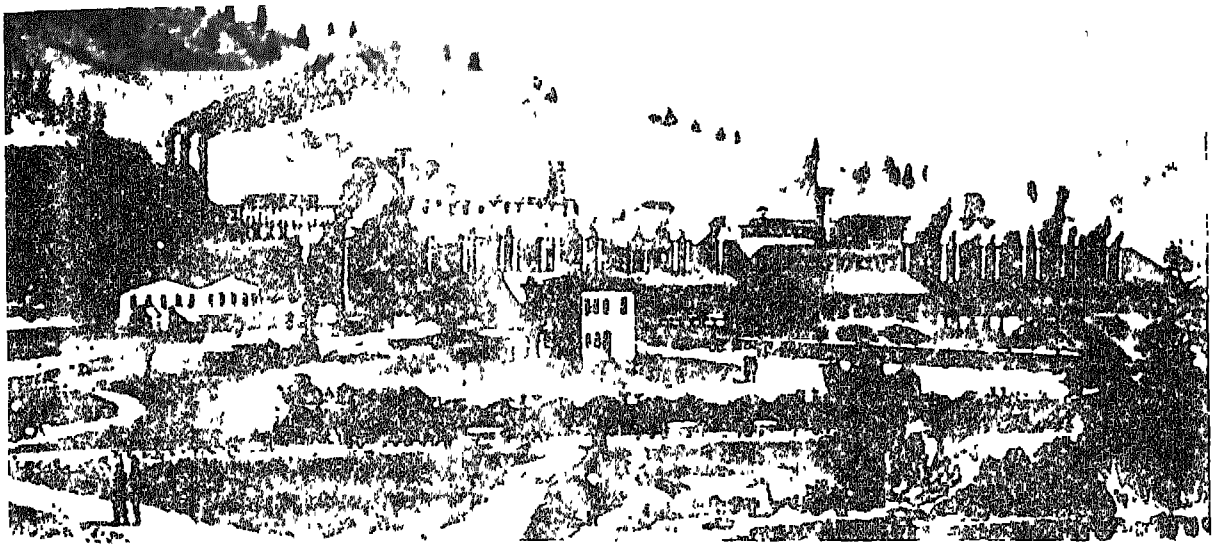


Charles Austin Whiteshot, *Oil-Well Driller* 1905

In 1882, by putting all its properties into the hands of a board of trustees, which issued trust certificates, the Standard Oil Company and its subsidiaries created the first "trust" in the modern sense of the term.

Mining

The Anaconda "silver mine" near Butte, Mont. (see page 325), had turned out to be a fabulously rich copper mine *Below* is a view of the smelters in the 1880's.



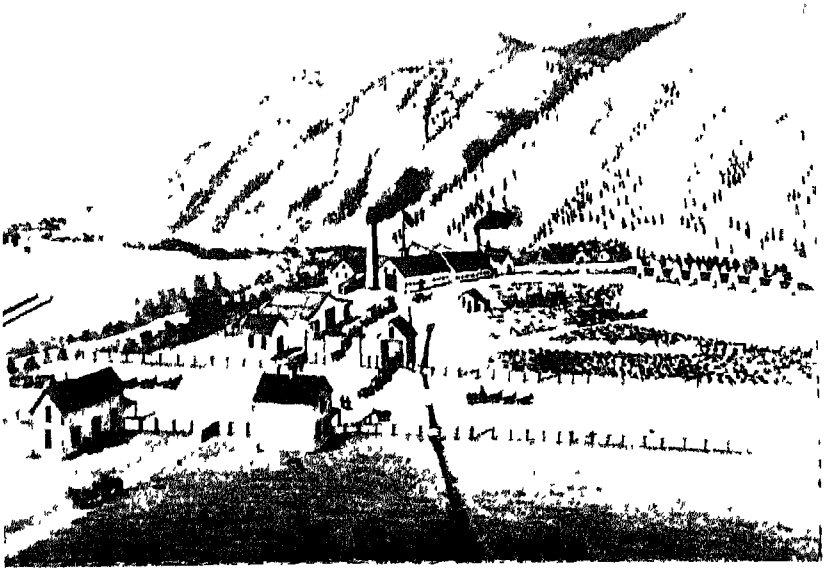
Courtesy Anaconda Copper Mining Company, Butte, Mont

In Idaho millions of dollars worth of gold was being mined.



Courtesy, Idaho State Historical Museum Boise, and Mr Merle Wells of the College of Idaho, Caldwell

Left. Noble and Stevenson mines near Boise. 1884.



Right. The Philadelphia Smelters near Ketchum, Idaho. 1884.

Courtesy, Idaho State Historical Museum Boise, and Mr Merle Wells of the College of Idaho, Caldwell

Standard Time

Prior to 1883 "sun time" prevailed The railroads used as many as seventy-five different sorts of time—with all the resultant confusion in schedules.

In 1882 Congress had authorized the President to call an international conference to standardize time, but before this body acted, the railroads of the country agreed upon the 75th, 90th, 105th and 120th meridians as standard time zones for the United States, and put the new time into effect at 12 noon, Sunday, Nov 18, 1883.

THE RAILWAY AGE.

[November 15, 1883

THE NEW TIME STANDARDS

At noon on Sunday next, November 18, a reform of much importance will be quietly inaugurated on the greater part of the immense railway system of the United States and Canada by the adoption of the new standards of time agreed upon by the conventions of superintendents and managers recently held It is now pretty well understood, even by the general public, that these changes consist in the adoption of five meridian standards for the entire continent in place of fifty or more standards based on local time, which at present make railway time tables a source of confusion to those who travel for any considerable distance east and west The new standards will be entitled as follows

Intercolonial standard time, or 60th meridian time
Eastern standard time, or 75th meridian time
Central standard time, or 90th meridian time,
Mountain standard time, or 105th meridian time
Pacific standard time, or 120th meridian time

The Intercolonial standard applies only to the small corner of Canada east of Quebec, so that practically there may be said to be only four standards in which the railways of the United States are concerned, and by far the greater part of the railway mileage will be governed by two—the Eastern, which varies only four minutes from present New York time, and the Central which is 9 minutes and 33 seconds slower than Chicago local time, and very nearly the same as St Louis local time

At that hour in each of the zones the railroad clocks and watches were adjusted to Standard Time—and on that time trains were run.

There was some confusion at first as between local time and Standard, but gradually the latter prevailed.

NEW YORK HERALD, MONDAY, NOVEMBER 19, 1883.

HOROMETRIC HARMONY.

Adoption of the New Standard of Uniform Time.

HOW THE PLAN WORKS.

The Zero Meridian and the Testimony of the Bible.

SETTING THE CITY CLOCKS.

The Dropping of the Western Union Time Ball Watched Yesterday by Crowds.

Scientists and railroad men are a cunning set. For once in their lives they have outmanœuvred Old Father Time and won four of his precious minutes from him. This

THE NEW TIME ON THE RAILROADS.

At ten o'clock the new time was furnished to the New York Central Railroad, and all the clocks along the line were at once corrected by it. At noon the correction was given to the New Jersey

At four minutes of twelve o'clock a bare headed man stepped out of the vestibule of Trinity Church and compared his watch with the big tower clock The huge bronze hands stood still. The Stock Exchange clock had been four minutes slow all the morning, that of the Safe Deposit Company ticked heedlessly on four minutes ahead of the new official standard throughout the afternoon With the solitary exception of the bare headed man, not a single passerby gave a thought to old Trinity's manner of conforming to the new rul . A gang of Western Union linemen

BURLINGTON ROUTE
CHICAGO, BURLINGTON & QUINCY R.R.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

The C, B & Q., C. & I., H. & St. Jo, K C , St. J, & C. B., C. B & K. C. and St. L., K. & N.-W. R. R. Cos., comprising the "Burlington Route," (east of the Missouri River), did on Sunday, Nov. 18, 1883, adopt Central Standard Time, which is 9 minutes slower than Chicago Solar Time, and 1 hour slower than Eastern Standard Time. West, from the Missouri River, time and connections unchanged.

Courtesy, Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad Co , Chicago, Ill

The Denver & Rio Grande Railroad

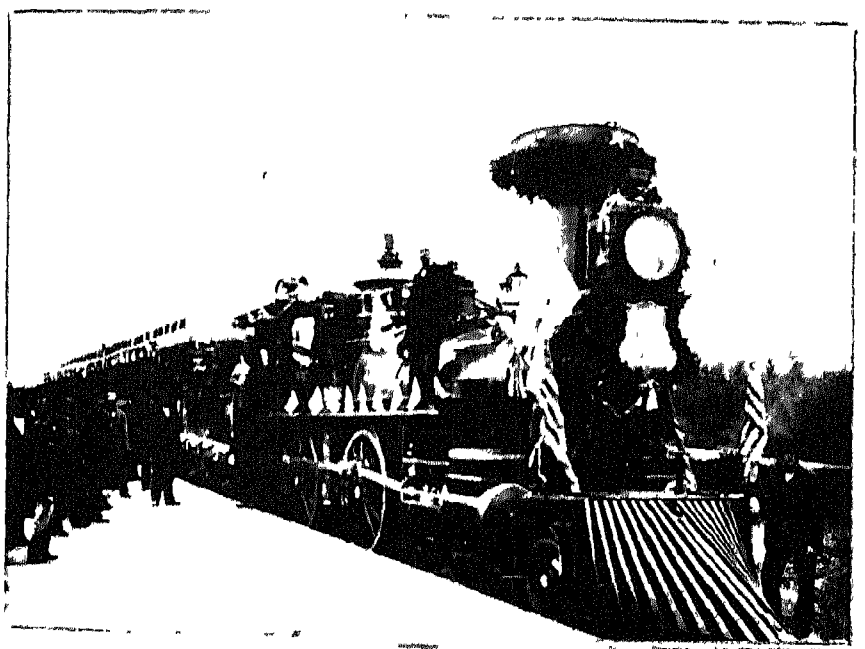
originally intended to run from Denver to Mexico City, was deflected westward by the Leadville boom of the 1870's (see page 325).

To overcome the many steep grades and sharp turns on this picturesque route narrow gauge equipment (three foot rail width) was adopted.

Right, D & R. G narrow gauge roadbed in Animas Canyon in the 1880's, from a photo by W. H. Jackson



Courtesy, The Denver and Rio Grande Western Railroad Co., Denver, Colo



The Northern Pacific

was building westward from Bismarck, Dak Ter. (see page 319), and at the same time building eastward from the Pacific. On Sept. 8, 1883, at Gold Creek, Mont., the rails met.

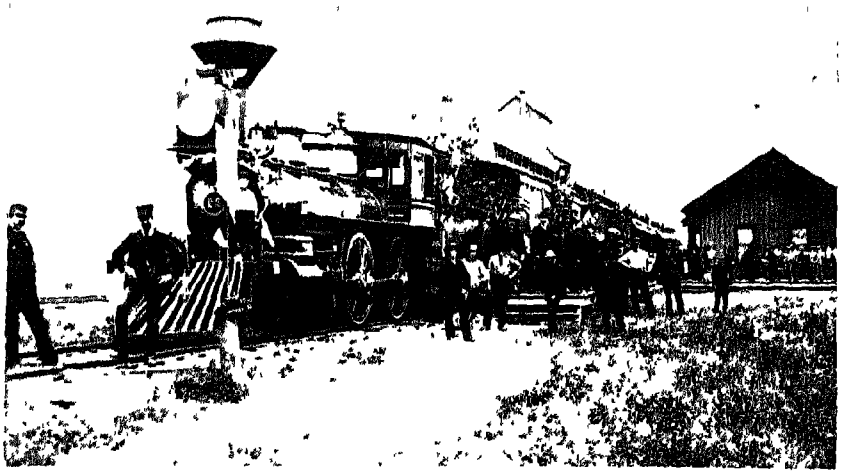
Opposite is one of the special trains carrying celebrities to the "last spike" celebration.

Courtesy, Northern Pacific Railway Company, St Paul, Minn

The St. Paul, Minneapolis & Manitoba

heading for the Pacific on a line north of the Northern Pacific, also had a celebration in 1883 to commemorate its arrival at Devils Lake, Dak. Ter., as shown *opposite*.

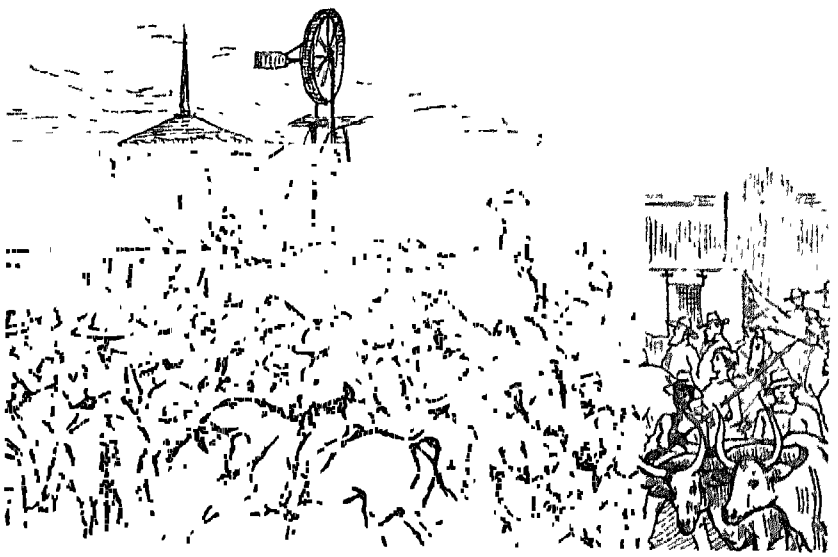
This road later became the Great Northern, reaching Seattle in 1893 (see page 413).



Courtesy, Great Northern Railway, St Paul, Minn.

Dakota

was still a territory and comprised what later became the two states of North Dakota and South Dakota. But it was filling up with settlers The transcontinental Northern Pacific passed through it, the St. Paul, Minneapolis & Manitoba was building through it, and farther south the North Western had reached the Missouri River at Pierre, the future capital of the future State of South Dakota.



Left Pierre about 1885.

Railroad travel in Dakota lacked some of the refinements found elsewhere (see page 324).



And west of Pierre public transportation was by stage, as shown *below*



All illustrations on this page are from William Conn, *Cow Boys & Colonels*, 1887

In The South

At Richmond, Va., the making of cigarettes was giving employment to many women. *Right* we see the cigarettes being rolled.

Below is a view of the "cutting process." The cigarettes were cut into lengths by hand with scissors.



Frank Leslie's Illustrated Newspaper Feb 10, 1883



Frank Leslie's Illustrated Newspaper Feb 10, 1883

Opposite Morgan Square, Spartanburg, S C., in 1884.



Courtesy Chamber of Commerce, Spartanburg, S C

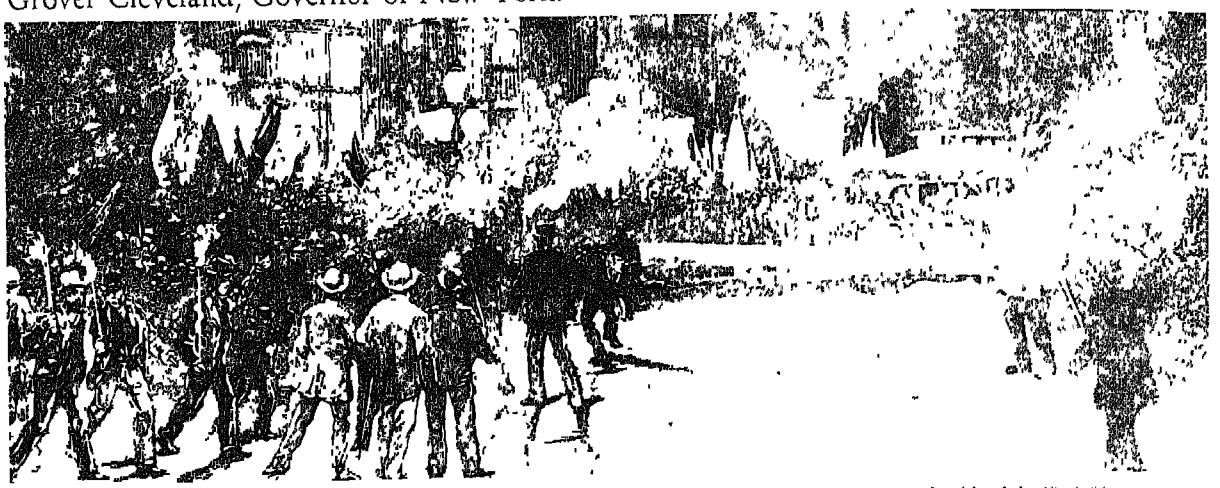


Left Picking oranges on the St. Johns River in Florida in 1883.

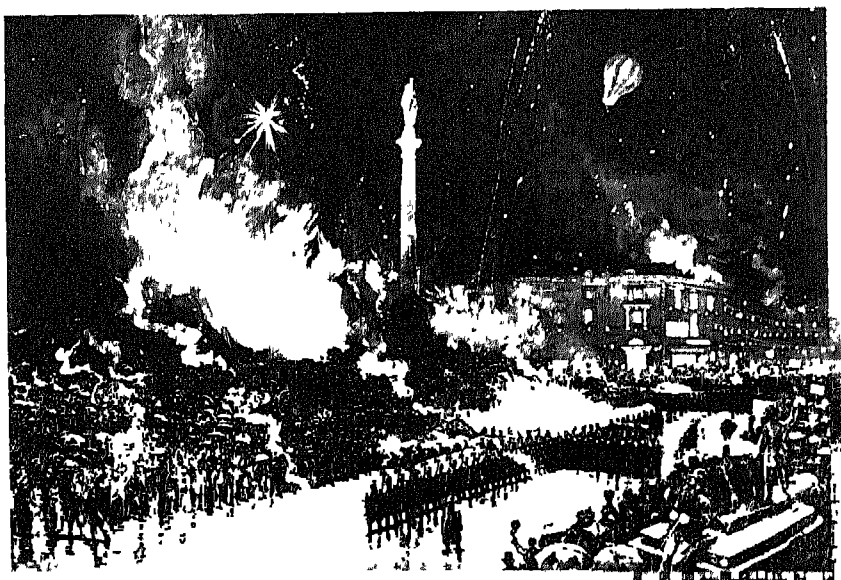
Frank Leslie's Illustrated Newspaper, Apr 21, 1883

The Campaign of 1884

Both major parties held their conventions at Chicago President Arthur had no strength with his party, which nominated James G. Blaine for the Presidency. The Democrats nominated Grover Cleveland, Governor of New York.



Harper's Weekly July 19, 1884



Harper's Weekly Oct 11, 1884

Above Torchlight parade in Chicago in honor of Cleveland's nomination.

Left The people of Buffalo, N. Y., Cleveland's home town, gave him a rousing welcome.

Right Scene in Printing House Square in New York City on election night, Nov. 4, 1884.

Cleveland was elected by 219 electoral votes against 182 for Blaine Disaffected Republicans, dubbed "Mugwumps," contributed to the Democratic triumph.



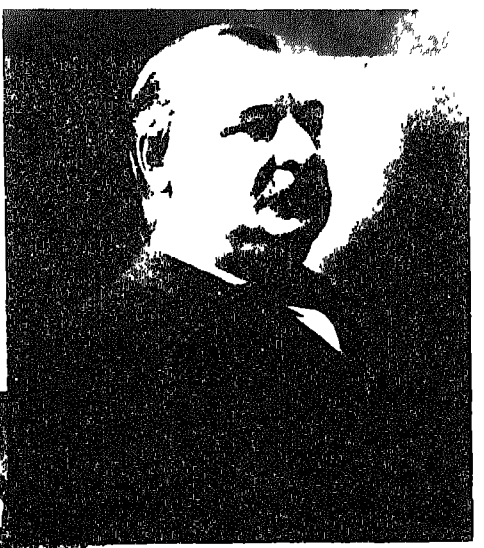
Harper's Weekly, Nov 15, 1884

10

A DEMOCRATIC ADMINISTRATION

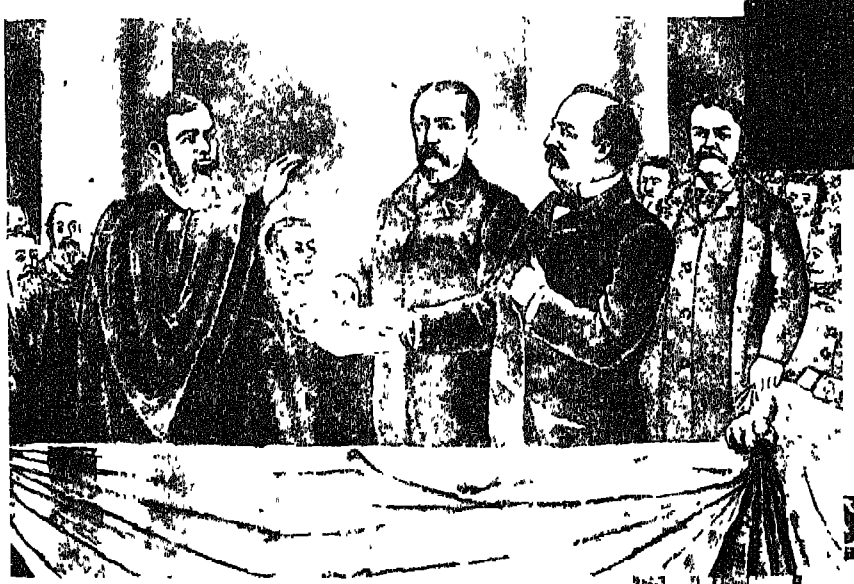
1885-1889

On Mar. 4, 1885, Stephen Grover Cleveland, commonly called simply Grover Cleveland, became President of the United States. He was the first Democratic President since Buchanan.



Courtesy, Pach Bros., New York City

Grover Cleveland



Herman Dieck, *Life and Public Services of Grover Cleveland*, 1888

Left Chief Justice Waite administering the oath of office to President Cleveland.



Right The new President, with his sisters (he was a bachelor), receiving guests following his inauguration.

Frank Leslie's Illustrated Newspaper, Mar. 14, 1885

Corn

was America's contribution to the world's food. Corn was raised on the Mesa Verde (see page 403) long before Columbus sailed westward. Corn was being raised in Virginia when the first colonists arrived there. Its production has grown as America has grown.



Courtesy, Mr. J C Cunningham and the Iowa State College, Ames

Above is a field of young corn—before the ears have formed



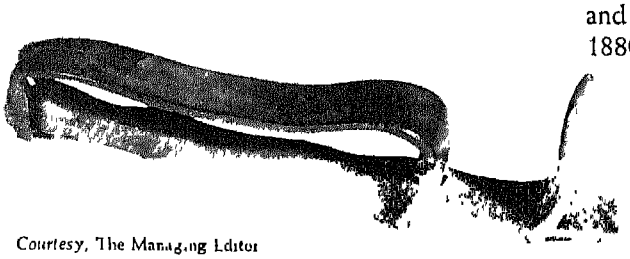
Right Stalks of corn with the matured ears still attached.

Courtesy, Mr J C Cunningham and the Iowa State College, Ames



Courtesy, Mr J C Cunningham and the Iowa State College, Ames

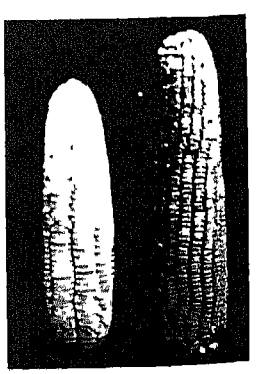
Sometimes the matured corn (stalks with the ears attached) was cut and shocked after which, at a convenient time, the ears were shucked from the enclosing husks as shown *opposite* More often the ears were shucked from the standing stalks and thrown into a wagon pulled along by a team of horses side by side with the shucker



Courtesy, The Managing Editor

Above is a shucking (or husking) peg that was used every fall during the 1880's

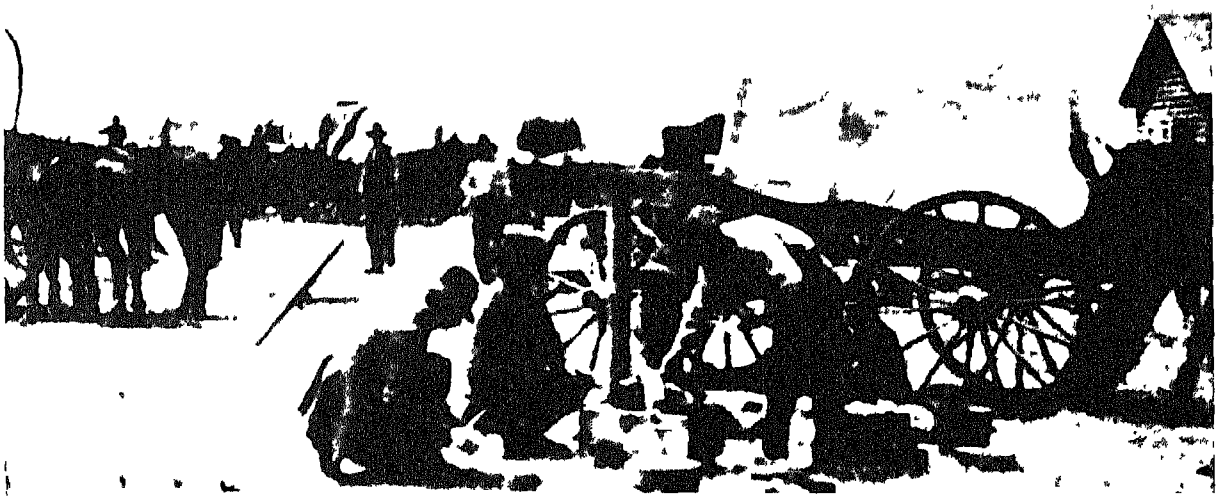
Right Typical ears of yellow and white corn as grown in the 1880's.



Courtesy, Mr J C Cunningham and the Iowa State College, Ames

Land

The 1880's witnessed a great rush for cheap western farm land.



Courtesy, Kansas State Historical Society, Topeka

Above is a photograph of an emigrant camp near Pawnee Rock, Kans —on the old Santa Fe Trail (see Vol. II, pages 205 and 341-342) The Santa Fe Railroad (see page 212), closely following the old Trail, was now making the adjoining land attractive for settlement.



One hundred and twenty miles west of Pawnee Rock—at Garden City, Kans, and still along the Santa Fe Railroad — the crowd at the U S Land Office in 1885 was as shown *left* Fifty thousand acres were taken daily.

Courtesy Kansas State Historical Society, Topeka

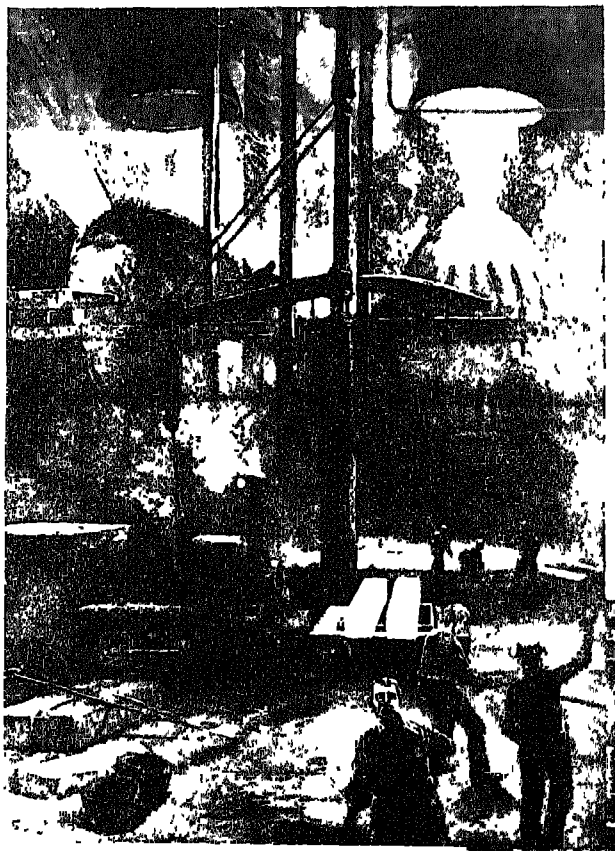
To the south of Kansas, within Indian Territory, lay the "unassigned lands" known as Oklahoma (see page 407)—a constant temptation to the land hungry.

Right is a view of "boomers" leaving Arkansas City, Kans, in 1885 for this forbidden area—only to be turned back by the Federal authorities.



Frank Leslie's Illustrated Newspaper
May 16, 1885

Iron and Steel

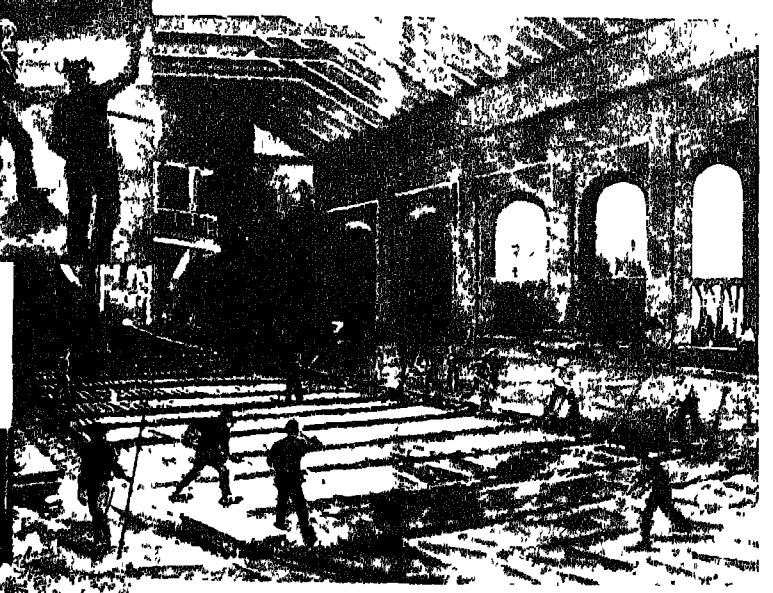


[illegible] Apr 10 1886

At Pittsburgh, Pa., *left*, the great steel converters (see page 142) were operating day and night, producing steel for railroad rails, for locomotives, for plows, for the thousand and one machines and conveniences which the country was demanding.

Birmingham, Ala., the site of which had been a cotton field in 1870, was now a thriving steel center due to iron and coal deposits in that vicinity.

Below. A pig-iron furnace at Birmingham in 1887.



Harper's Weekly Mar 26 1887

In 1884 the Gogebic Iron Range, straddling the boundary between northern Wisconsin and Michigan, began yielding iron ore from open pits.

Left is a view of "open stripping" in a Gogebic mine in 1887.



Frank Leslie's Illustrated Newspaper Feb 19, 1887

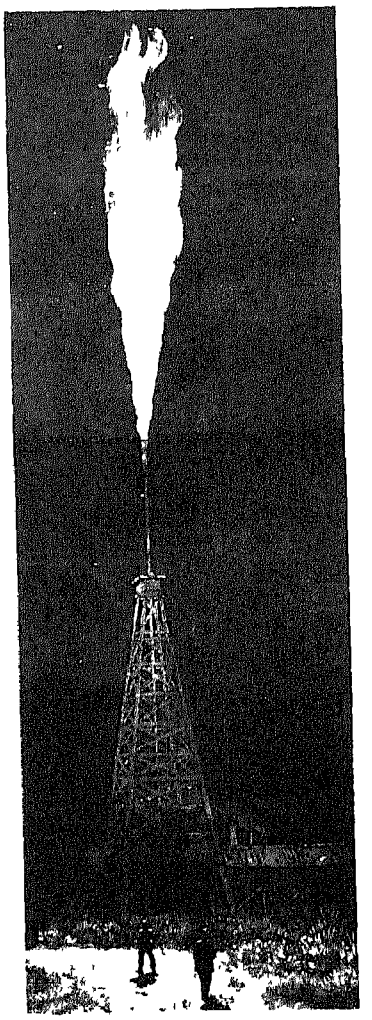
Natural Gas

"Burning springs" had long been known from western New York to West Virginia. In Pennsylvania the gas had been controlled and used for fuel and lighting. But the great strike came in Ohio and Indiana in the 1880's. So plentiful was the gas that much was wasted simply for exhibition purposes. Findlay, Ohio, advertised "No woman needs to split wood in Findlay." As an economical fuel the gas attracted many industries to Indiana.



Harper's Weekly, Dec. 19, 1885

Above is a view of a Findlay street lighted by natural gas in 1885.



Harper's Weekly, Nov. 14, 1885

Above. Old No. 1 gas well in Pennsylvania.

Oil

Below is shown the Standard Oil (see page 368) refinery at Bayonne, N. J., in 1885.



Frank Leslie's Illustrated Newspaper, Oct. 3, 1885

Lumber

The mad rush for ever more lumber went merrily on.



Left A scene in the white pine forests of Michigan.

Frank Leslie's Illustrated Newspaper, May 3, 1888



Below Dinner hour in a Michigan lumber camp.



Drawn from life by Dan Beard — Century's Monthly, June 1893

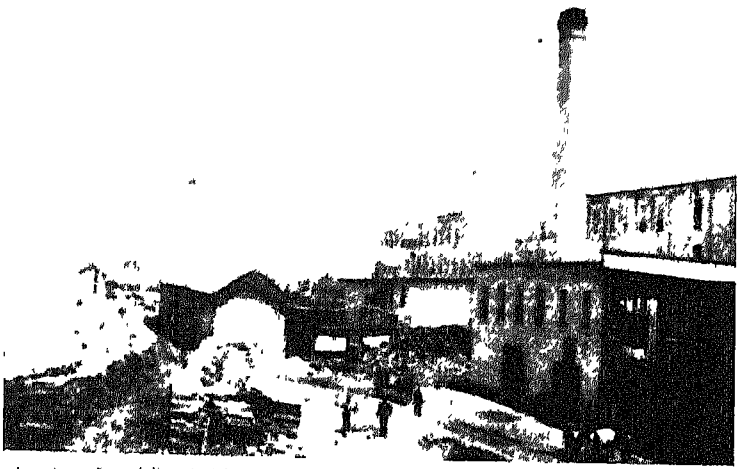
Even the giant redwood trees of California were being felled for lumber as shown *left*.

Harper's Weekly, Oct. 30, 1886

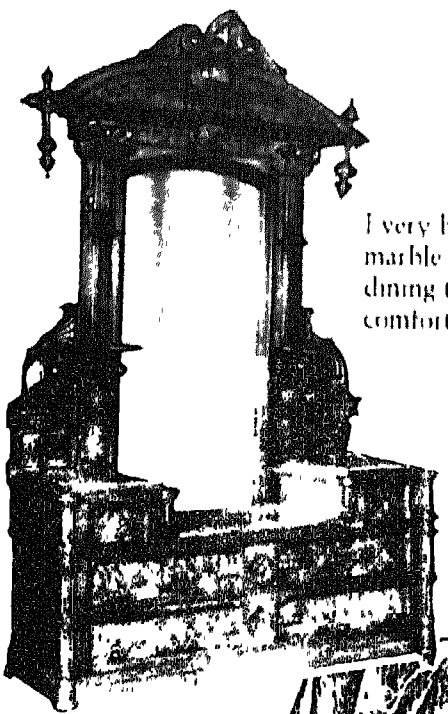
The Furniture City

For fifty years cabinetmaking had been a going industry at the head of navigation on the Grand River in Michigan (Grand Rapids). Hard woods were being imported to supplement the state's supply of walnut, oak, pine and maple. By the 1880's Grand Rapids was the recognized furniture capital of America.

Orders to furnish government offices throughout the West were a solid backlog of business. The calm character of the Netherlanders, who had poured into Michigan by the thousands, went so well "with the grain" that they fitted naturally into the industry.

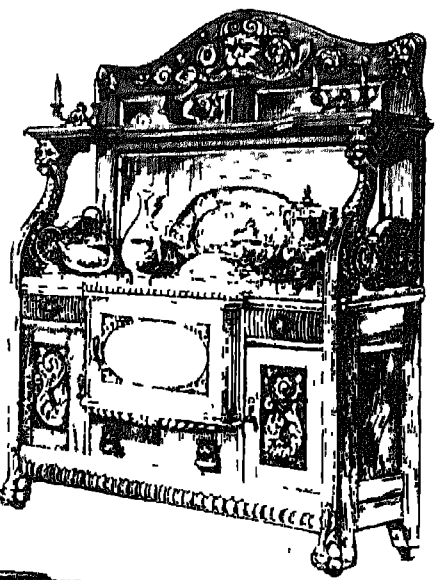


Courtesy Grand Rapids Chair Company, Grand Rapids, Mich
Grand Rapids Chair Company Factory about 1885

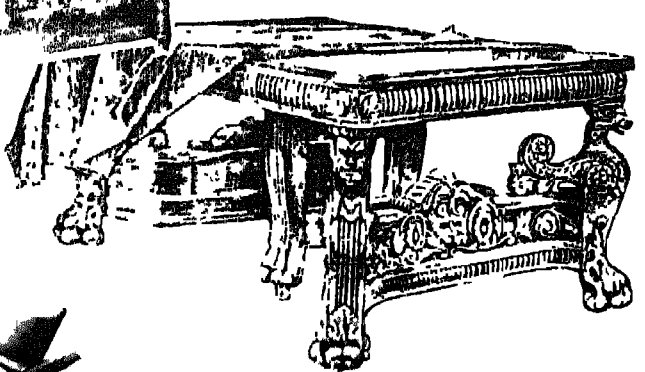


Courtesy The Grand Rapids Furniture Museum, Mich

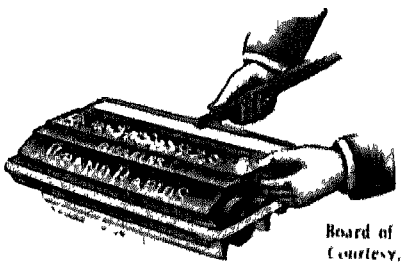
Every bride aspired to a black walnut marble topped dresser, heavy oak dining table and sideboard, and comfortable rocker, as *below*



Board of Trade, *Grand Rapids As It Is* 1888
Courtesy, The New York Historical Society, New York City







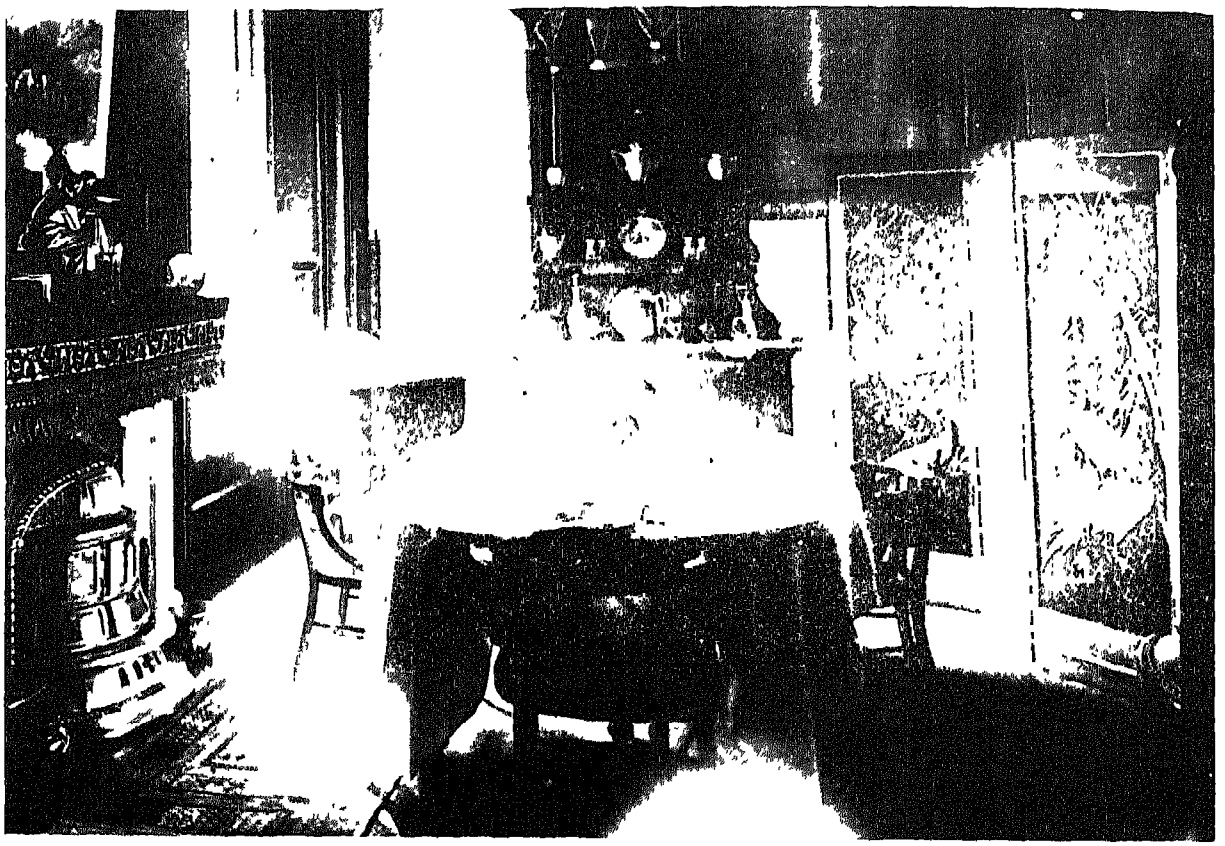
The Bissell carpet sweeper swept the name Grand Rapids across the rugs and carpets of the nation.

Board of Trade, *Grand Rapids As It Is* 1888
Courtesy, The New York Historical Society, New York City

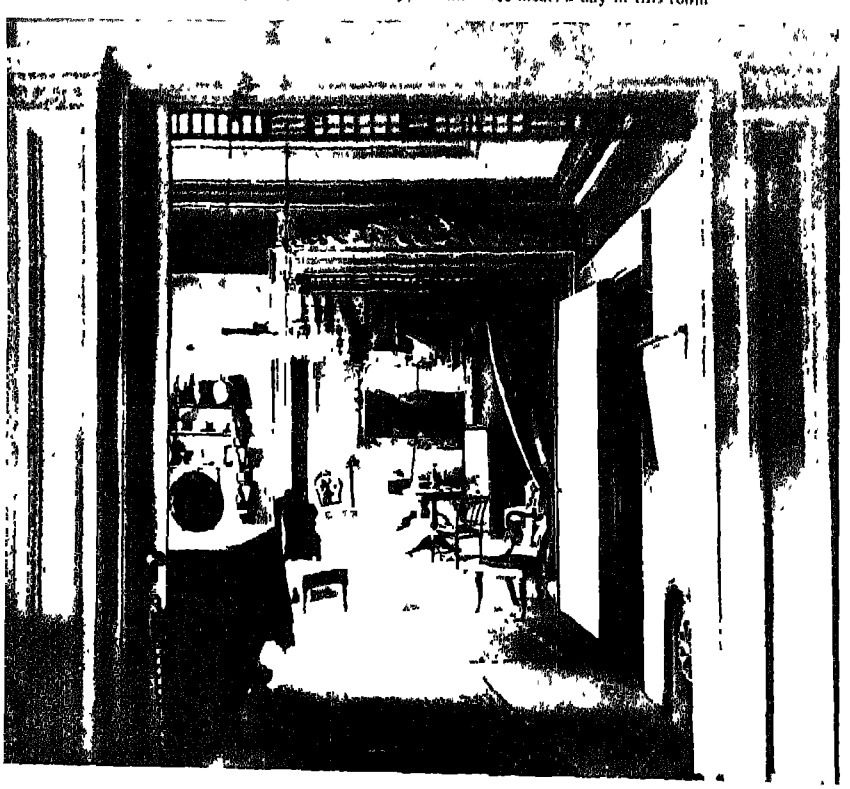
Courtesy, The Grand Rapids Furniture Museum, Mich

Dining Room

Below is a view of a dining room in a Brooklyn home in 1887. Note the Baltimore heater at the left, the Rogers Group on the mantel (see page 76) and the Japanese screen, all characteristic of the time.



Courtesy, The Editor-in Chief, who, as a small boy, ate his three meals a day in this room



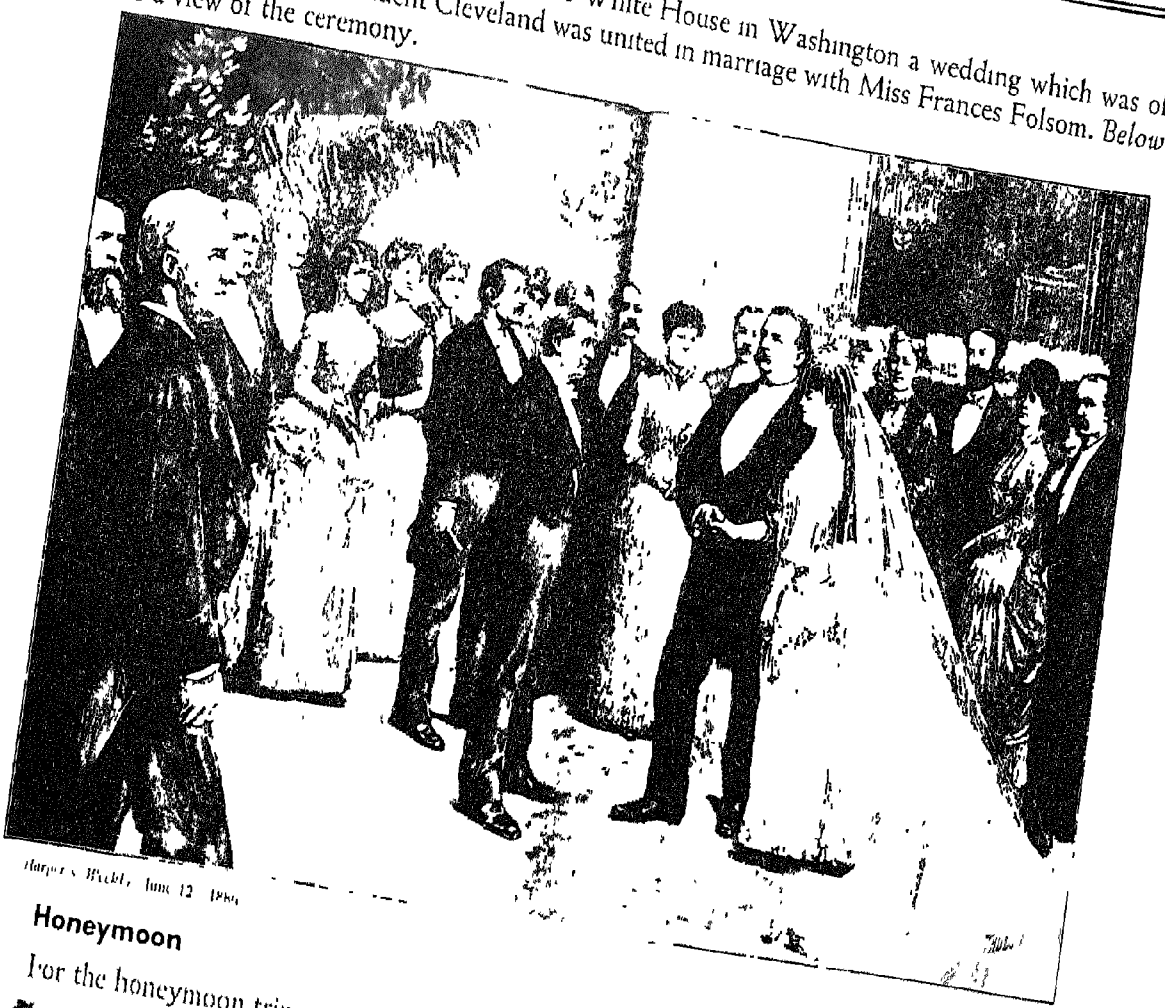
Parlor

Left. View of the second or parlor floor of the Isaac W. Vosburgh home, Albany, N. Y., in the 1880's.

Courtesy, The New York Historical Society, New York City

A Wedding

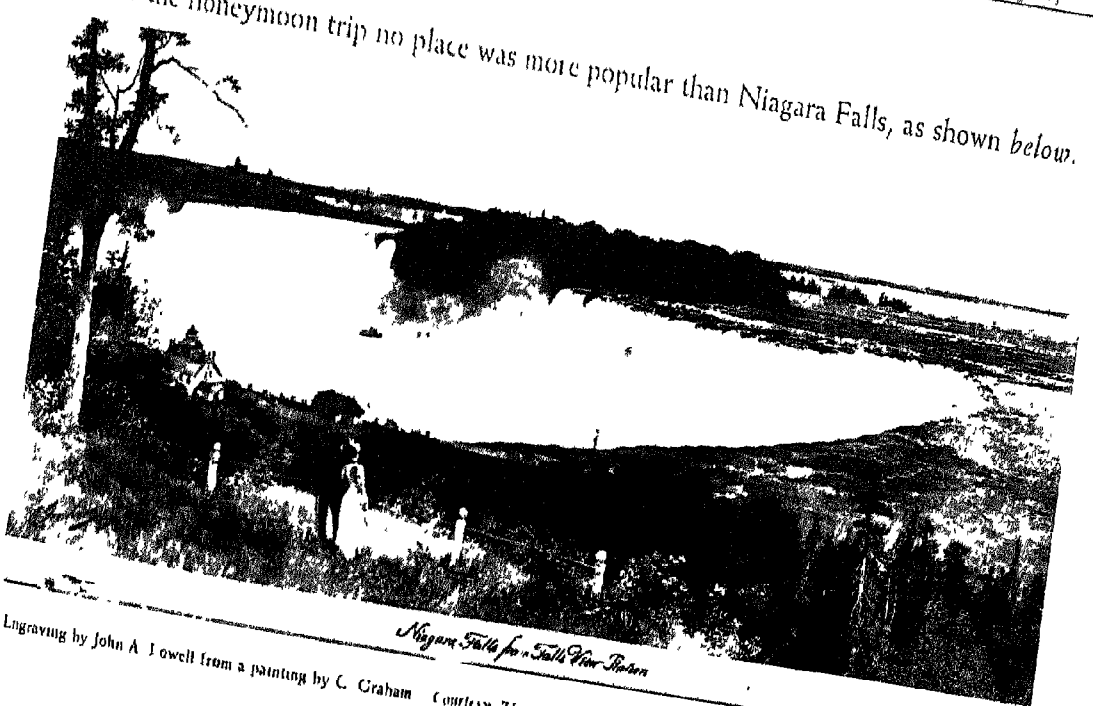
On June 2, 1886, there occurred at the White House in Washington a wedding which was of national interest. President Cleveland was united in marriage with Miss Frances Folsom. *Below* is a view of the ceremony.



Harper's Bazar, June 12 1886

Honeymoon

For the honeymoon trip no place was more popular than Niagara Falls, as shown *below*.



Engraving by John A. Lowell from a painting by C. Graham. Courtesy, The New York Historical Society, New York City

Clothing the Children



Samuel L. Clemens, *Adventures of Huckleberry Finn* 1885

In 1885 appeared *Huckleberry Finn* by Mark Twain (Samuel L. Clemens). The illustrations, made by Edward W. Kemble, accurately depicted the dress of the country boy of the time.

Left is Huck Finn himself.



Frances Hodgson Burnett, *Little Lord Fauntleroy* 1886

The following year Frances Hodgson Burnett's *Little Lord Fauntleroy* was published. The illustrations for this equally popular book were made by Reginald B. Birch—and created a style of clothing which was more pleasing to the mothers than to the boys.

Right we see Little Lord Fauntleroy, from one of Birch's illustrations.



Peterson's National Ladies' Magazine, May, 1886
Courtesy, Mrs. John H. Retting, Grand Rapids, Mich.

Opposite A little girl of the same year.



A sailor suit as shown *opposite* was a satisfactory compromise—to the small boy—between the Huck Finn and the Little Lord Fauntleroy costumes.

Frank Leslie's Illustrated Newspaper, June 28, 1890

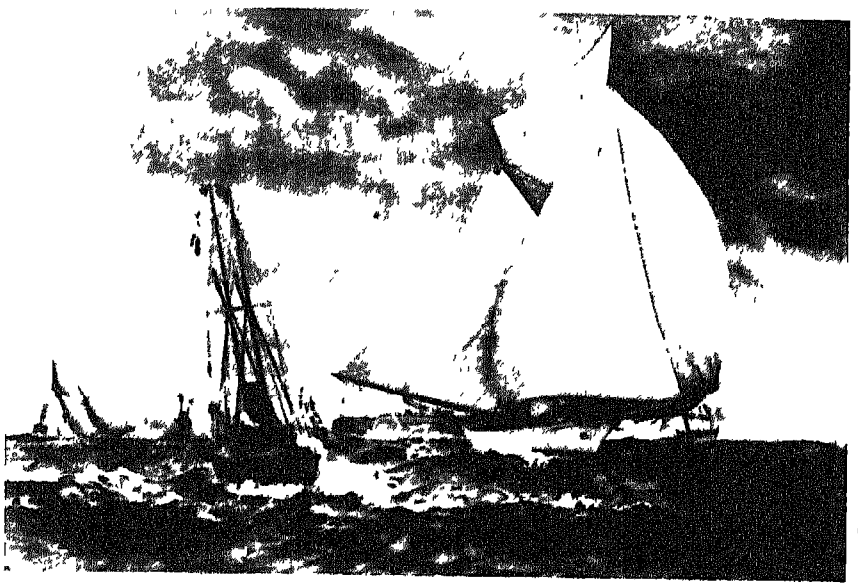
Sport

On Oct 1, 1885, the national baseball championship was decided in Chicago *Right* is a view of the game. Note that the fielder is preparing to catch the ball barehanded. Chicago won.



Frank Leslie's Illustrated Newspaper, Oct 10, 1885

Again, in 1887, an American yacht successfully defended America's Cup as shown *opposite*—with the victorious *Volunteer* in the lead.



Courtesy, The New-York Historical Society, New York City

In 1888 John Reid and four of his neighbors organized the St Andrews Golf Club in Yonkers. This was the beginning of golf in America.

Below is a photograph of one of the games played that year



Courtesy, United States Golf Association, New York City

New York in the 1880's



Left Looking up Broadway from Cortlandt Street and Maiden Lane.

Courtesy, The New York Historical Society, New York City



Right The Hoffman House Bar at Broadway and 25th Street in 1885.

J. C. de Fontain, *The Hoffman House*, 1885
Courtesy The New York Historical Society, New York City



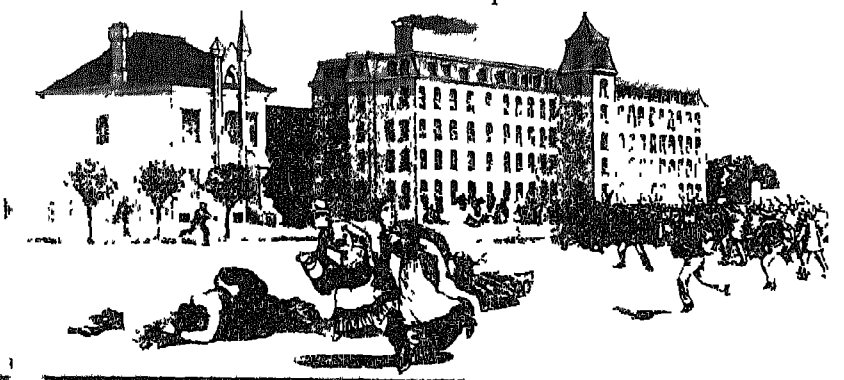
The Statue of Liberty, on Bedloe's Island in New York Harbor, was unveiled on Oct. 28, 1886. Made in Paris from the design of Frederic Auguste Bartholdi, it had been shipped to the United States in sections—a gift from the people of France in commemoration of America's independence.

From a painting by Edward Moran
Courtesy, J. Clarence Davies Collection, Museum of the City of New York

Labor

Eighteen eighty-six was a troubled year for labor. Strikes were frequent and often violent

Opposite is a view of the strikers at the Cleveland iron works "compelling female operatives to quit work."



Frank Leslie's Illustrated Newspaper, July 18, 1885

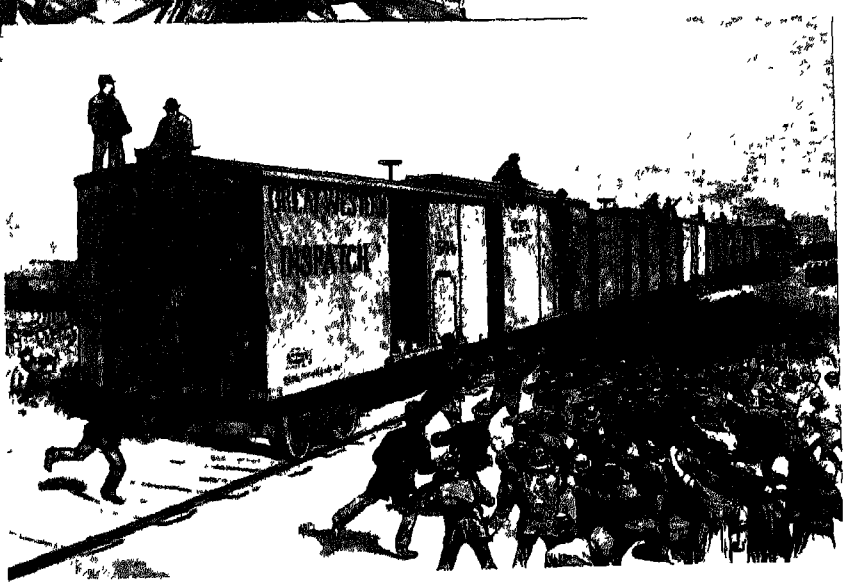
In New York the street railway employees went on strike—with results as shown *left*



The Knights of Labor, with over 600,000 membership, called a strike on the Gould controlled railroads. *Below* is a sketch of a freight train in East St Louis, Ill., being moved under a guard of U.S. marshals.

Frank Leslie's Illustrated Newspaper Mar 13, 1886

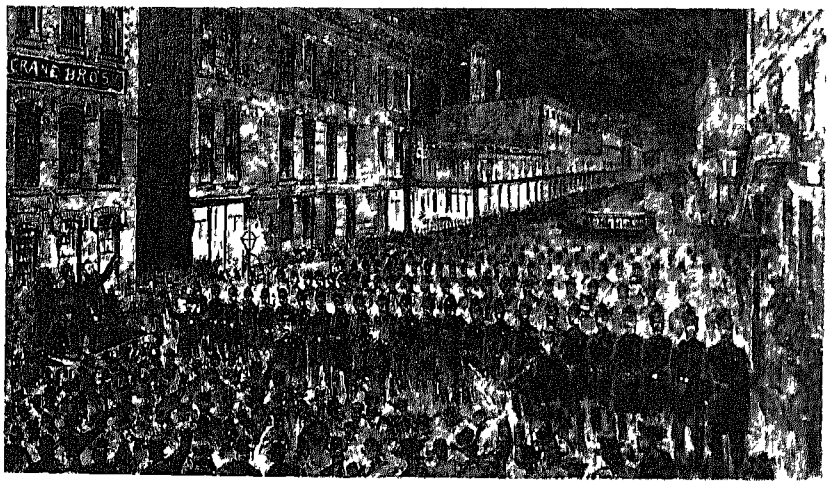
That same year the American Federation of Labor was organized—based on craft autonomy as opposed to the centrally controlled unionism of the Knights of Labor.



Frank Leslie's Illustrated Newspaper Apr 10 1886

The Haymarket Riot

As a result of a militant eight-hour workday movement in Chicago, there had been several clashes between strikers and police. Circulars were issued by a radical group demanding vengeance against the police and calling for a mass meeting at the Haymarket on May 4, 1886.



On the day of the meeting large police reserves were posted where trouble was expected.

Michael J. Schaack, *Anarchy and Anarchists*, 1889

When the police ordered the crowd to disperse, a bomb was thrown into their midst, killing seven and wounding many more.



Harper's Weekly, May 15, 1886



In an atmosphere of popular reaction against the perpetrators, eight of the leaders were convicted and four were hanged, as shown *left*.

Michael J. Schaack, *Anarchy and Anarchists*, 1889

The Apache

It will be recalled that in 1885 Geronimo (*right*) and his band fled into Mexico (see page 357). The Army followed them across the boundary into the recesses of the Sierra Madre; forced them back into Arizona - and then the wily savages gave the Army the slip and disappeared again into the mountains of Mexico.



Courtesy N. H. Rose Collection, San Antonio, Texas

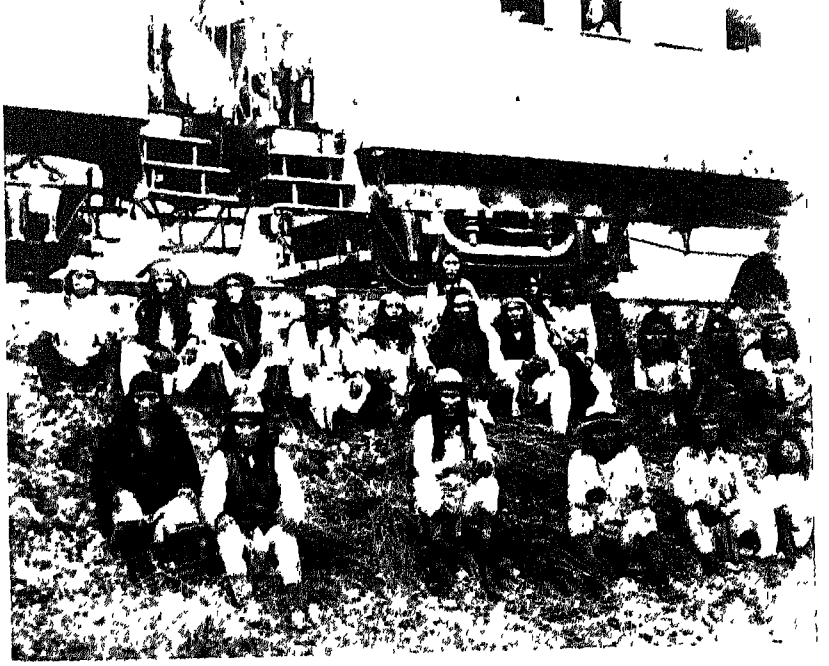
Back across the border went the Army scouts, and in January, 1886, Geronimo agreed to meet Gen. Crook in "two moons" to discuss terms of peace. *Below* is a view of the meeting. It came to nothing.



Courtesy N. H. Rose Collection, San Antonio, Texas

Again the Army followed the Apache deep into Mexico, and in September Geronimo finally agreed to surrender, which he did. The penalty was exile from the Apache homeland.

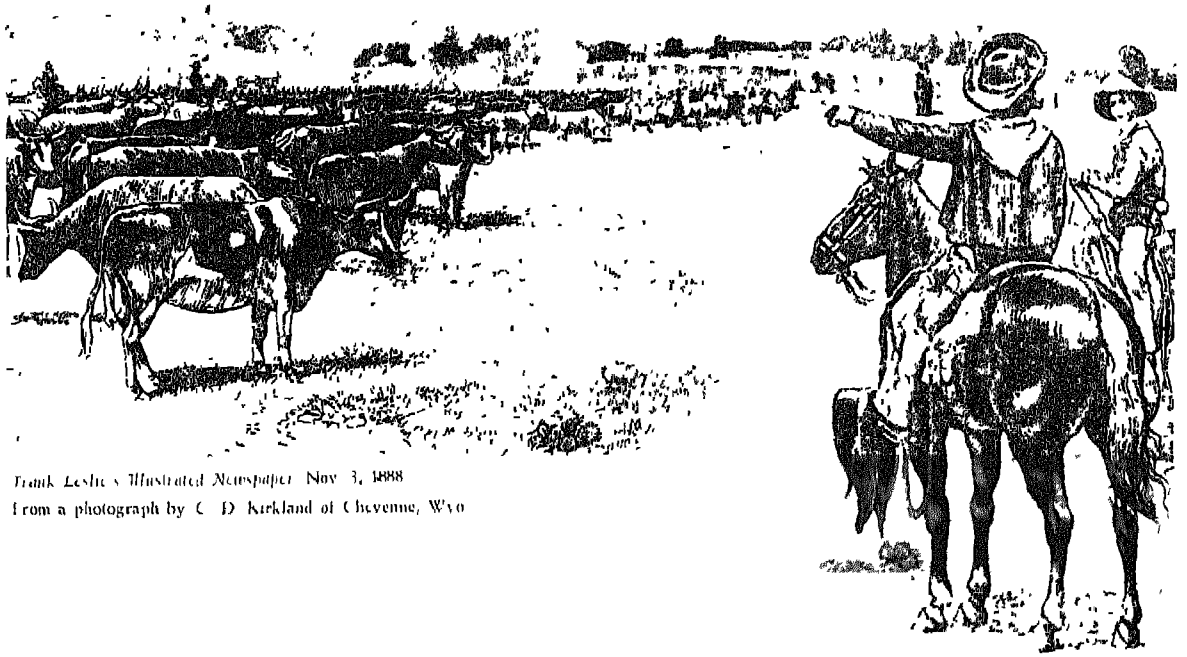
Right. Apache renegades just before their entrainment for shipment to Florida, where they were long held as prisoners.



Courtesy The National Archives, Washington, D. C.

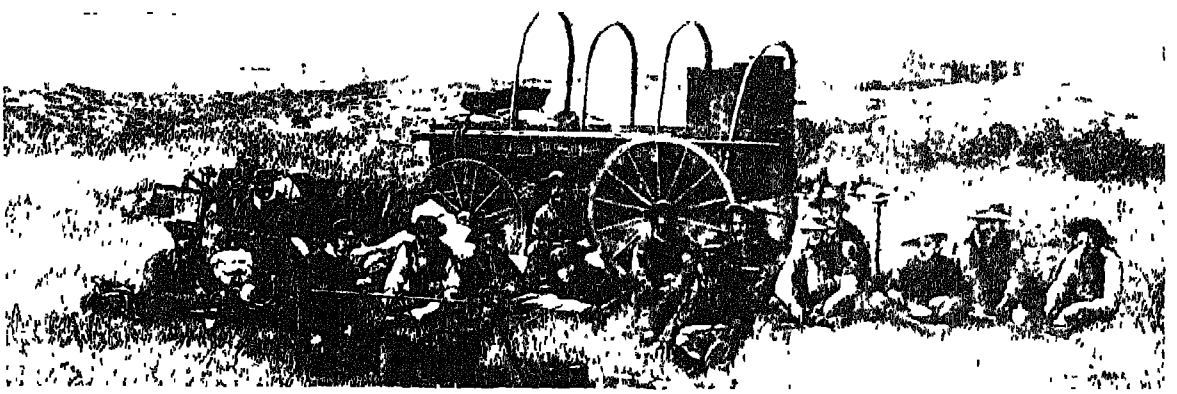
Cow Country

Wyoming had become the great pasture land for cattle. Cheyenne, on the Union Pacific Railroad, was an outstanding shipping point Below is a view of the 1888 round-up.

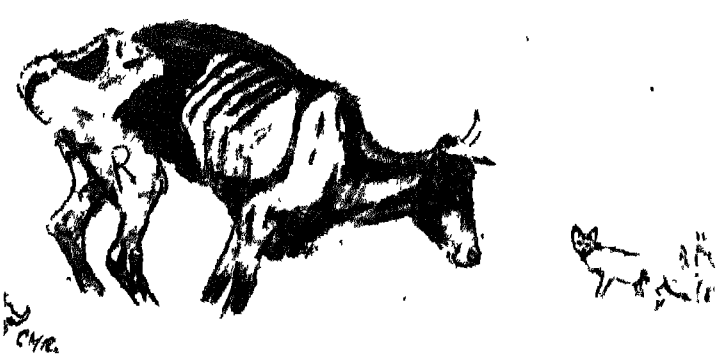


Frank Leslie's Illustrated Newspaper Nov 3, 1888
From a photograph by C D Kirkland of Cheyenne, Wyo

Below A group of cowboys around the "chuck wagon" at the annual round-up.



From a photograph by C D Kirkland of Cheyenne Wyo
Frank Leslie's Illustrated Newspaper, Apr 9, 1887



The Great Die-Up

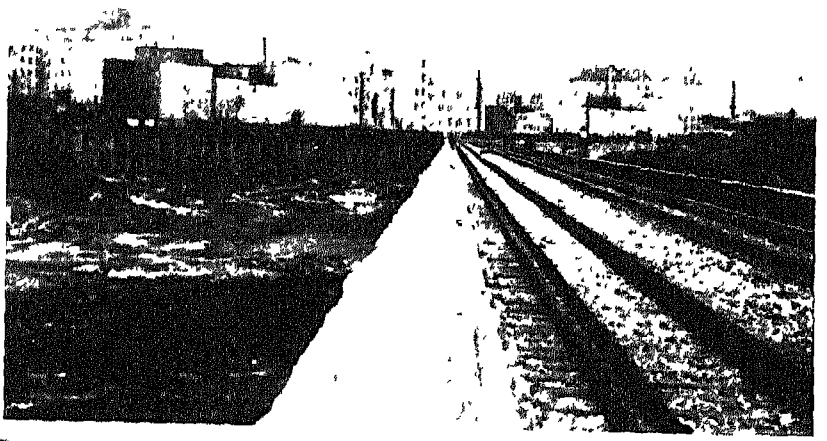
The winter of 1886 was one blizzard after another in the cow country. Thousands of cattle died in the great snowdrifts. Other thousands died slowly of starvation. *Opposite* is a sketch made by C. M. Russell, the artist, as an answer to an inquiry regarding the condition of the herds in Wyoming.

Courtesy Montana Stockgrowers Association, Helena, and the Wyoming State Library and State Historical Department, Cheyenne

Milling

Into Minneapolis rolled ever greater shipments of wheat from the growing number of farms to the west (see pages 371-372).

Right is a view of the flour mill district of Minneapolis —taken from the Stone Arch Bridge. About 1888.



Courtesy Minnesota Historical Society, St Paul



Left Barrel-hoist and tunnel through the Washburn Mill at Minneapolis about 1886.

Century Magazine, May, 1886



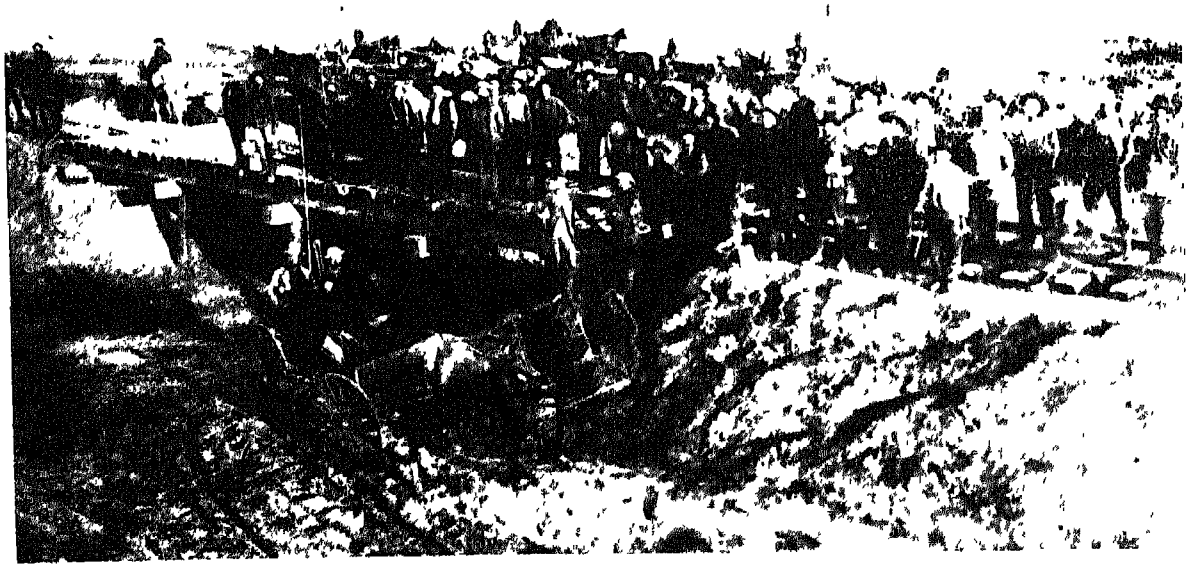
Right. Filling, packing, weighing, heading and branding flour at Minneapolis in 1887.

Frank Leslie's Illustrated Newspaper, Apr 9, 1887

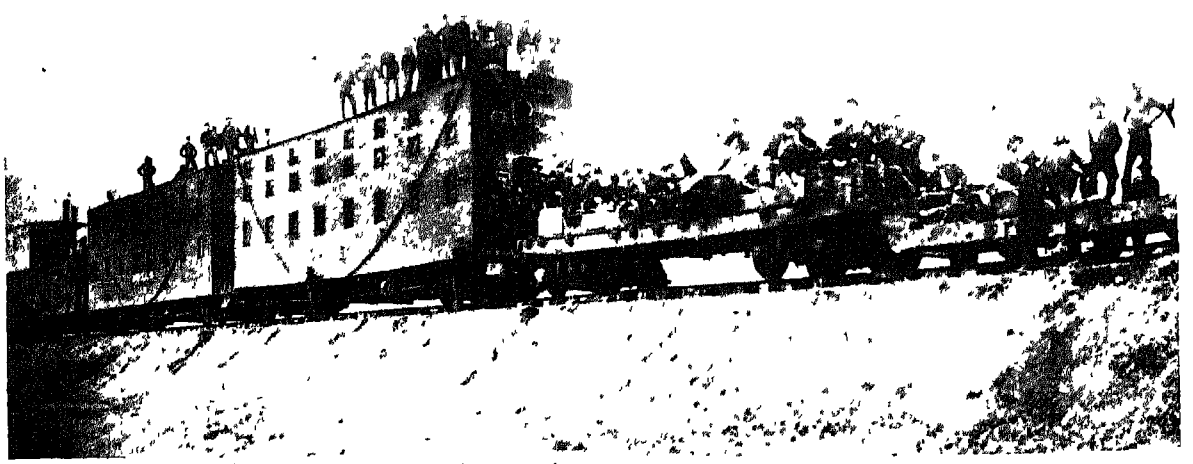
The St. Paul, Minneapolis & Manitoba

building westward from Minneapolis and St. Paul (see page 371), tapped still more grain fields and was aiming at a terminus on Puget Sound. Below are photographs of the construction gangs laying the rails across northern Dakota Territory and into Montana in 1887.





In one day 8½ miles of track were laid.



The men lived in dormitory cars as shown *above*.

Between Apr. 2 and Nov. 19, 1887, 636 miles of track were laid between Minot, Dak. Ter., and Helena, Mont

All illustrations on this page are by the courtesy of the Great Northern Railway, St. Paul, Minn

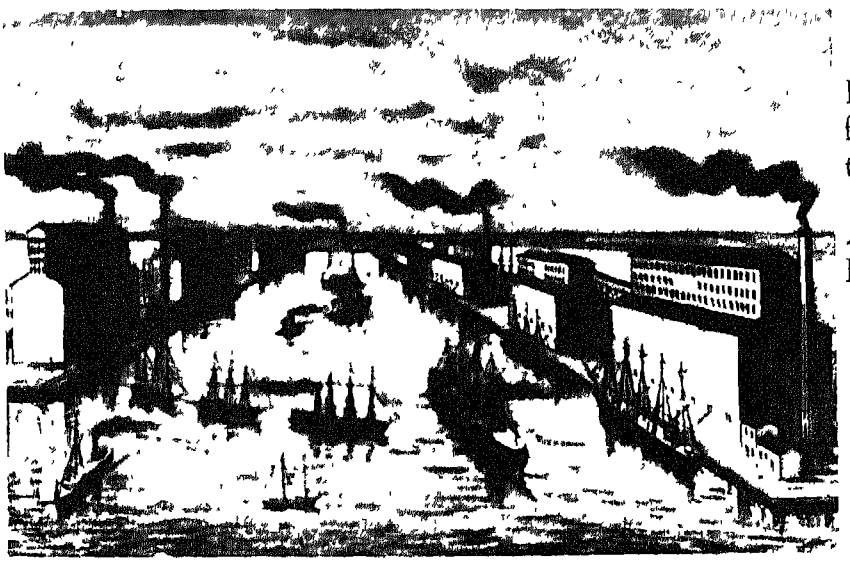
Ports of the North

At the head of Lake Superior stood Duluth, Minn., and Superior, Wis. From those cities to the Atlantic Coast there was an open waterway. Now, through rail connections with the newly opened country to the west, Duluth and Superior became great transfer points.

Right. View of the harbor of Duluth in 1887. Compare with the view of this city in 1871, page 262.



Frank Leslie's Illustrated Newspaper, Mar. 19, 1887

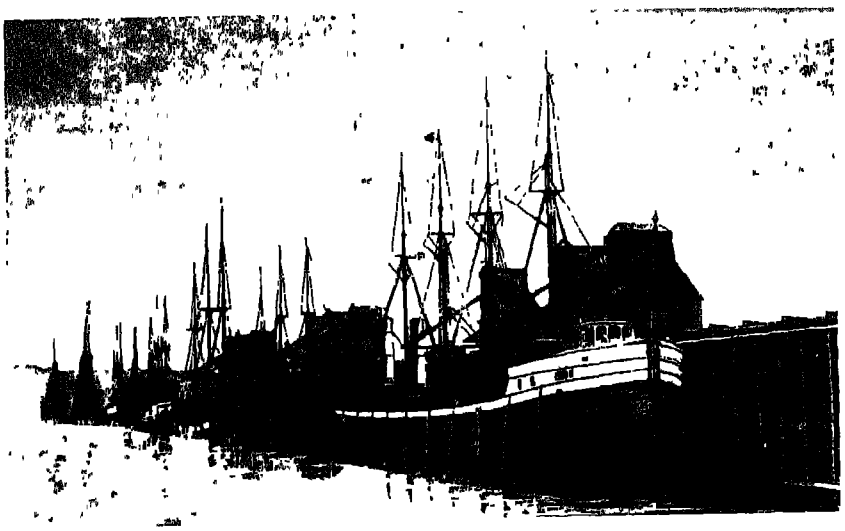


Into these ports came grain from the West for shipment to the East

Left. Grain elevators, Duluth Harbor, 1888

Wm. F. Phelps. *Rise & Progress of a Great Trade Center. Duluth.* 1888. Courtesy The New York Historical Society, New York City

From the East came coal to warm the West.



Right. Coal docks at Superior, about 1888.

Henry Jacob Winser, *The Great Northwest* 1890

Earthquake

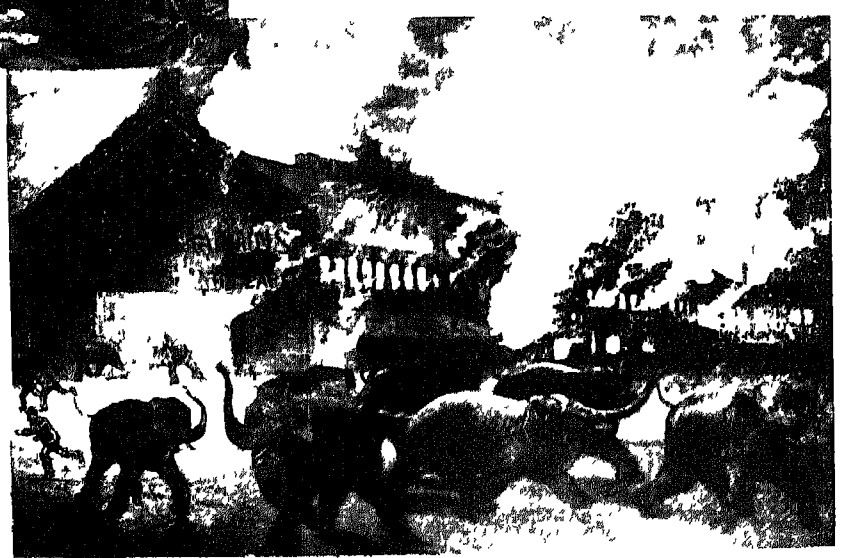


At 9:50 P.M., Aug. 31, 1886, Charleston, S. C., was rocked by a severe earthquake as shown *opposite*. Many people were killed, three fourths of the buildings in the city were damaged; and the property loss was around $8,000,000.00.

Harper's Weekly, Sept. 11, 1886

Fire

In 1887 the winter headquarters of Barnum's "Greatest Show on Earth," at Bridgeport, Conn., burned.



Frank Leslie's Illustrated Newspaper, Nov. 26, 1887



Blizzard

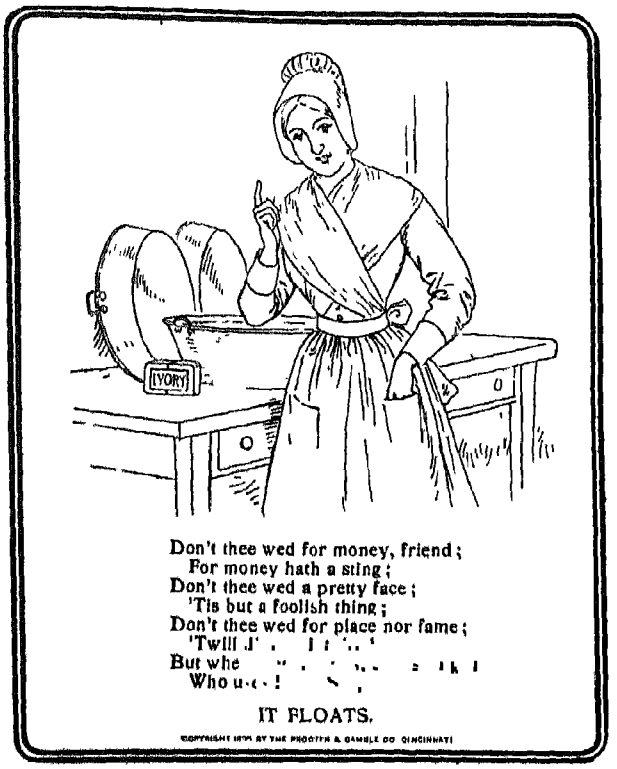
On Mar. 12-13, 1888, New York City and vicinity were buried under several feet of snow. In Herald Square there was a drift thirty feet deep.

Left A view of New York's streets after the blizzard of '88.

Courtesy, The New York Historical Society, New York City

Next to Godliness

The first cake of Ivory Soap was sold in October, 1879. *Right* is one of the advertisements used to promote its sale in the 1880's.



Courtesy, The Procter & Gamble Company, Cincinnati, Ohio



Courtesy Lever Brothers Company, Cambridge, Mass.

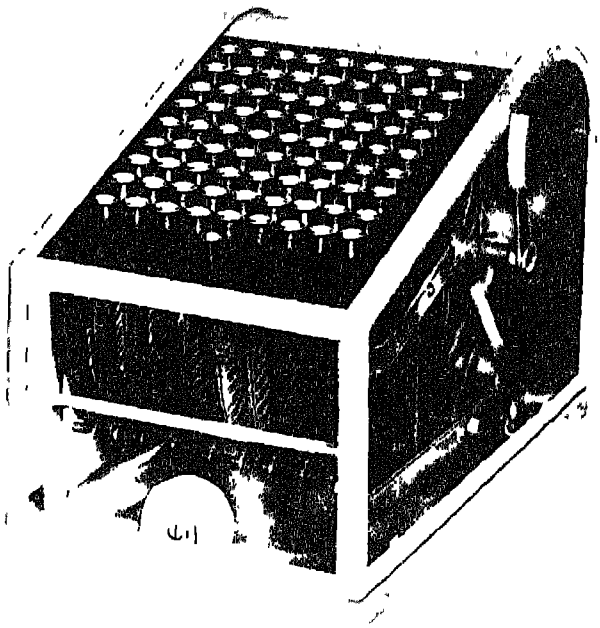
In the 1880's the N. K. Fairbank Company registered at the U. S. Patent Office a trade-mark which became famous as the Gold Dust Twins

The use of a 20-Mule Team in transporting borax from Death Valley, Calif., to the railroad —a distance of 162 miles—produced the well-known trade-mark shown *below*.



Courtesy, Pacific Coast Borax Co., New York City

Adding Machine



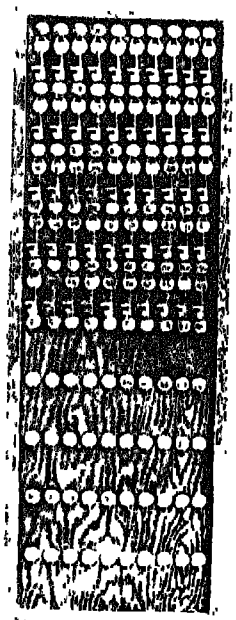
Courtesy, Burroughs Adding Machine Company, Detroit, Mich

For several years William Seward Burroughs of St. Louis, Mo., had been trying to make a machine that would add figures. In 1888 he was successful, although his adding machine of that year (shown *opposite*) gave only the final calculation.

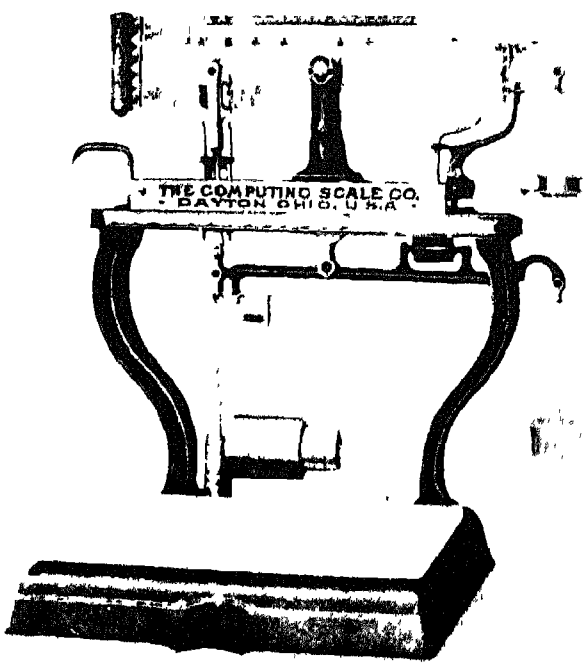
Time Clock

The Recorder shown *below* was invented in 1888 by Willard L. Bundy. Each employee was assigned a key which hung on a board as shown *right*. This key, when inserted in the clock, recorded the exact time at which the employee arrived and departed.





Courtesy, International Business Machines Corporation, New York City



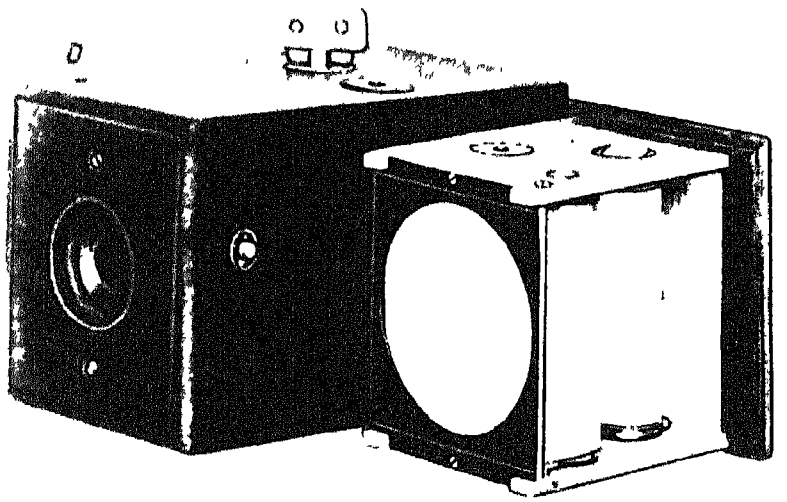
Computing Scale

The first scale to figure out the amount of the purchase was invented in 1885. Its manufacture and commercial distribution was begun at Dayton, Ohio, four years later.

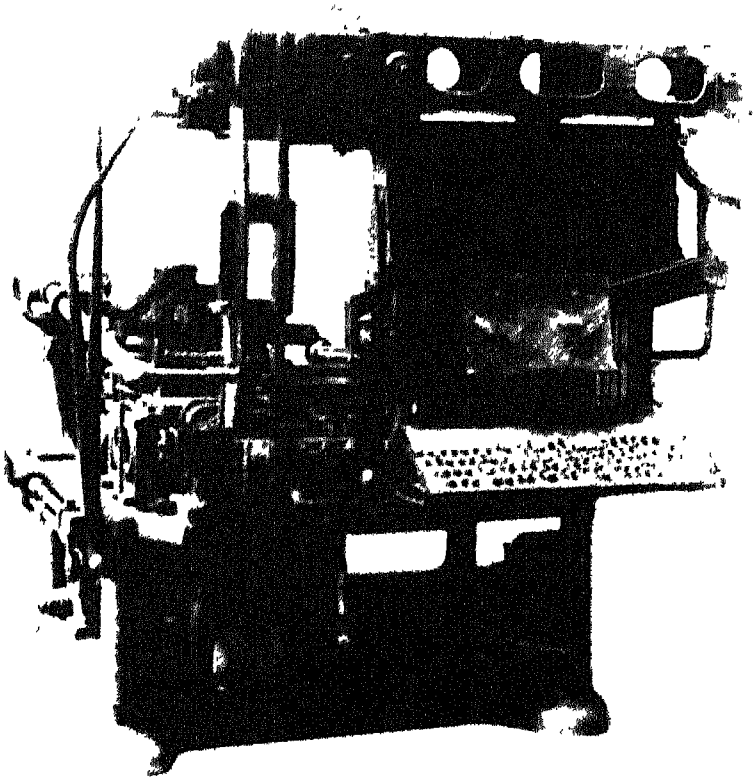
Courtesy, International Business Machines Corporation, New York City

Kodak

George Eastman, while a bookkeeper in a bank at Rochester, N Y., had been experimenting with a "dry plate" process of photography. This led him to the idea of a flexible film and the founding of his own business. In 1888 the first Kodak (*right*) was put on the market—with a roll of film sufficient for a hundred pictures—and at a price of $25.00.



Courtesy Eastman Kodak Company, Rochester, N Y



Courtesy, Mergenthaler Linotype Company, Brooklyn N Y

Linotype

For many years J. O. Clephane and others had been trying to produce a machine that would set type. Ottmar Mergenthaler, a Baltimore machinist, finally hit upon a workable mechanism. The first linotype (*left*) to be commercially operated was installed in the plant of the New York *Tribune* in 1886.

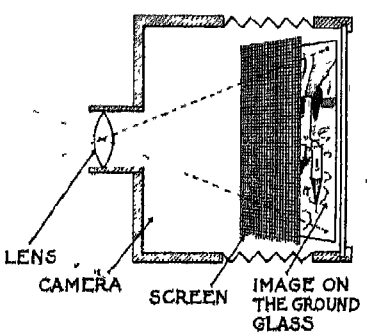
The Half-Tone

In 1886 Frederic E. Ives, by photographing objects through a crossed-line screen, brought into being the process known as half-tone photo-engraving. *Right* is a diagram showing the first step in the process.

Courtesy, Scribner Art File



SUBJECT TO BE ENGRAVED



Electric Lighting

In 1886 Thomas Edison, looking for larger quarters in which to make the dynamos needed to feed his incandescent lamps (see pages 337, 338 and 366), bought a site and factory buildings at Schenectady, N. Y. *Below* is a view of the plant as it appeared at that time.



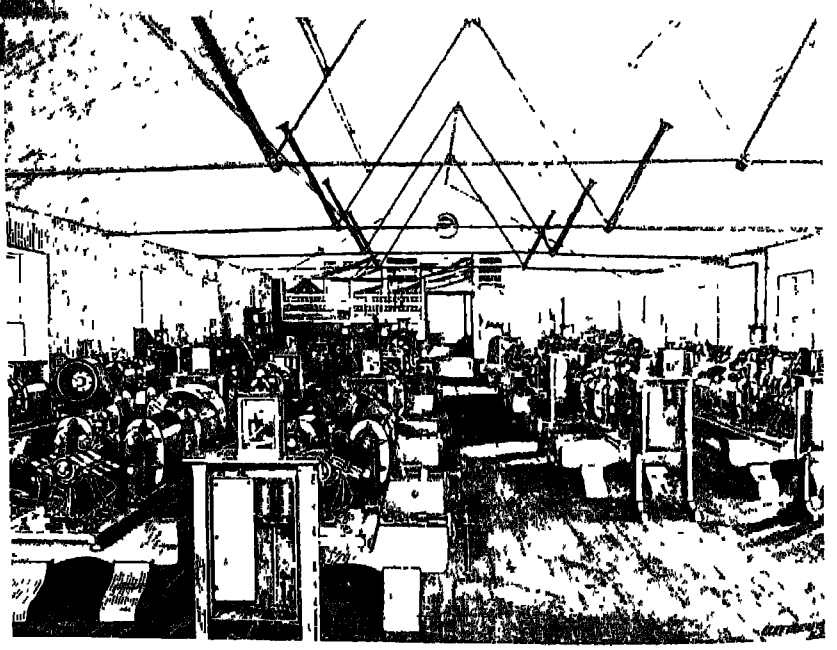
Courtesy, General Electric Company, Schenectady, N Y.



Left. The armature winding department of the Edison works at Schenectady in 1888.

The Electrical World Aug 25, 1888

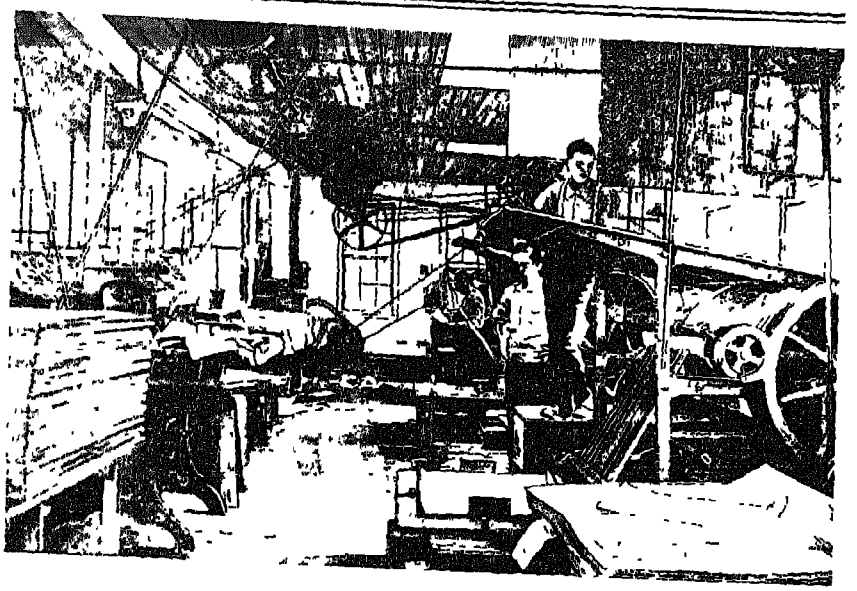
Edison's competitor, Charles F. Brush (see pages 298, 309 and 338), was equipping central stations that supplied not only light but power. *Right* is the Brush station at Rochester, N Y, providing service for 1,100 arc lights, 1,025 incandescent lamps, and power for eight printing offices, three laundries and thirty-eight tailor shops.



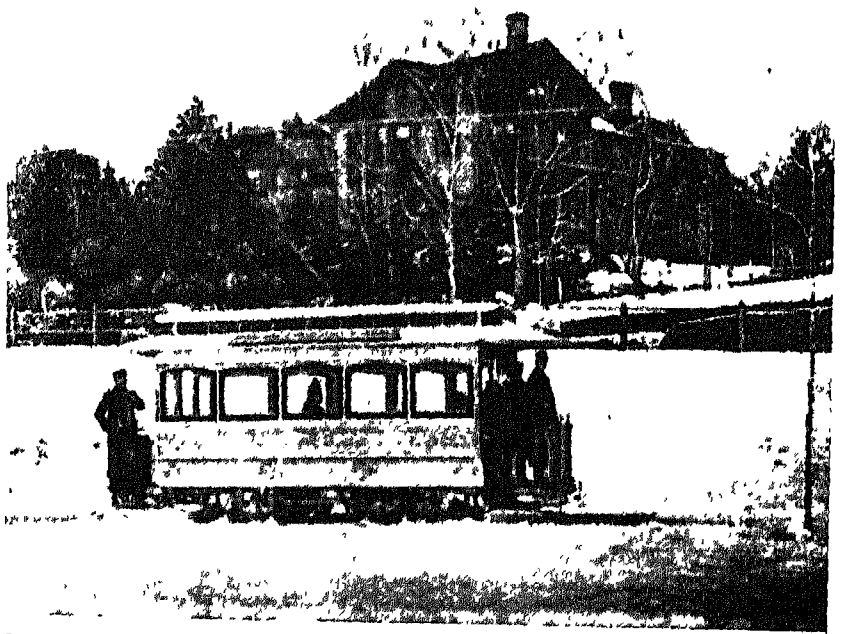
The Electrical World Apr 14 1888

Electric Power

Frank J. Sprague, one of Edison's men, became more interested in electric power than in lighting. In 1884 he started his own business—making motors—which were soon in wide use. *Right* is a view of a New York printing plant powered by a Sprague motor in 1888.



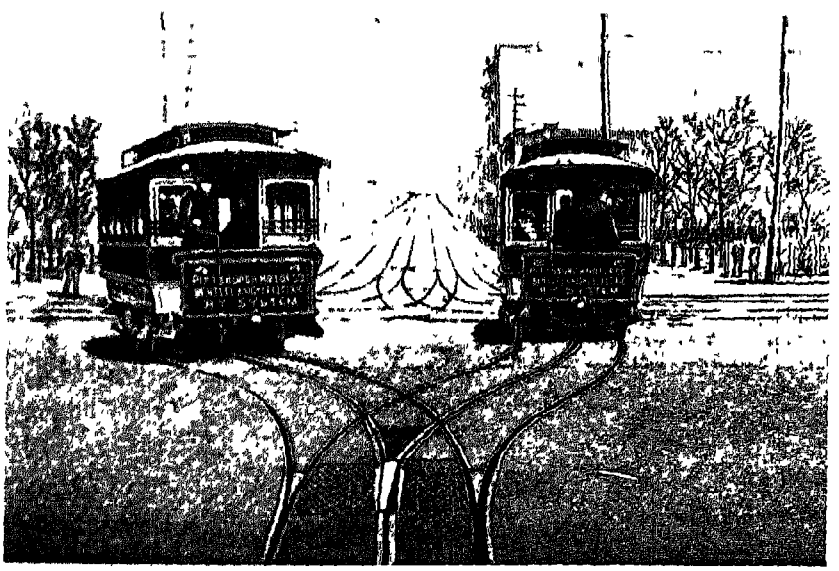
The Electrical World, Jan 14, 1888



Courtesy, General Electric Company, Schenectady, N Y

In 1887 Sprague took a contract to equip the Richmond, Va., street railway with electric power. It was an almost hopeless attempt due to the steep grades. However, it was done—and this success brought Sprague many contracts for similar jobs. *Left* is a view of one of his electric cars in Boston in 1888—fed by a trolley from a power line on poles.

At about the same time the Bentley-Knight Electric Railway Company (see page 366) secured a contract for equipping a street railway at Allegheny City, Pa. *Right* is a view showing a part of the line where underground transmission was used. Elsewhere, the overhead trolley was used.



The Electrical World, May 19, 1888

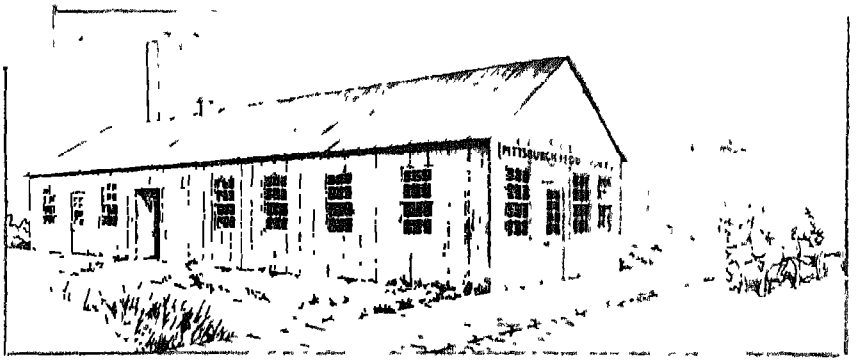
Aluminum



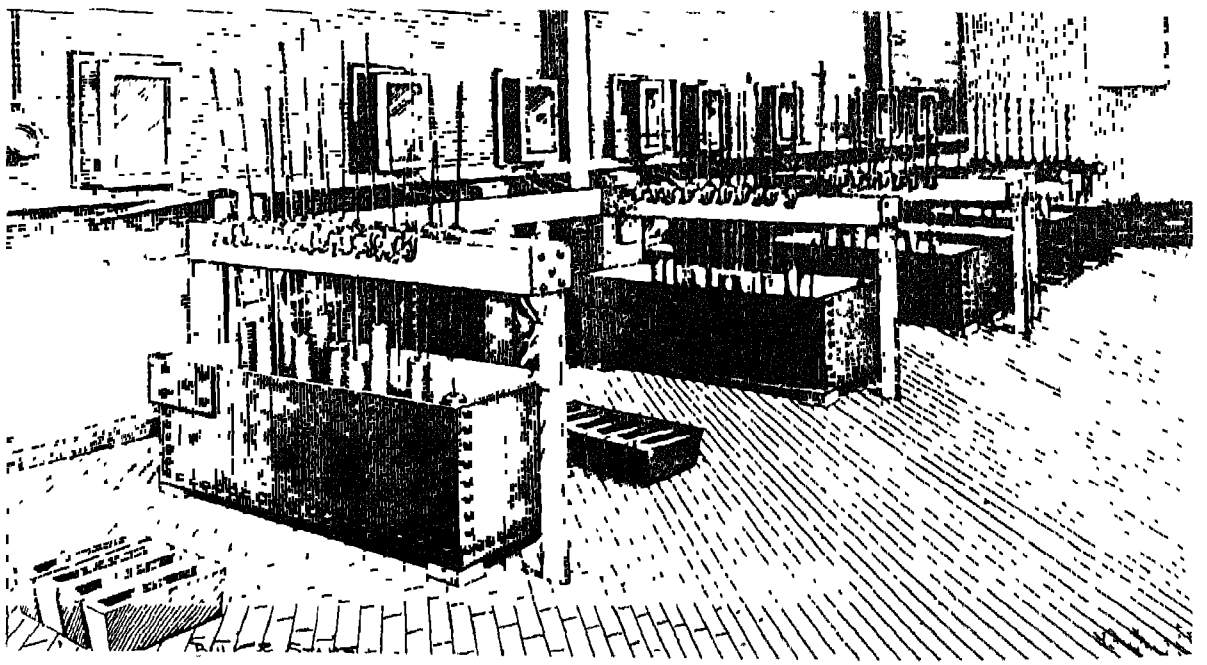
This metal was discovered in 1825, but its production was too costly to permit commercial use

In 1886 Charles Martin Hall (*opposite*), twenty-two years old and just graduated from Oberlin College, hit upon the secret of economical reduction.

Two years later Hall succeeded in interesting a group of Pittsburgh manufacturers in his process.



In the building shown *above*, and under the name of the Pittsburgh Reduction Company, the first aluminum, by Hall's process, was produced on Thanksgiving Day, 1888.



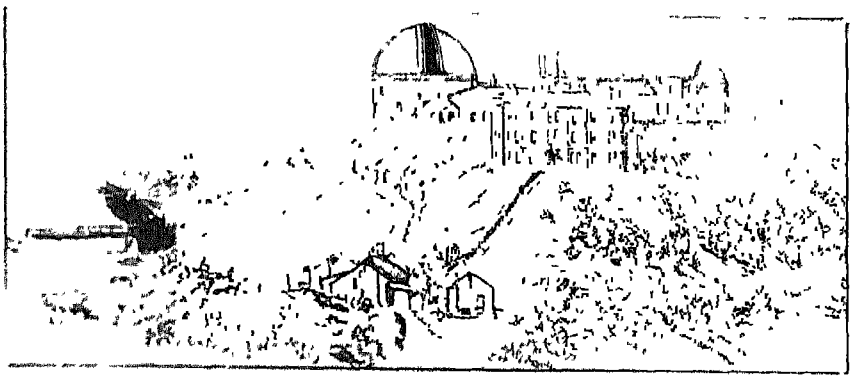
Above are shown the electrolytic cells or pots in which the first aluminum was made at Pittsburgh The output was about fifty pounds a day

All illustrations on this page are by the courtesy of the Aluminum Company of America, Pittsburgh, Pa

Lick Observatory

James Lick was born in Lebanon County, Pa., in 1796. Just before the gold discovery he arrived in California, where he invested heavily in San Francisco real estate—and prospered greatly.

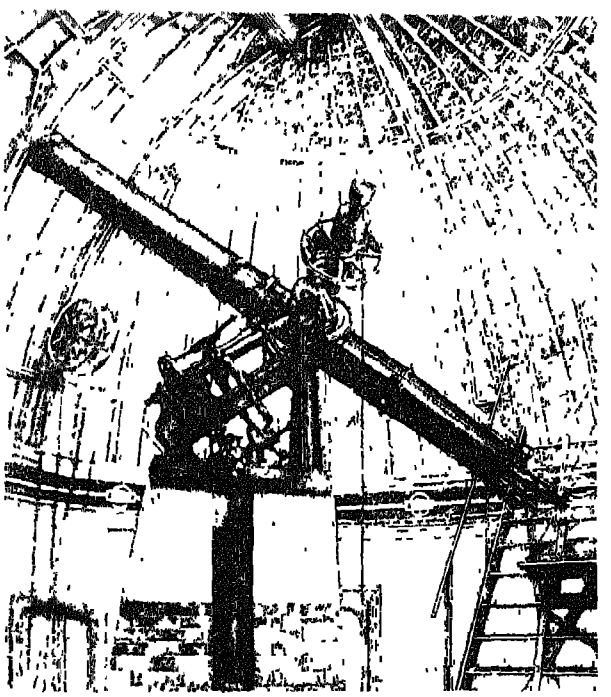
In his will, made in 1875, a year before his death, Lick bequeathed $700,000.00 for "a powerful telescope superior to and more powerful than any telescope ever yet made."



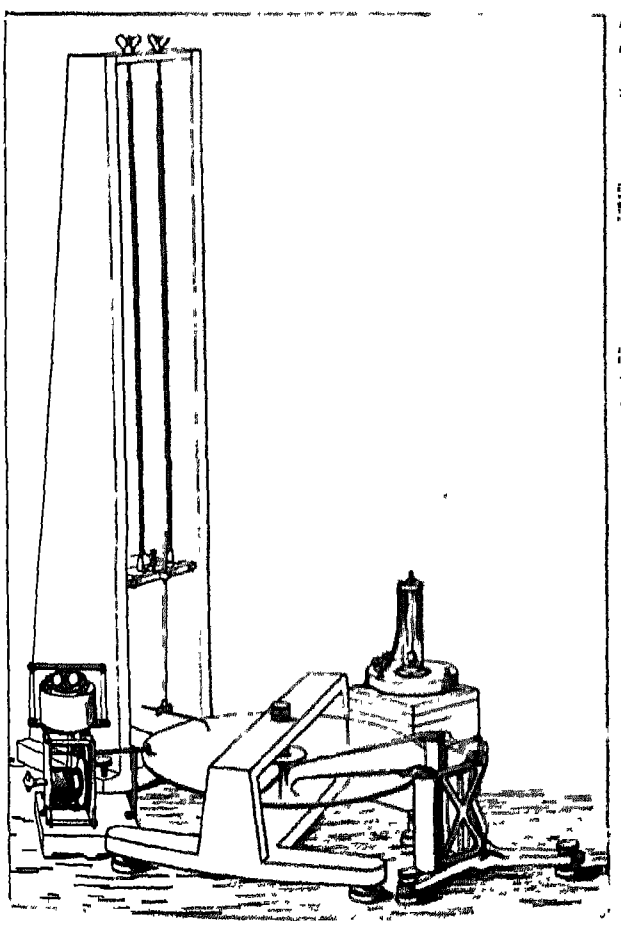
Harper's Weekly Jan. 7, 1888

The result was the Lick Observatory *(above)* opened in 1888. It was situated on Mt. Hamilton, fifty miles southeast of San Francisco.

Right The twelve inch telescope installed at Lick Observatory in 1886



Century Magazine May, 1886



The first seismograph in the United States was installed at Lick in 1887 *Left* is a view of this instrument which, from January, 1888, until 1926, faithfully recorded earthquake disturbances.

Courtesy, Lick Observatory, Mount Hamilton, Calif

Canyon Country

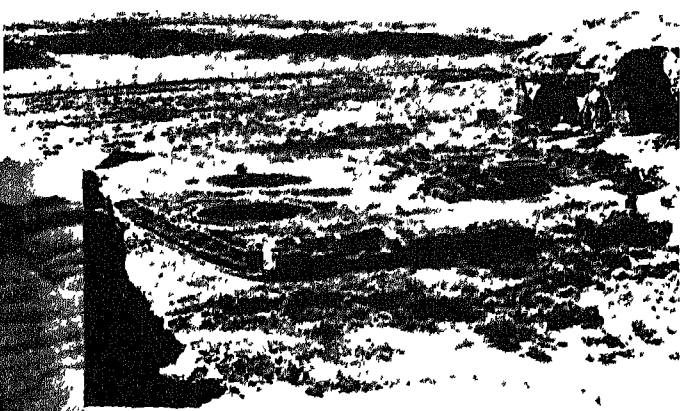
Rising along the Colorado-New Mexico border, the San Juan River dips southward into New Mexico, turns northwesterly through the Four Corners where Colorado, New Mexico, Arizona and Utah meet and then flows westerly into the Colorado of the West. It drains a vast area characterized by mesas (elevated plateaus) through which the waterways have cut deep canyons.



Left is an aerial view of Chaco Canyon, through which flows (when there is water), one of the southerly tributaries of the San Juan. Note the side canyons and the arroyo (often dry) cutting a smaller canyon in the older canyon floor.

Edgar L. Hewett, *The Chaco Canyon and Its Monuments* 1936
Courtesy, The University of New Mexico Press, Albuquerque, and School of American Research, Museum of New Mexico, Santa Fe

It was in Chaco Canyon that in 1849 Lt. Simpson found the great prehistoric houses pictured on page 400 of Volume II.



Courtesy National Park Service, Santa Fe, N. Mex.

Above is a view across Chaco Canyon with the excavated ruins of Chettro Kettle (one of the pueblos which Simpson saw) in the foreground.

The canyons of the San Juan region were filled with the ruins of a civilization which had flourished when Europe still believed that the world was flat.



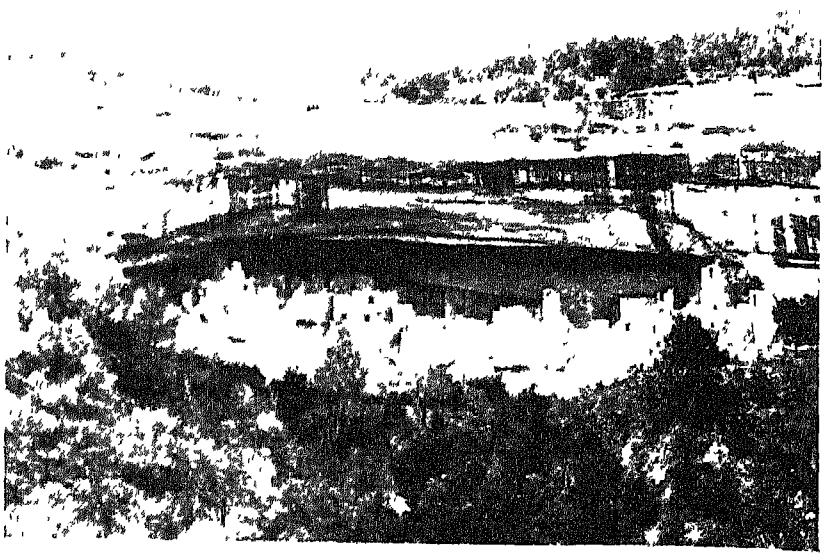
Left is a view of a ruined pueblo perched in the walls of the Canyon de Chelly, another southerly connection of the San Juan.

Courtesy, Arizona Pioneers' Historical Society, Tucson

Cliff Dwellers

In 1874 W. H. Jackson had seen the ruins of a pueblo high up in the walls of Mancos Canyon, which, on its way from the north to join the San Juan, cuts through the Mesa Verde in southwestern Colorado (see page 286). Now, in 1888, came the discovery of one of the most remarkable prehistoric remains in the United States.

Two cowboys, riding on the Mesa Verde, came to the edge of one of the deep side canyons of the Mancos. Before them, in a vast cave in the opposite wall, stood a silent city of stone. They called it Cliff Palace and the name has stuck.



Right. Cliff Palace from the opposite side of the canyon.

Begun as early as 1000 A.D., Cliff Palace had been home for countless men, women and children during three long centuries; and then, some two hundred years before Columbus discovered America, it had been deserted—no man knows why.

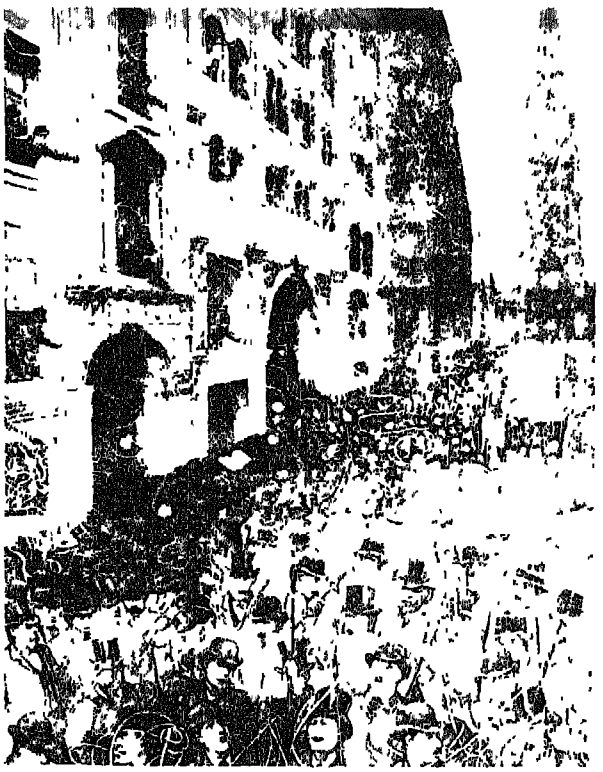


Above. A close-up view of a part of Cliff Palace

And there it stood in 1888, housing the mummified remains of former inhabitants, housing the pottery made by its housewives, housing the implements and weapons used by its men, housing the mystery of a civilization that had prospered and vanished.

Both illustrations on this page are by the courtesy of the Mesa Verde National Park, Colorado

The Election of 1888



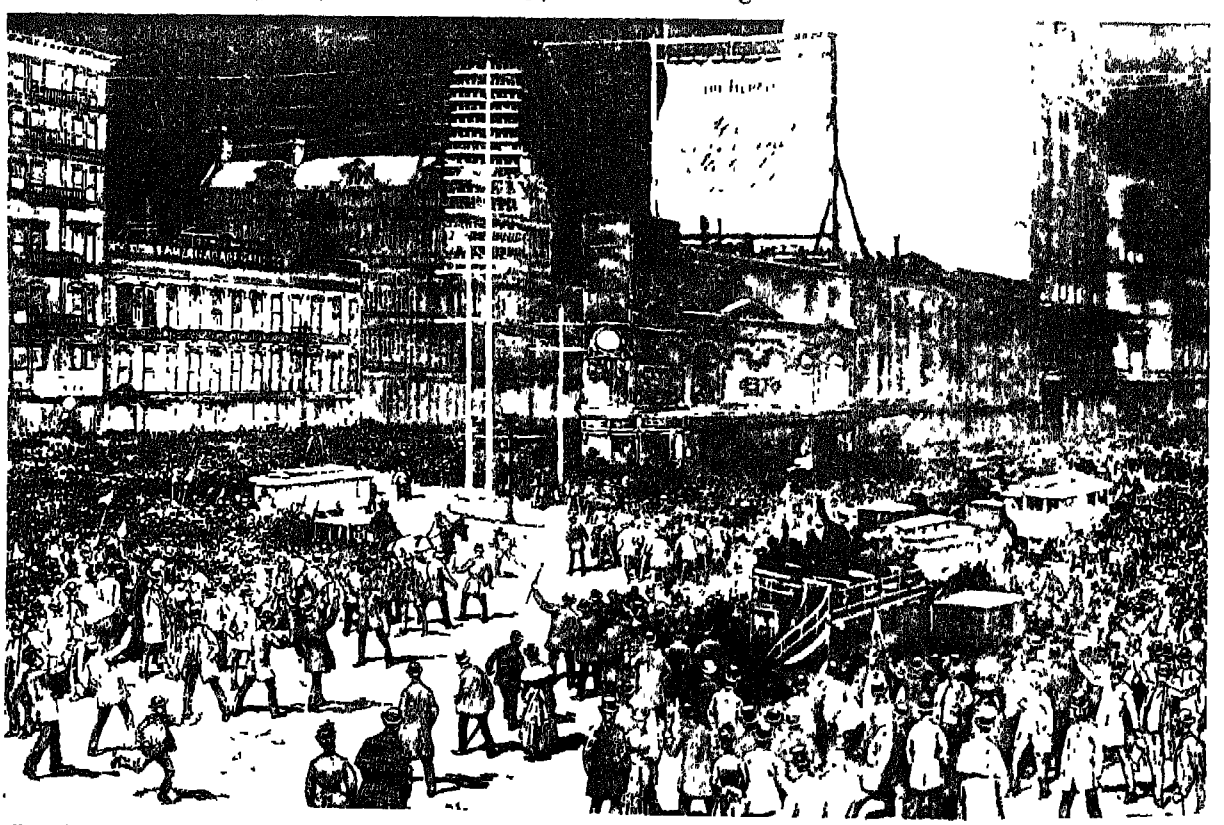
Frank Leslie's Illustrated Newspaper, Oct 27, 1888

Cleveland was renominated by the Democrats. The Republicans nominated Benjamin Harrison of Indiana, who had the support of the Civil War veterans and of the high tariff interests.

The Republicans campaigned vigorously. *Opposite* is a view of a procession passing through Wall Street, New York. The use of ticker tape to express enthusiasm perhaps dates from this period.

Harrison won by 233 electoral votes to 168 for Cleveland, although Cleveland won more popular votes than did Harrison.

Below. Madison Square, New York City, on election night.



Harper's Weekly, Nov 17, 1888

The White Squadron



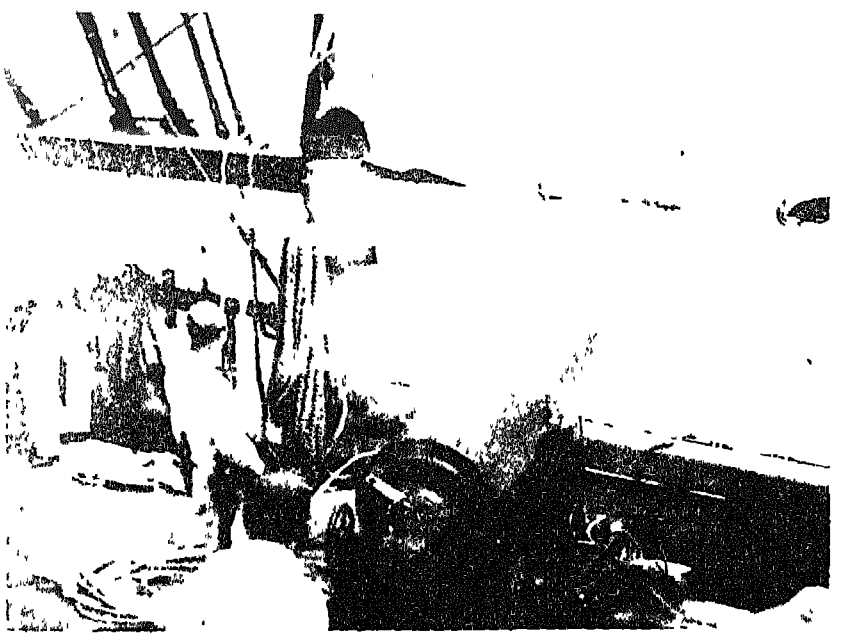
Courtesy Navy Department
Washington, D. C.

In 1882 Congress provided for the building of a modernized navy The battleships were of steel painted white, hence the name.

Left is the squadron as it appeared in 1889—the *Chicago*, *Newark*, *Atlanta*, *Concord*, and *Yorktown*

Naval Gunnery

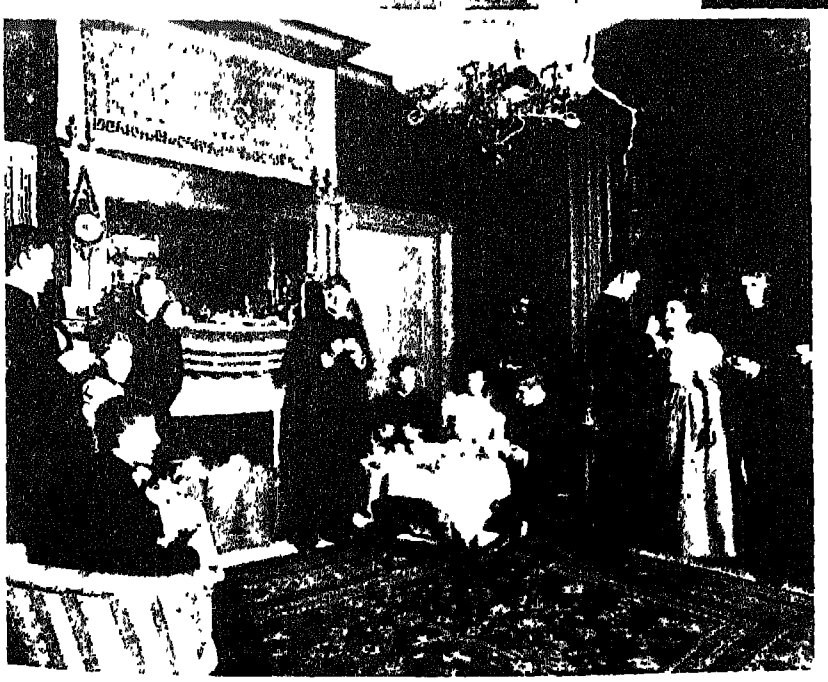
Right. A "big gun" of 1889 being fired from a sailing man-o'-war. Officers and men were equipped with cutlasses and pistols to repel boarding parties.



"Official U S Navy Photograph"

At Annapolis

the midshipmen were trained to be at ease in the parlor as well as on the quarterdeck.



"Official U S Navy Photograph"

11

END OF THE FRONTIER

1889-1893

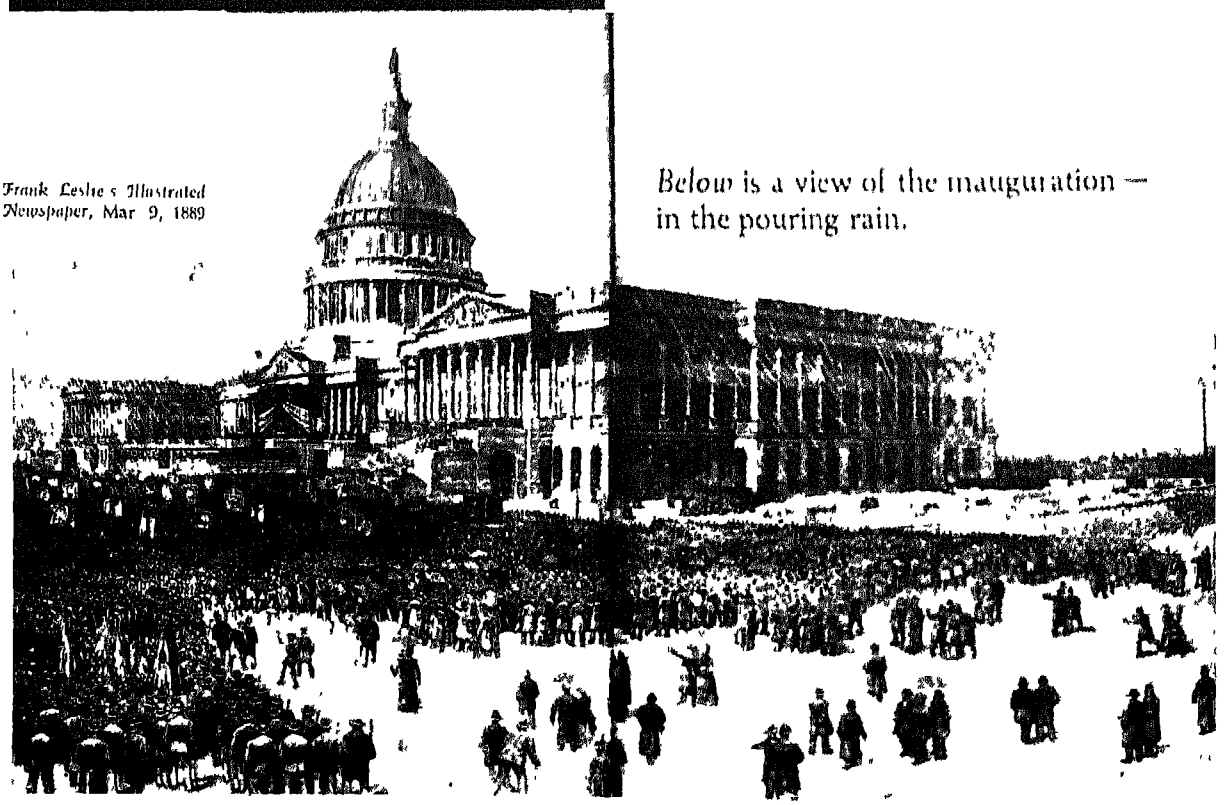


On Mar. 4, 1889, Benjamin Harrison, a former Union officer and standard bearer of the Republican Party, became the twenty-third President of the United States, replacing Grover Cleveland, the Democratic incumbent.

Left, Benjamin Harrison, from a photograph made by Pach Bros. of New York at about the time he became President.

Frank Leslie's Illustrated Newspaper, Mar 9, 1889

Below is a view of the inauguration — in the pouring rain.



Opening of Oklahoma

The pressure on the "unassigned lands" of Indian Territory (see page 377) finally brought results. One of the early acts of the new President was to proclaim that at high noon, Apr 22, 1889, this area, known as Oklahoma, would be thrown open to settlement under the homestead laws of the United States (see page 261). Prospective settlers could not enter the area until the opening, but at that time the prizes were to be to the swiftest

For weeks the land hungry had been gathering at the boundaries of the promised land.

Right is a typical group ready to make the "run" for the best quarter sections or town lots.



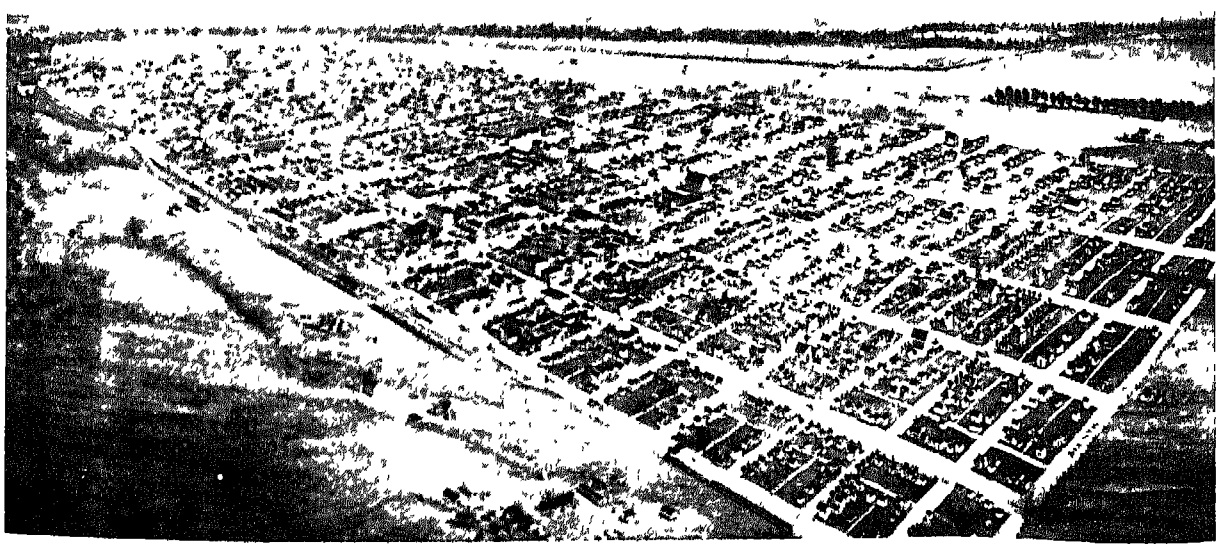
Courtesy Oklahoma Historical Society Oklahoma City



Left Guthrie twenty-one days after the "run"

Courtesy, Santa Fe Railway, Chicago, Ill

Below. Oklahoma City three years after the opening.

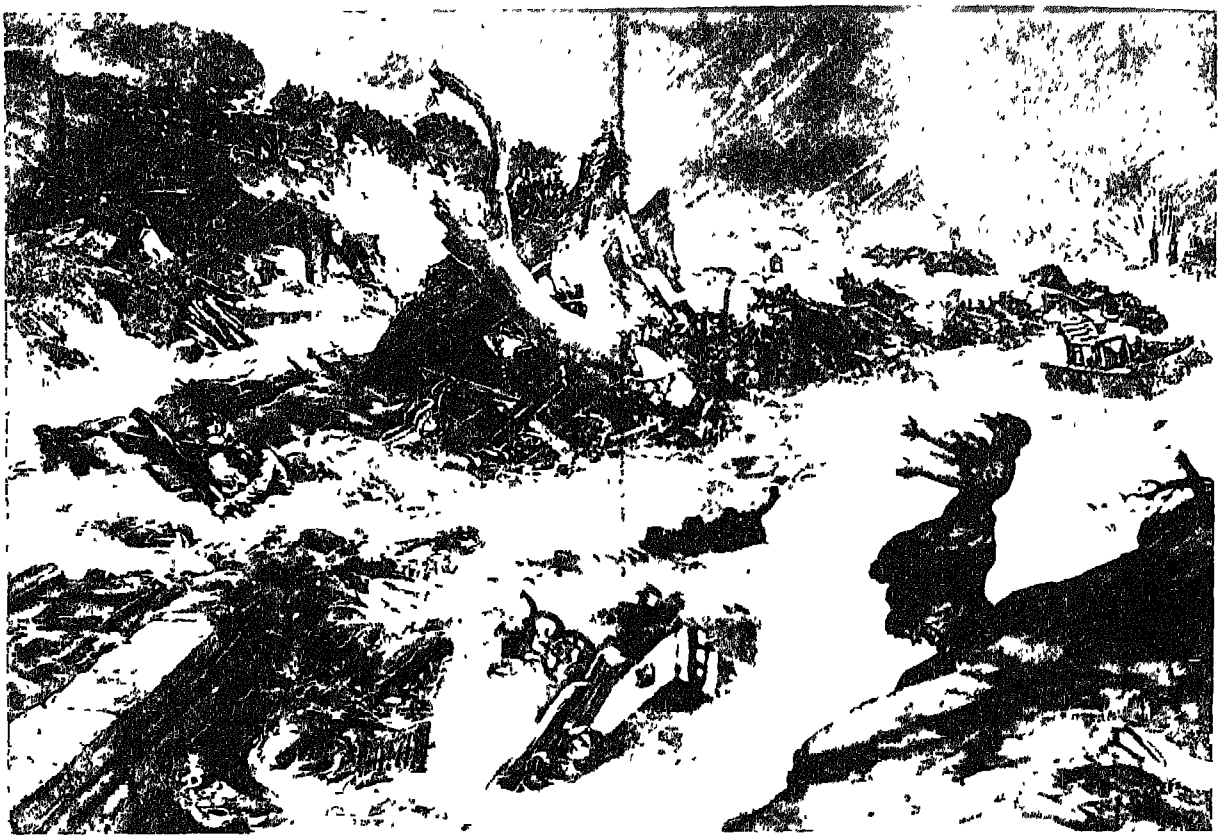


Courtesy, Stoke's Collection, The New York Public Library

There still remained large areas of the "Territory" not fully occupied by the various Indian tribes (see page 435).

The Johnstown Flood

Flood conditions had existed throughout western Pennsylvania during the spring of 1889. In the afternoon of May 31 a dam above the city of Johnstown collapsed. The city was practically wiped out, with the loss of over 2,000 lives. *Below* is a view of what occurred.



Harper's Weekly June 15, 1889

Right A view near the Pennsylvania Railroad bridge at Johnstown after the flood.



Scribner's Monthly February, 1896

Left. Main Street, Johnstown, after the flood. Wreckage piled thirty or forty feet high.

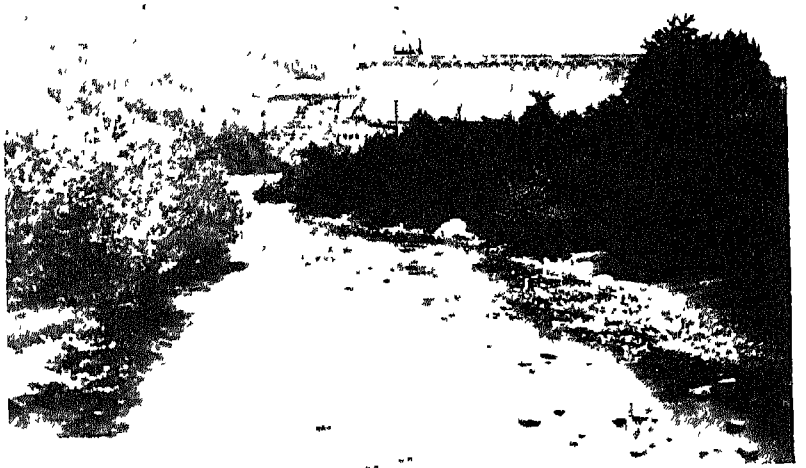


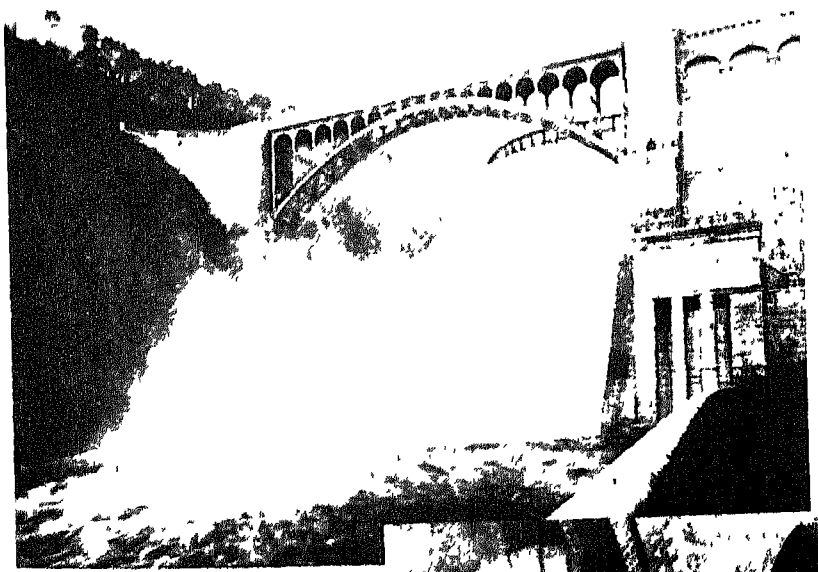
Scribner's Monthly February, 1896

City Water

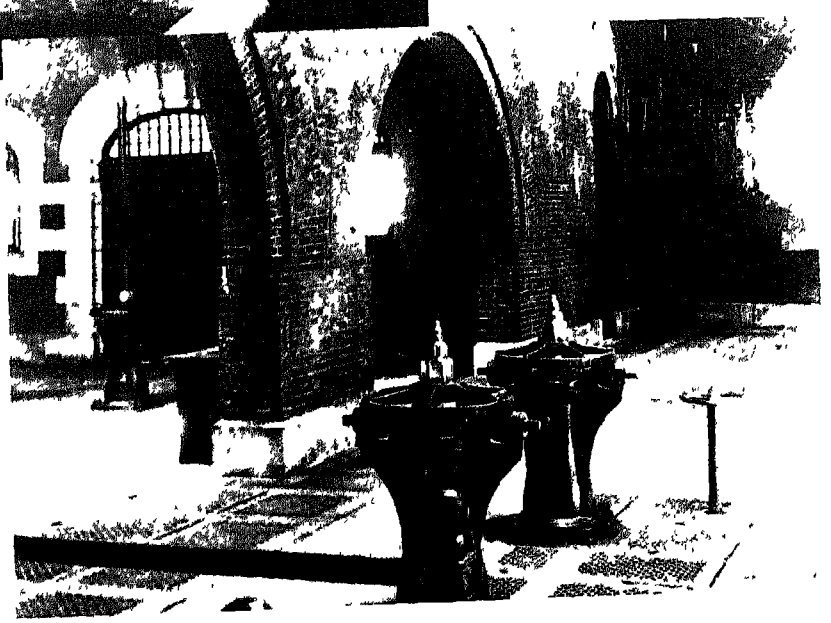
As cities grew in size the problem of water supply also grew. In 1842 New York City had constructed an aqueduct which brought water from the Croton River forty miles upcountry (see Vol. II, pages 311 and 413). By 1880 this had become inadequate and a second aqueduct was begun, which was in limited use by 1890 and finally completed in 1893.

Right. A dam under construction at the Croton watershed in the late 1880's.





Left One of the spillways of the Croton watershed.

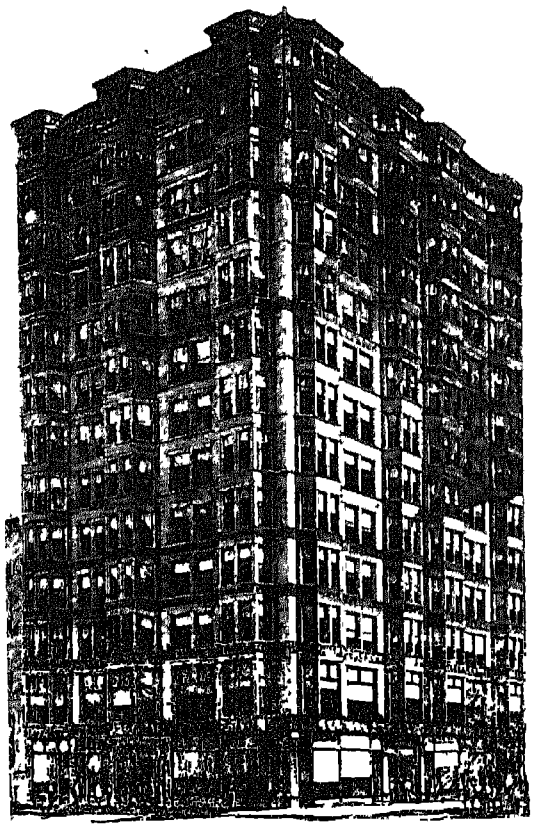


Right Control valves for the regulation of the flow of water through the new Croton Aqueduct.

All illustrations on this page are by the courtesy of the Bureau of Water Supply, City of New York

More Skyscrapers

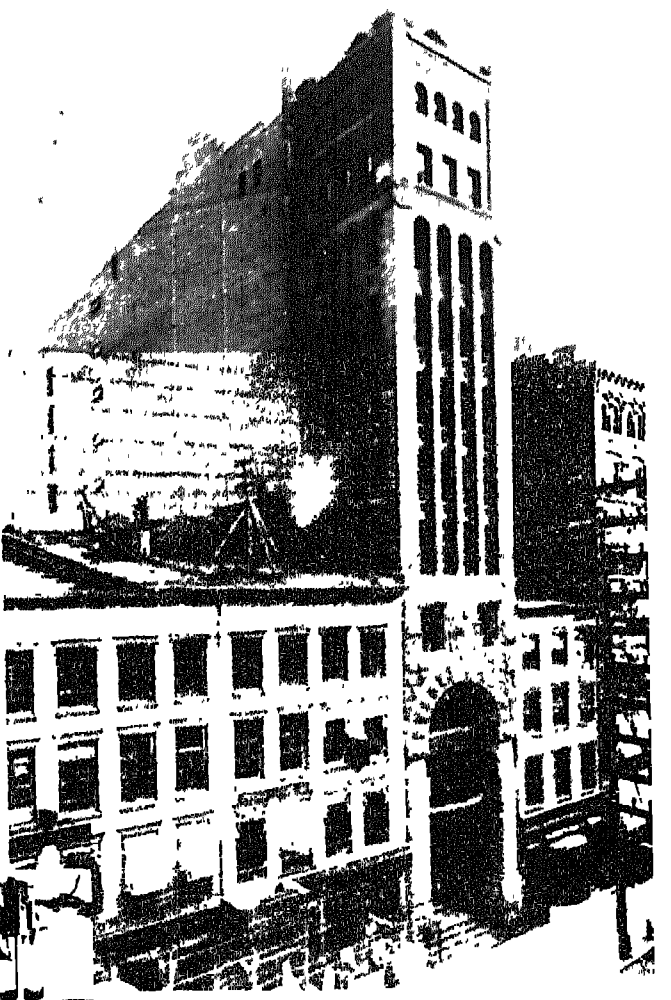
The completion of the Home Insurance Building in Chicago (see page 359) was followed by the erection of similar and taller buildings.



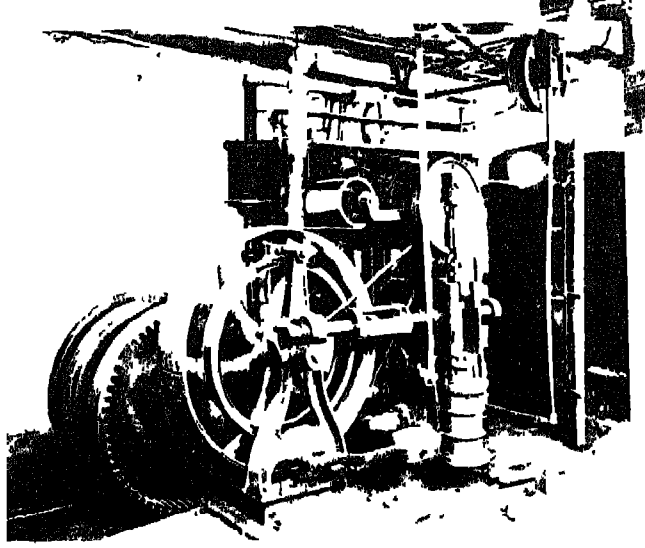
Advertising Supplement, *Harper's Weekly* 1889

Left. The Tacoma Building completed in Chicago in 1887.

In 1889 New York saw its first skyscraper—the Tower Building (*right*) at 50 Broadway.



Courtesy Museum of the City of New York



Improved and more powerful elevators made the higher buildings feasible

Left is a photograph of a steam elevator installed by the Otis Elevator Company (see page 8) in 1890. The first electric elevator was put into operation in 1889.

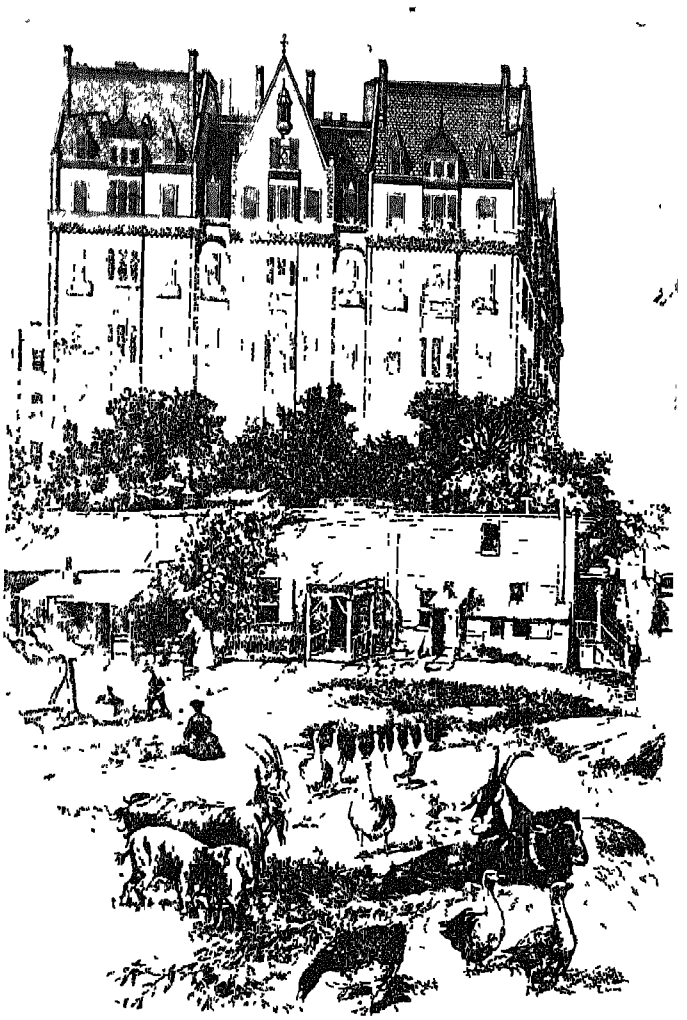
Courtesy Otis Elevator Company New York City

Home, Sweet Home

In New York swank new apartment houses shared the streets with shanties and goats

The scene *opposite* was on the west side of Central Park in 1889.

Frank Leslie's Illustrated Newspaper, Sept. 7, 1889



On the South Loup River in Nebraska families lived, and lived comfortably, in sod houses as shown *below*.



Courtesy, Nebraska State Historical Society, Lincoln

Opening of the Great Sioux Reservation

At Fort Laramie in 1868 (see page 230) the Sioux Indians were assigned as a reservation all that part of the present State of South Dakota lying west of the Missouri River In 1876, following the discovery of gold in that region, the Black Hills area was taken from the Sioux (see page 301) Now, in March, 1889, the Sioux were restricted to a few small separate reservations within the remaining part of the larger reservation, and the rest of the land was thrown open for settlement.

Below. Government Commission negotiating with the Sioux relative to the opening of the Reservation.



Scribner's Monthly, February, 1896

Immediately there was a rush of settlers. *Below* is a view of wagon trains passing through Chamberlain, S D., on their way to the former Sioux lands.

Overnight towns came into being as shown *below*, and the farm land was taken up by hopeful owners.



Scribner's Monthly February, 1896



In February, 1889, Dakota Territory had been divided into North Dakota and South Dakota, which territories were admitted as states on the second of November following.

Frank Leslie's Illustrated Newspaper, Mar 8, 1890

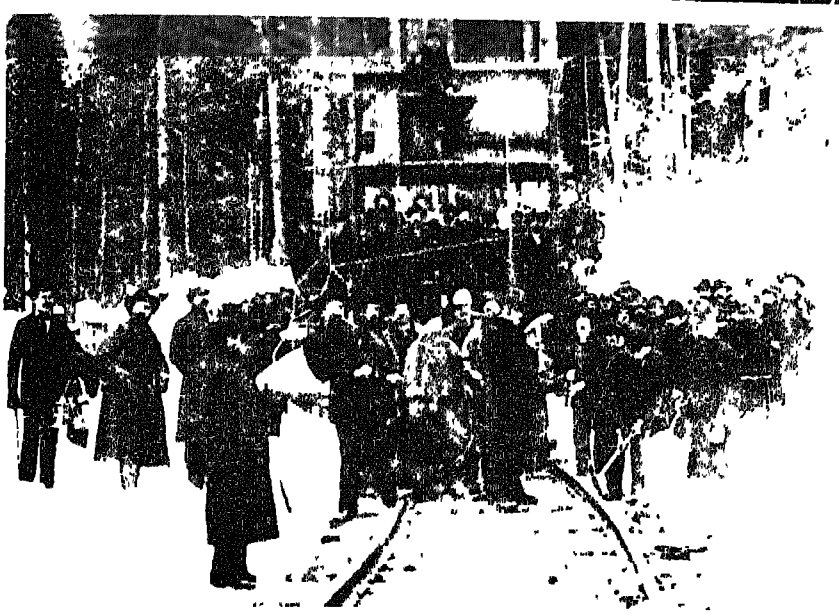
The New Northwest

The admission of the Dakotas was followed only a few days later by the admission of Montana and Washington.

Right Main Street, Helena, Mont., in 1889, decorated in celebration of the twenty fifth anniversary of its existence (see page 179).

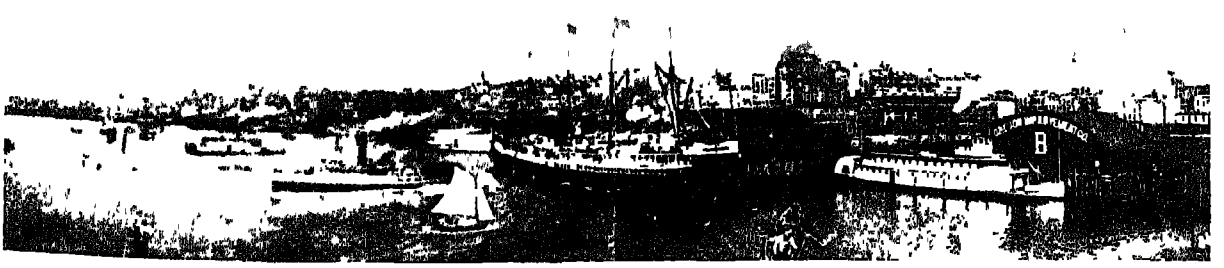


Courtesy, Historical Society of Montana and the collection of L. H. Jorud, Helena



Courtesy Great Northern Railway, St. Paul, Minn.

In 1889 the St. Paul, Minneapolis & Manitoba, soon to be known as the Great Northern (see page 392), found that Marias Pass in northern Montana was feasible for a roadbed —and pushed toward Seattle and other Puget Sound cities, from which it also began building eastward. On Jan. 5, 1893, in the Cascade Mountains of western Washington the rails met as shown *left*.



Conover, Prosch and Dodge, *Facts & Figures about Washington the Evergreen State* 1893. Courtesy The New York Historical Society, New York City

Above. View of Seattle, Wash., in 1892

The Northwest Completed

In 1890 Wyoming and Idaho were admitted, bringing the whole northwestern part of the country to the status of statehood.

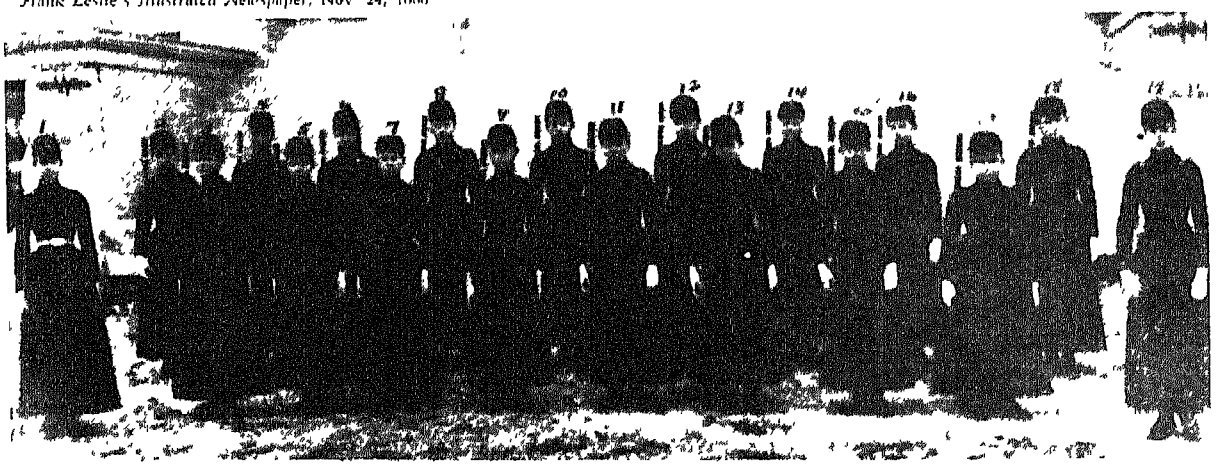


From a photograph by Kirkland
Frank Leslie's Illustrated Newspaper, Nov 24, 1888

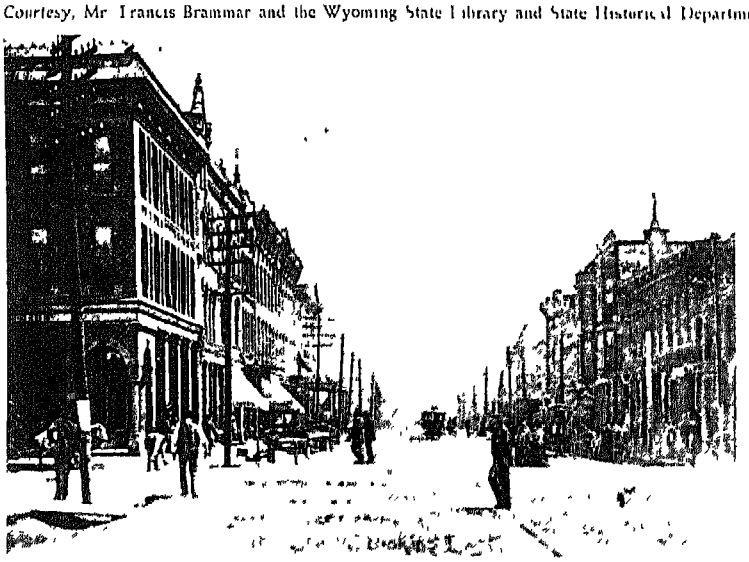
The territorial government of Wyoming had extended suffrage to women in 1869 (see page 230). That provision was now retained in the new constitution of that state.

Left. Women voting in the Wyoming elections of 1888.

As part of the statehood celebration Company "H" of the Girl Militia of Wyoming (shown *below*) was mustered into the United States Army – for the duration of the celebration.



Courtesy, Mr Francis Brammar and the Wyoming State Library and State Historical Department Cheyenne



Left. Looking east on 16th Street, Cheyenne, in 1890. At that time, and for long afterward, 16th was the "Main Street" of Cheyenne.

Courtesy, Mr Francis Brammar and the Wyoming State Library and State Historical Department, Cheyenne

Ghost Dancing

Whether from despair over the final loss of their hunting grounds or from some other reason there suddenly spread among the Indians of the northwest a new cult promising them restoration of their lands and reunion with their departed friends



Courtesy Bureau of American Ethnology, Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D. C.

Wrapped in "ghost shirts," as shown *opposite*, the Indians indulged in wild dances which created a state of excitement judged by the reservation superintendents to be dangerous.

The Sioux on the new reservations in western Dakota were particularly affected. Chief Sitting Bull (*opposite*) was a leader in the "ghost dance" agitation. Indian police attempted to arrest him on Dec. 15, 1890, and in the resulting melee he was killed.

Three weeks later, while the "ghost dancers" on Wounded Knee Creek in the Pine Ridge Agency (southwestern South Dakota) were being disarmed, an outbreak occurred resulting in the massacre of over 200 Indians.



Courtesy Bureau of American Ethnology, Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D C.

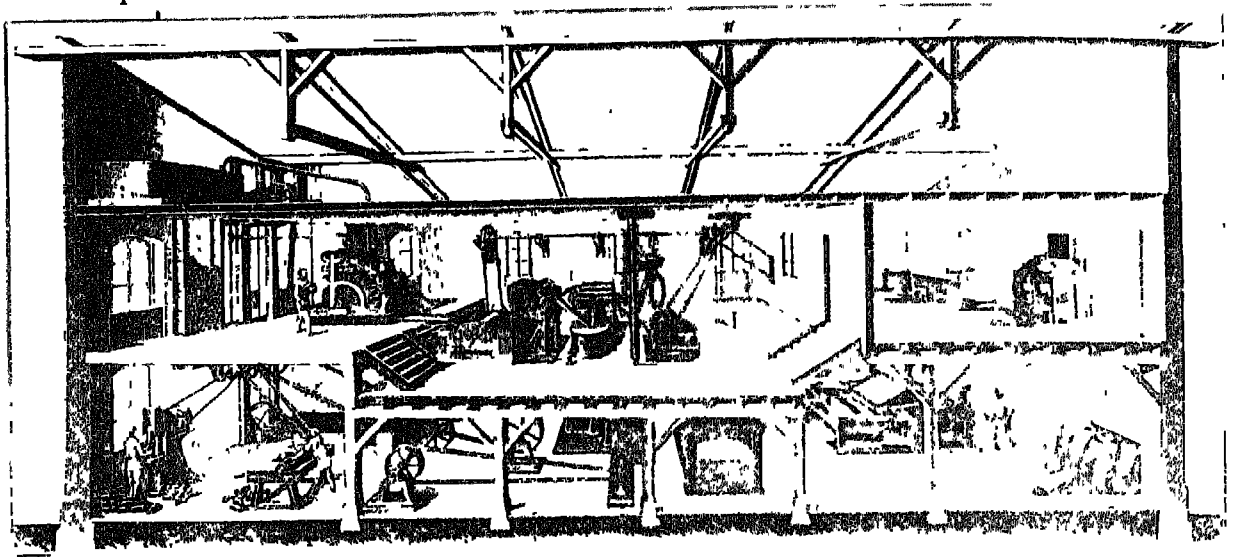


Left. Just before the action at Wounded Knee. Silhouetted on the hill are the hostile Indians. The agency house is shown in the middle left with friendly Indians in the foreground.

Courtesy, Dr Robert Taft, University of Kansas, Lawrence

Pulp

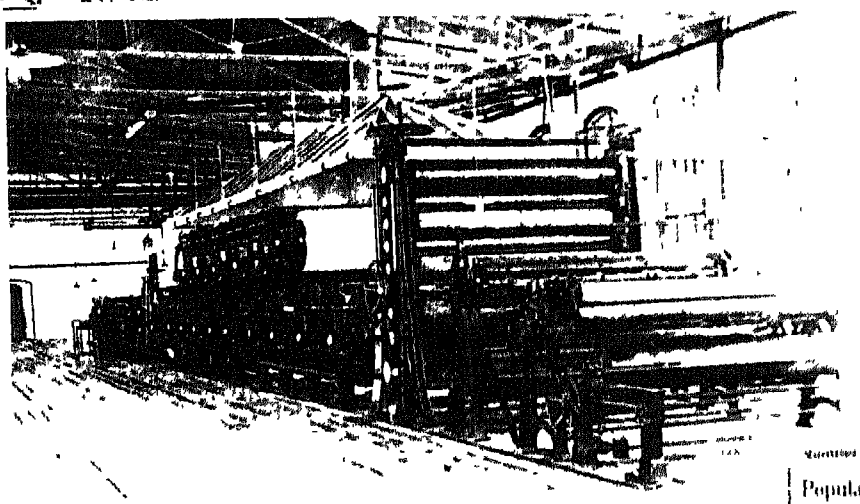
By the 1880's wood pulp had largely displaced rags for the manufacture of cheap paper. Mills were established near the sources of northern spruce. *Below* is a view of a Massachusetts pulp mill in operation about 1890.



Courtesy Dard Hunter Paper Museum, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Cambridge

Paper

The pulp was fed into a machine such as that shown *opposite*—and came out in immense rolls of paper ready for printing.



Courtesy, *The Paper World*, September, 1892

Dime Novels

thrived on pulp paper. *Right* is a typical thriller of 1890. Newspapers, too, began using pulp paper almost exclusively—to the despair of librarians fifty years later, who saw their file copies literally disintegrating.



Courtesy, The New-York Historical Society, New York City

The Census

Each ten years, beginning in 1790, a census of the United States had been taken—as directed by the Constitution of the United States. Thus the year 1890 saw the census takers striving to enumerate and classify the population.

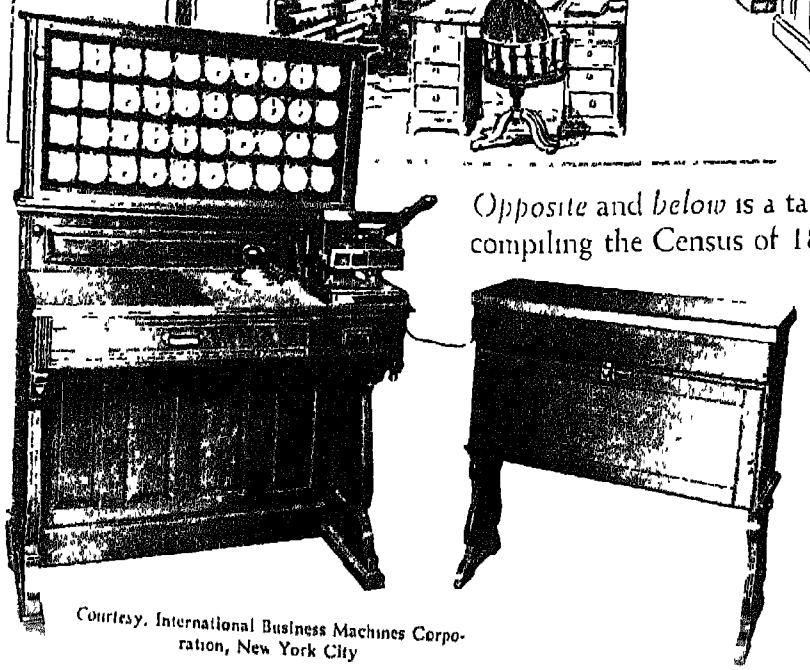
Right is an example of the difficulties



Below View of one of the offices at Washington in which the census reports were assembled

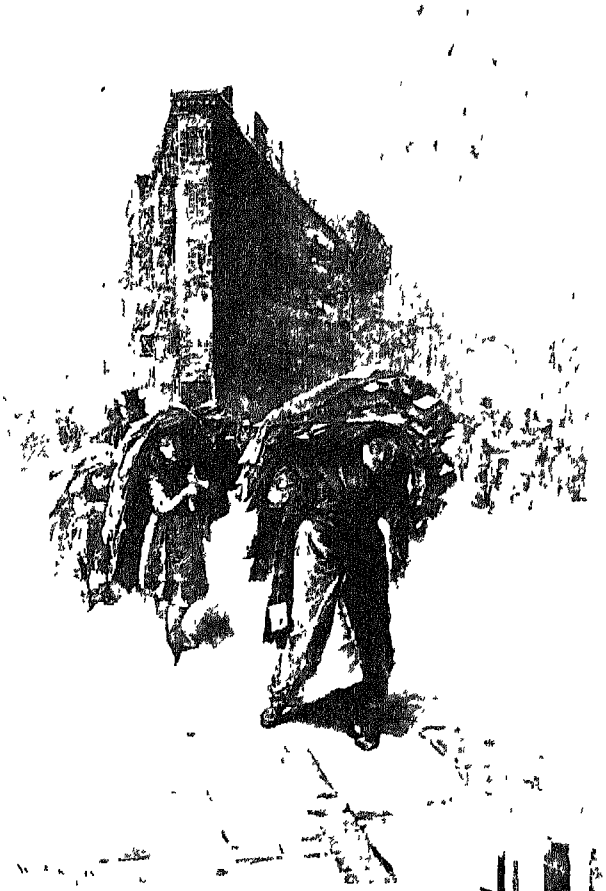


Opposite and *below* is a tabulating machine used in compiling the Census of 1890



Courtesy, International Business Machines Corporation, New York City

Sweatshops



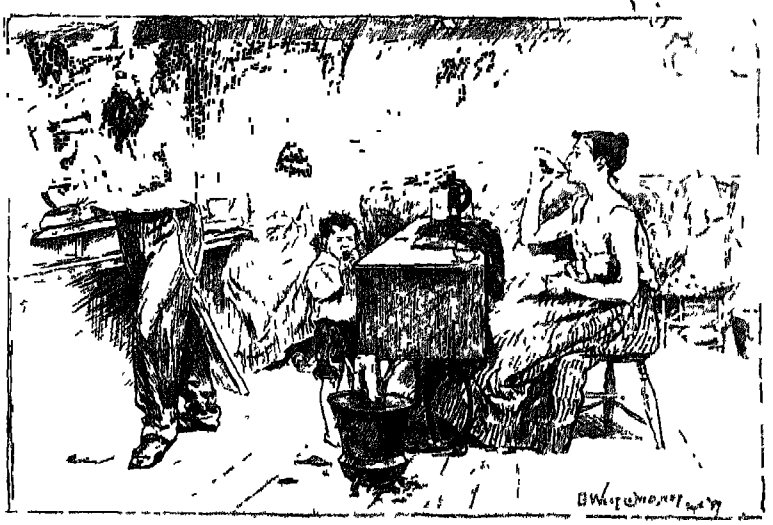
In the clothing industry the practice of farming out work to the lowest bidder resulted in the "sweating" of workers at pitifully small wages.

The picture at the *left* appeared in *Harper's Weekly* for Apr. 26, 1890, and carried the caption, "The Slaves of the 'Sweaters'"

Below Scene in a sweatshop.



Scribner's Monthly, July, 1892

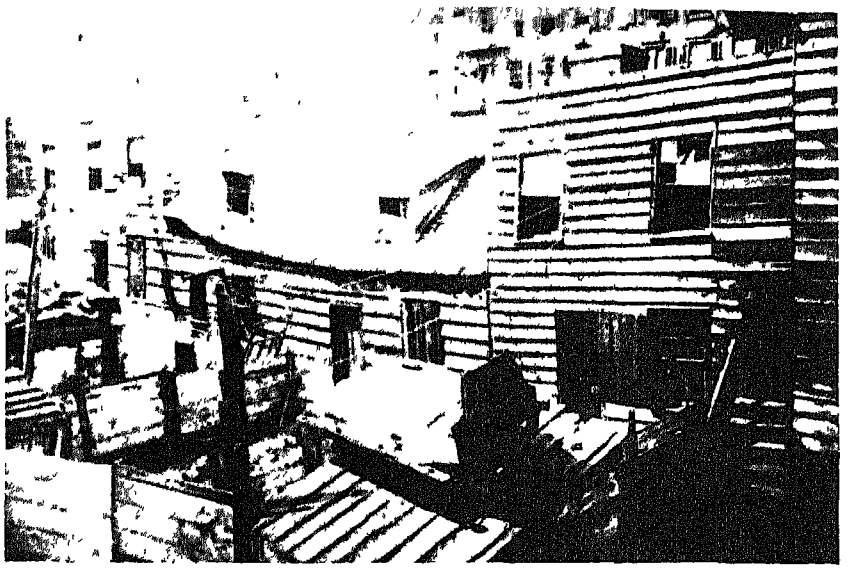


Opposite. Doing work at home.

Frank Leslie's Illustrated Newspaper, July 26, 1890

Five Points

Right is a view of the sort of housing still characteristic of the Five Points area of New York in 1890 —near where the Home Mission for the improvement of the community was established in 1853 (see page 2)



From a photograph in the Jacob A. Riis Collection
Courtesy, Museum of the City of New York

Mafia

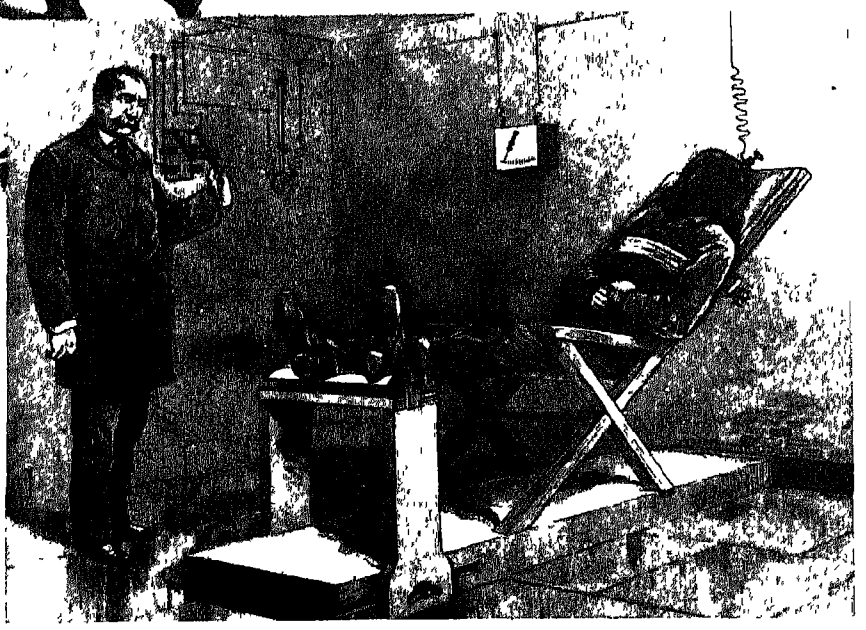
In 1890 members of an Italian secret society, known as the Mafia, became so powerful in New Orleans that they caused the assassination of the chief of police and were about to escape scot-free. An enraged citizenry took the law into its own hands, broke into the local jail as shown *left*, and executed eleven of the offenders. The incident caused a break in diplomatic relations with Italy.



Scribner's Monthly, February, 1896

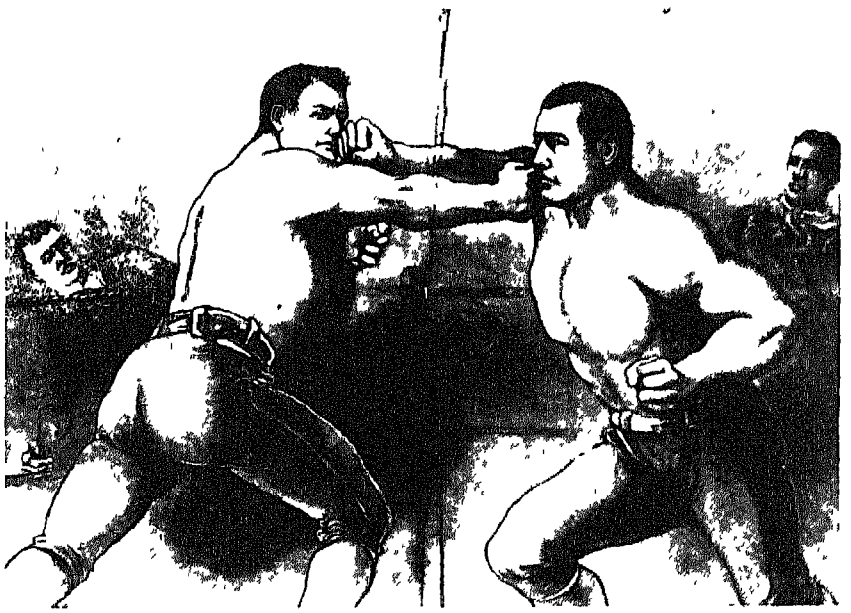
Electrocution

The use of electricity for the execution of criminals originated in New York State in 1888. *Opposite* is perhaps the earliest view of the operation.



Frank Leslie's Illustrated Newspaper, June 8, 1889

"John L." Wins and Loses



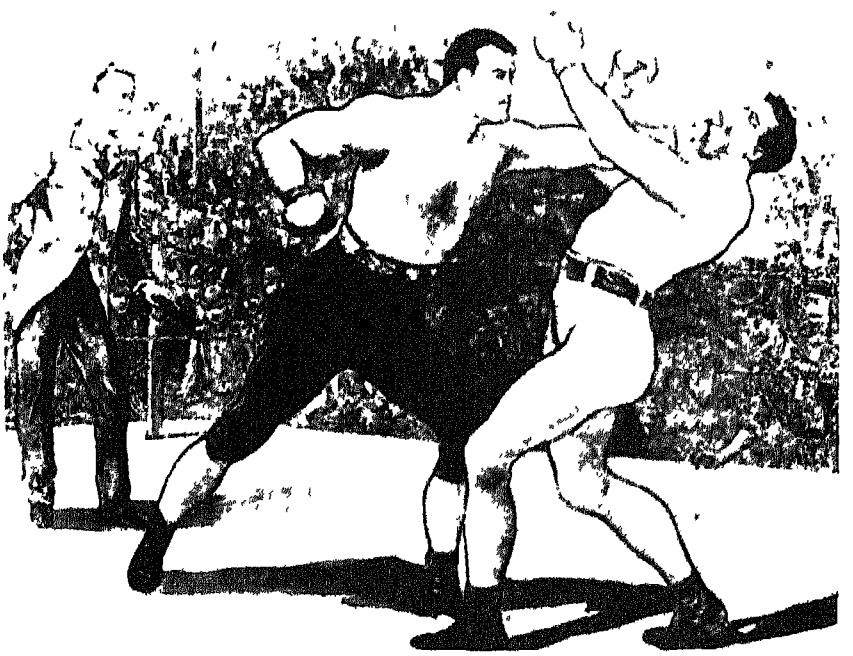
The National Police Gazette July 20, 1889

Since 1882 (see page 351) John L. Sullivan had been the idol of boxing enthusiasts. In 1889 he retained the championship by winning a decision against Jake Kilrain—in a seventy-five round, bare knuckle fight at Richburg, Miss.

This was the last important prize fight without gloves

Three years later, on Sept 7, 1892, Sullivan went down to defeat by James Corbett, who became the new champion.

Right is a view of the fight. Note the type of gloves used.



Courtesy The Ring Collection, New York City



Golf Gets A Gallery

The photograph *opposite* is the first known picture of a golf gallery. The picture was made in 1891 or 1892—following a women's championship match at Morristown, N.J.

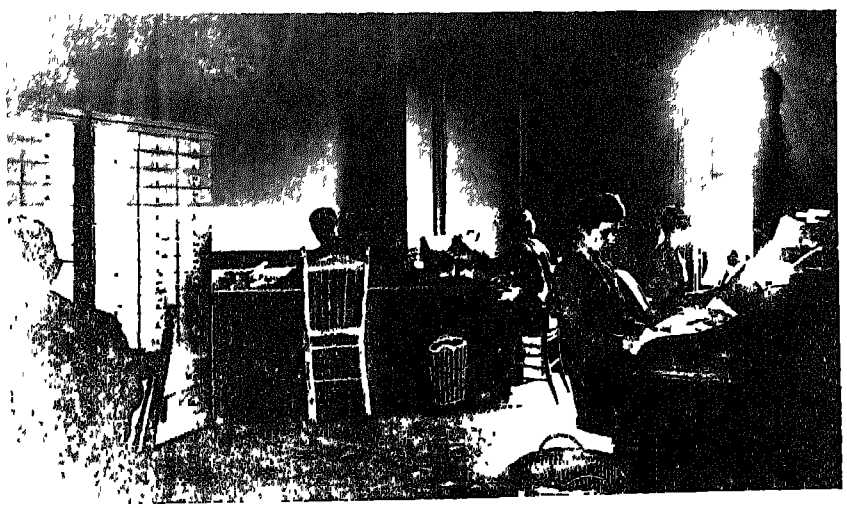
Courtesy, H B Martin, author of *Fifty Years of American Golf* 1936

Selling By Mail

Montgomery Ward was now issuing two comparatively large catalogues each year and still emphasizing its origin as a supply house for the Grange (see page 274)



Courtesy Montgomery Ward, Chicago, Ill



Courtesy Sears, Roebuck and Co, Chicago, Ill

Sears, Roebuck and Co. was doing a mail-order business in watches and jewelry from Minneapolis, Minn.

Left is a view of the correspondence room on the 6th floor of the Globe Building in 1892



Right. The shipping room of Sears, Roebuck and Co in 1892.

Courtesy Sears, Roebuck and Co, Chicago, Ill

Carnegie Libraries



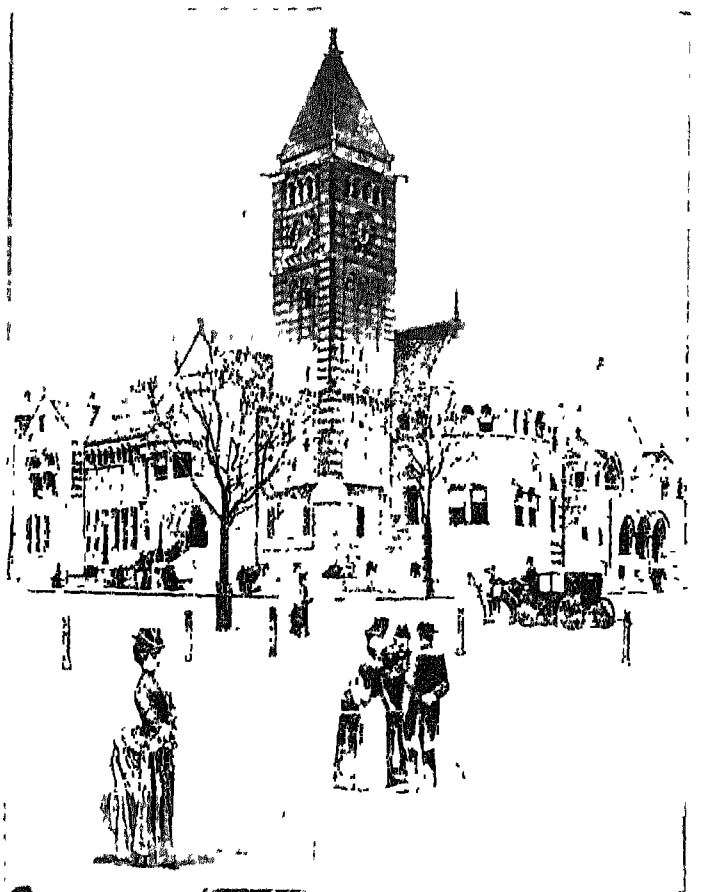
Frank Leslie's Illustrated Newspaper, Feb 22, 1890

Andrew Carnegie

In 1848 the Carnegie family arrived in America from Scotland. There was little money, and young Andrew considered himself fortunate when, at the age of fourteen, he got a job at $2.50 a week. In the ensuing forty years he amassed a great fortune in the Pennsylvania steel industry (see page 425). At the same time he developed a conviction that great wealth should be distributed for "the improvement of mankind." One of the ways in which he used his wealth was through giving money for public library buildings.

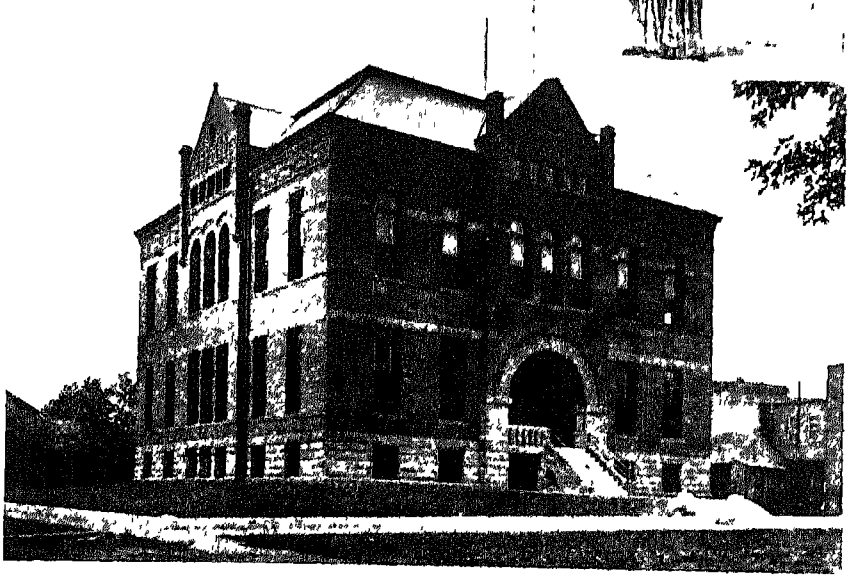
The first of the many "Carnegie Libraries" was completed at Allegheny City, Pa., in 1890, as shown *opposite*

In making his gifts for the buildings, Carnegie consistently stipulated that the municipality in which the library was situated should guarantee 10 per cent of the support of the building.



Frank Leslie's Illustrated Newspaper, Feb 22, 1890

Two years later the second Carnegie library was built at Fairfield, Iowa *Left*.

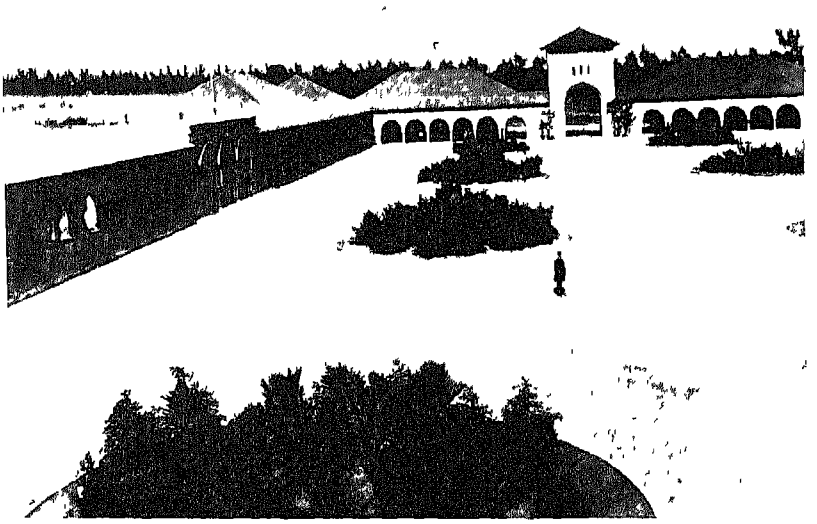


Courtesy Fairfield Public Library, Fairfield, Iowa

New Colleges

Leland Stanford, who had made a fortune in railroads (see pages 237 and 329), now wished to create a memorial to his son. The result was the endowment of an institution of learning to be known as Leland Stanford, Jr., University—located about thirty miles southeast of San Francisco.

Opposite is a view of Stanford University as it appeared when it was formally opened in 1891.



Courtesy, Stanford University, Stanford University, Calif



Courtesy, The University of Chicago, Ill

In 1889 the American Baptist Education Society initiated a movement for the creation of a university in Chicago John D. Rockefeller (see pages 360 and 368) pledged large financial support as did other wealthy men, including Silas B Cobb On Oct 1, 1892, Cobb Hall (shown *opposite*) was opened There were 594 students and a faculty of 120 The University shared its site with the Midway Plaisance of the Columbian Exposition (see page 434).

"The Lord has greatly prospered me in my business and I don't want it to harden my heart" Thus Col George W Scott, a successful Southern industrialist, declared himself in endowing the Decatur Female Seminary at Decatur, Ga, in 1890.

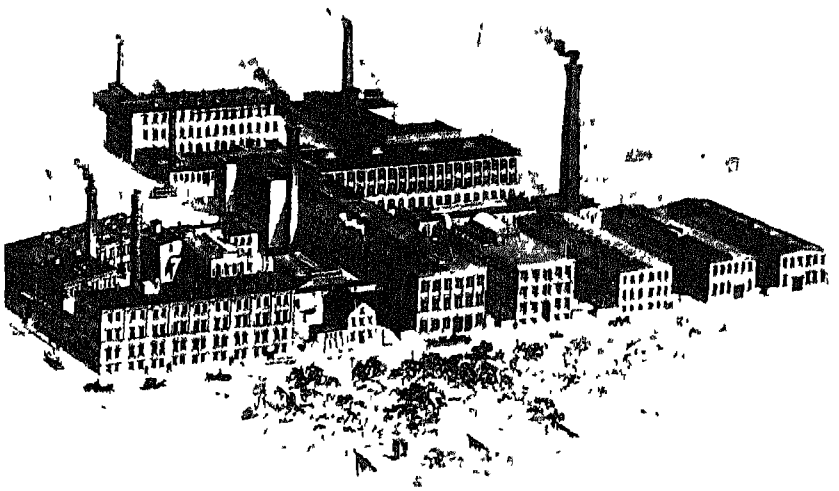
Right is a view of the building erected, through Col Scott's generosity, to house what later became Agnes Scott College.



Courtesy, Agnes Scott College, Decatur, Ga

The General Electric Company

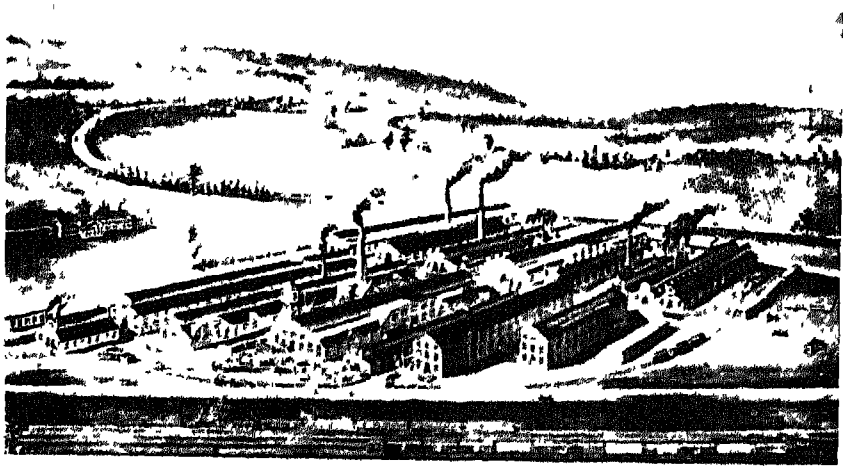
The electrical industry had grown tremendously. At Lynn, Mass., was the great plant of the Thomson-Houston company (*below*), which needed patents held by Edison, Brush and others



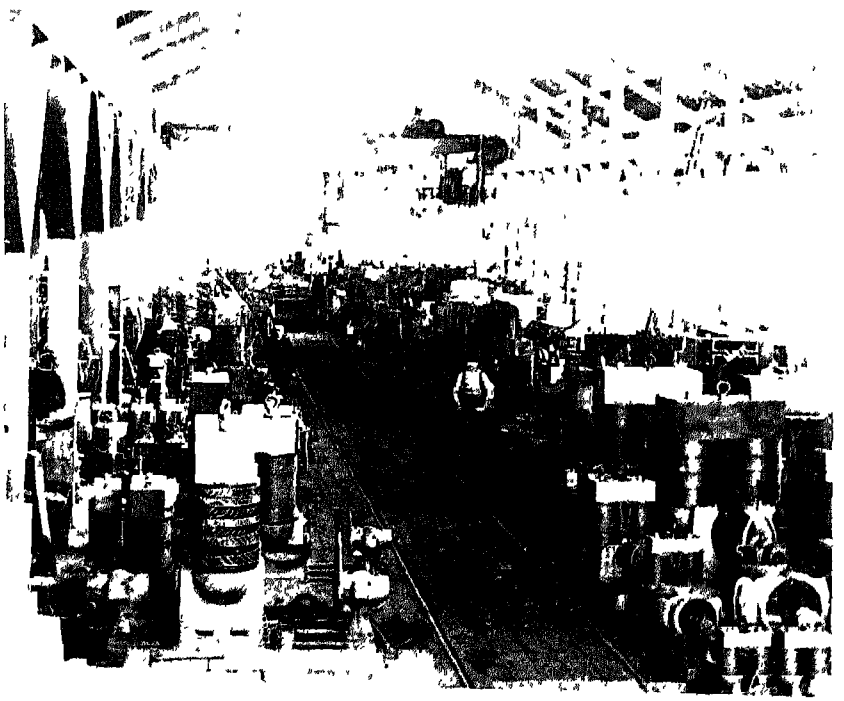
In 1889 Thomson-Houston bought the Brush business and patents (see pages 298, 309 and 338).

At Schenectady, N. Y., was the Edison plant (see pages 337, 338, 366 and 398), which needed patents held by Thomson-Houston.

In 1892 the two companies merged under the name of the General Electric Company.



Schenectady Works, Edison Company, in 1891

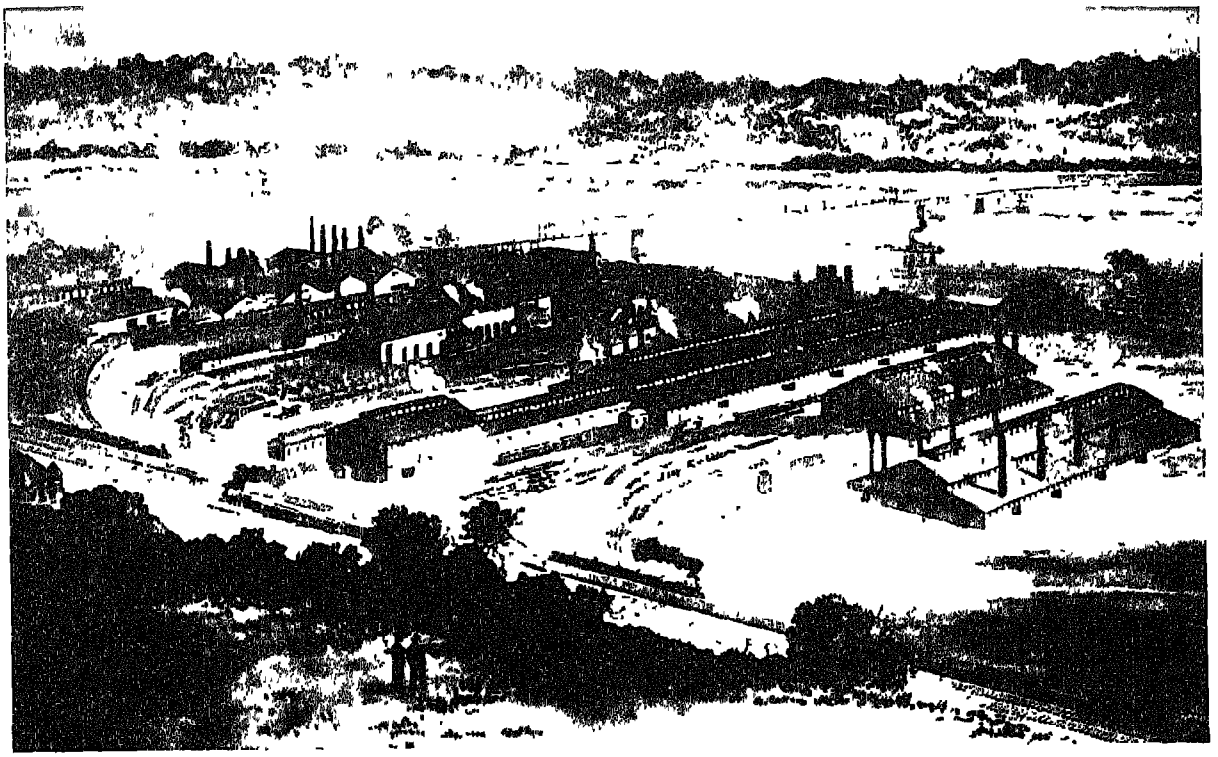


Left. A view in one of the Edison buildings at Schenectady at the time of the formation of the General Electric Company.

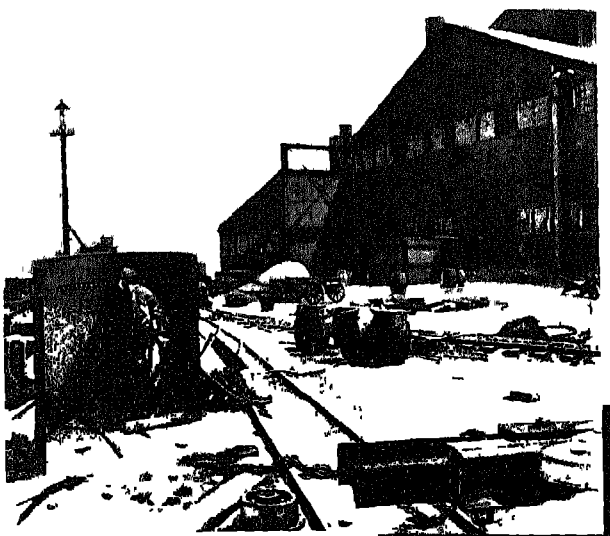
All illustrations on this page are by the courtesy of the General Electric Company, Schenectady, N. Y.

The Homestead Strike

Below is a general view of the Homestead Works of the Carnegie Steel Company (see page 422) in 1890 The plant was located on the Monongahela River a few miles southeast of Pittsburgh.



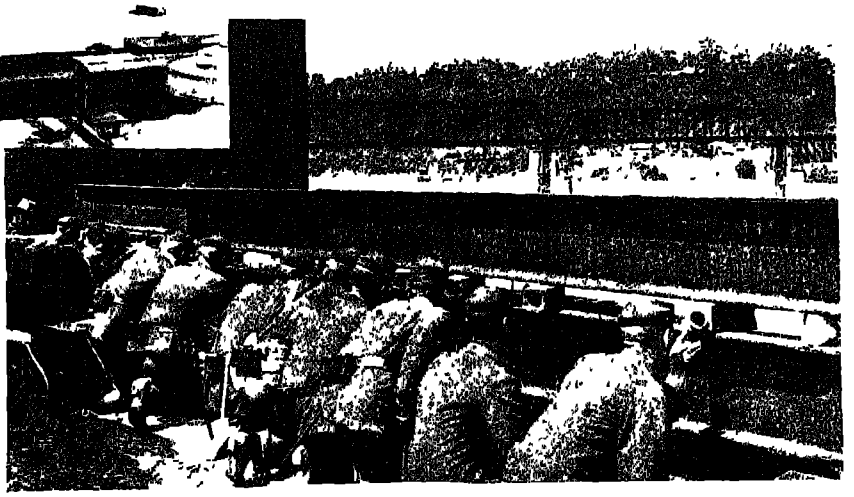
Courtesy Carnegie-Illinois Steel Corporation, U S Steel Subsidiary



In 1892 there was a strike by the laborers at Homestead to force recognition of their union. Violence flared and the company called in Pinkerton detectives to protect the plant

Left is a view of a steel shield behind which strikers fired on the detectives with a cannon loaded with bolts and nuts.

Scribner's Monthly, March, 1896



Finally the militia was sent in to preserve order

Right is a photograph of the soldiers crouching behind barricades in the Works.

The strike failed

Scribner's Monthly, March, 1896

Coal From Colorado



On the Grand River, just west of the Continental Divide in Colorado, extensive deposits of coal were being exploited.

Left. A view of the works of the Grand River Coal and Coke Company at New Castle, Colo., in 1890.

From a photograph by Jackson & Co of Denver
Frank Leslie's Illustrated Newspaper, Feb 22, 1890

Cripple Creek

In 1888 Fremont, Colo., had one store as shown *below.*



Courtesy The State Historical Society of Colorado, Denver

Three years later gold was discovered and a new mining town came into being called Cripple Creek. *Below* is a view in 1891.



Cripple Creek and Colorado Springs Illustrated 1896

The Mesabi Iron Range

In 1890 the Merritt brothers, prospecting in the wild country north of Duluth, Minn (see page 393), uncovered one of the richest iron ore areas yet discovered in America.



Courtesy St Louis County Historical Society, Duluth, Minn

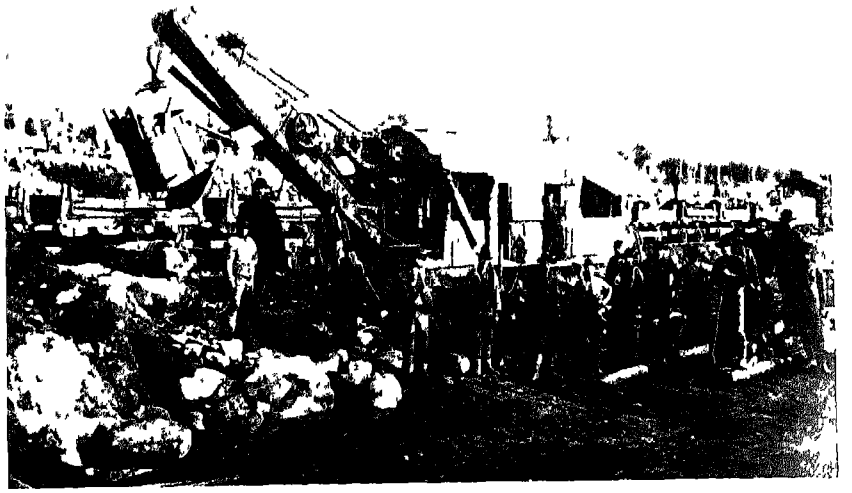
The X in the lower right of the picture *above* marks the pit where the ore was first discovered in the Mesabi Range in 1890



The Merritts filed on the land and organized the Mountain Iron Company. Financial backing was secured from John D. Rockefeller (see pages 360 and 368).

Courtesy, Miss Grace Lee Nute and the Minnesota Historical Society, St Paul

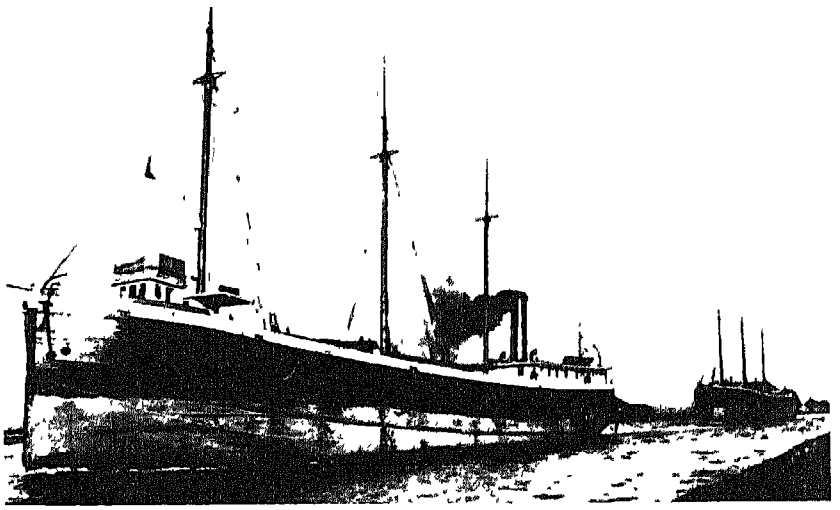
Soon railway lines were running through the Range, as shown *above*, while steam shovels (as shown *right*) were digging ore and loading it onto cars for shipment to the steel mills of Ohio and Pennsylvania.



Courtesy, Miss Grace Lee Nute and the Minnesota Historical Society, St. Paul

On the Great Lakes

With the development of Duluth and Superior at the western end of Lake Superior (see page 393), the traffic on the Lakes increased greatly. In 1881 the Federal Government took over the maintenance of the Sault Ste. Marie Canal (see page 32). The ore from the Mesabi Iron Range (see page 427) added to the shipments going down the Lakes.

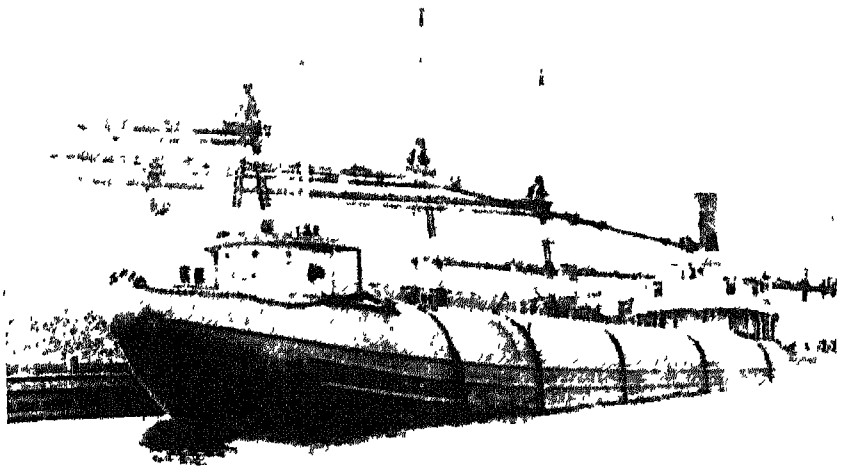


Left Str. *Cherokee*, built in 1889, towing a barge through the Sault Ste. Marie Canal. Often a single steamer towed a long line of barges.

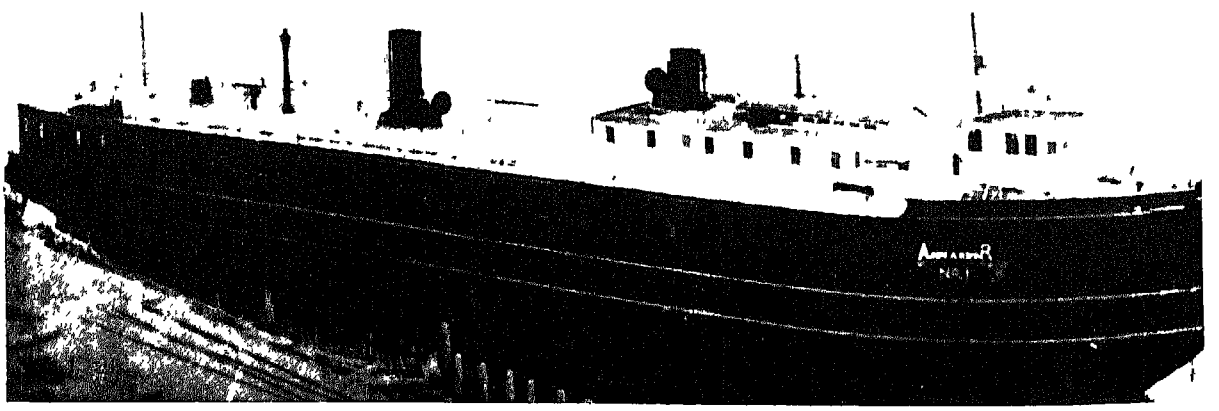
Courtesy Mr Wm A McDonald, Detroit, Mich

Alexander McDougall, at his ship yards in Duluth, was building a new type of barge. All steel in construction, shaped like a cigar and known as whalebacks, these carriers revolutionized the architecture of Lake freighters.

Right is a whaleback taking on cargo.



Courtesy, Minnesota Historical Society, St Paul



Courtesy, Father Edward J Dowling, S J, Detroit, Mich.

On Nov 27, 1892, the *Ann Arbor No 1* (*above*) ferried a train of loaded freight cars across Lake Michigan from Frankfort, Mich, to Kewaunee, Wis. Thus began the use of car ferries on the open waters of this lake—sixty to eighty miles from shore to shore and often rough.

Cleveland Returned

In 1892 the Republican Party renominated Harrison for the Presidency The Democrats united behind Grover Cleveland (see page 404). Doubtful economic policies of the Republican administration had alienated Eastern support, and Cleveland was elected.

Right is a Cleveland badge worn during the campaign.



Courtesy, The New-York Historical Society, New York City

The Australian Ballot

provided and approved by the states, was first widely used in the elections of 1892. Previously the ballots had been supplied by candidates or party committees and invited corruption.

To vote for a Person, mark a Cross **X** in the Square at the right of the name.

GOVERNOR, ... Vote for ONE.

JOHN BLACKMER—of Springfield	Prohibition	
JOHN Q. A. BRACKETT—of Arlington	Republican	X
WILLIAM E. RUSSELL—of Cambridge	Democratic	

LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR, . . . Vote for ONE

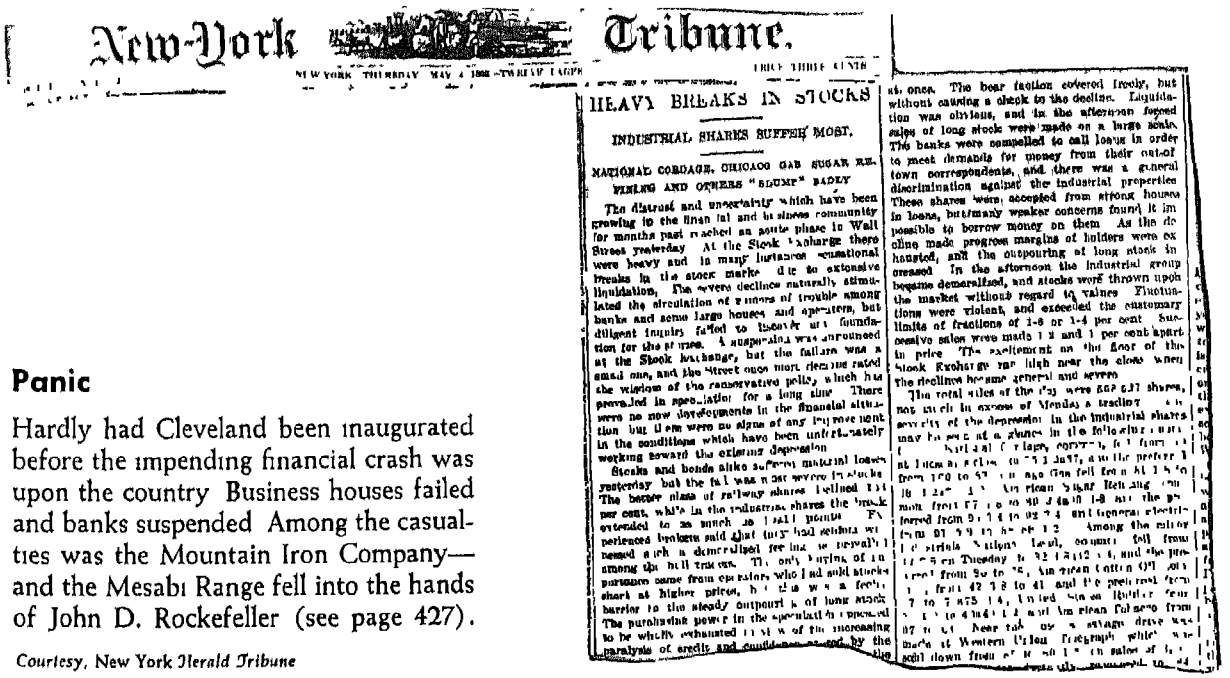
JOHN W. CORCORAN—of Clinton	Democratic	
WILLIAM H. HALE—of Springfield	Republican	X
BENJAMIN F. STURTEVANT—of Boston	Prohibition	

Frank Leslie's Illustrated Newspaper, Nov 23, 1889

Left Sample of an Australian ballot as used in Massachusetts in 1889

Panic

Hardly had Cleveland been inaugurated before the impending financial crash was upon the country Business houses failed and banks suspended Among the casualties was the Mountain Iron Company—and the Mesabi Range fell into the hands of John D. Rockefeller (see page 427).



New-York Tribune.

NEW YORK THURSDAY MAY 4 1893 TWELVE PAGES

PRICE THREE CENTS

HEAVY BREAKS IN STOCKS

INDUSTRIAL SHARES SUFFER MOST.

NATIONAL COBDAGE, CHICAGO GAS SUGAR REFINING AND OTHERS "SLUMP" BADLY

The distrust and uncertainty which have been growing in the financial and business community for months past reached an acute phase in Wall Street yesterday At the Stock Exchange there were heavy and in many instances sensational breaks in the stock market due to extensive liquidation, The severe decline naturally stimulated the circulation of rumors of trouble among banks and some large houses and operators, but diligent inquiry failed to discover any foundation for the rumors. A suspension was announced at the Stock Exchange, but the failure was a small one, and the Street once more recognized the wisdom of the conservative policy which has prevailed in speculation for a long time There were no new developments in the financial situation but there were no signs of any improvement in the conditions which have been unfortunately working toward the extreme depression

Stocks and bonds alike suffered material losses yesterday but the fall was most severe in stocks The heavier class of railway shares declined 1 1/2 per cent, while in the industrials shares the break extended to as much as [illegible] points Experienced brokers said that they had seldom witnessed such a demoralized feeling as prevailed among the bull traders. The only buying of importance came from operators who had sold stocks short at higher prices, but this was a feeble barrier to the steady outpour of long stock The purchasing power in the speculative crowd seemed to be wholly exhausted in view of the increasing paralysis of credit and confidence caused by the [illegible] at once. The bear faction covered freely, but without causing a check to the decline. Liquidation was obvious, and in the afternoon forced sales of long stock were made on a large scale. The banks were compelled to call loans in order to meet demands for money from their out-of-town correspondents, and there was a general discrimination against the industrial properties These shares were accepted from strong houses in loans, but many weaker concerns found it impossible to borrow money on them As the decline made progress margins of holders were exhausted, and the outpouring of long stock increased In the afternoon the industrial group became demoralized, and stocks were thrown upon the market without regard to values Fluctuations were violent, and exceeded the customary limits of fractions of 1-8 or 1-4 per cent Successive sales were made 1 1/2 and 1 per cent apart in price The excitement on the floor of the Stock Exchange ran high near the close when the declines became general and severe

The total sales of the day were 807,537 shares, [illegible]

Courtesy, New York Herald Tribune

The Stereoscope

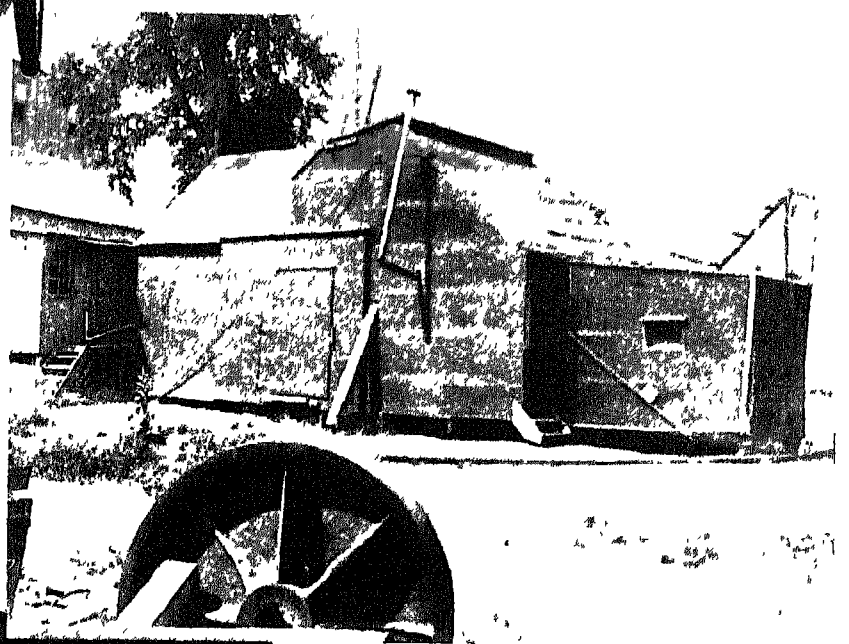


This simple optical instrument provided entertainment and instruction in thousands of homes To the city dweller it brought views of the west, and to the untravelled boy on the farm it brought pictures of the great cities It was the movie of the 1880's and 1890's—and gave to the pictures a depth which the movie has not been able to equal.

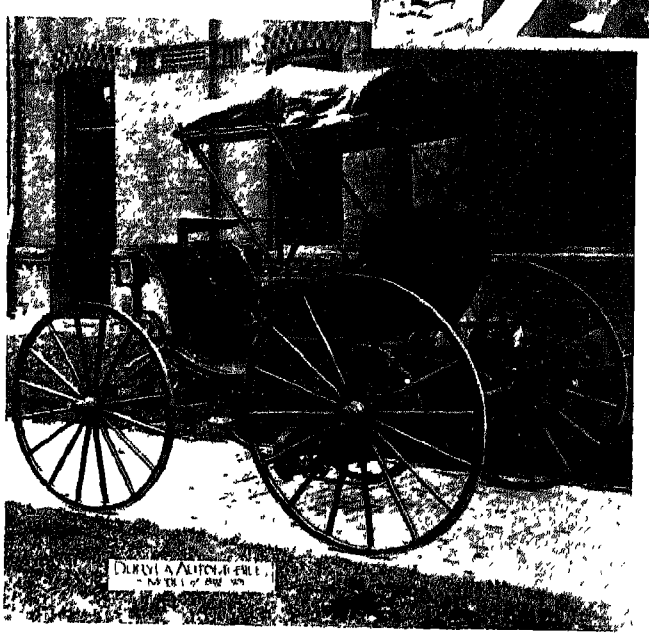
Courtesy The New York Historical Society, New York City

The Movie

was impending *Right* is a photograph of the first motion picture studio in the world—built by Thomas Edison at his laboratory in West Orange, N. J , in 1893.



Courtesy, Thomas A Edison, Incorporated, West Orange, N J



The Automobile

Left is a horseless buggy designed and constructed by Charles E. Duryea between 1891 and 1893. It is usually looked upon as the first American automobile.

Courtesy, Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D C

Saint-Gaudens' Diana

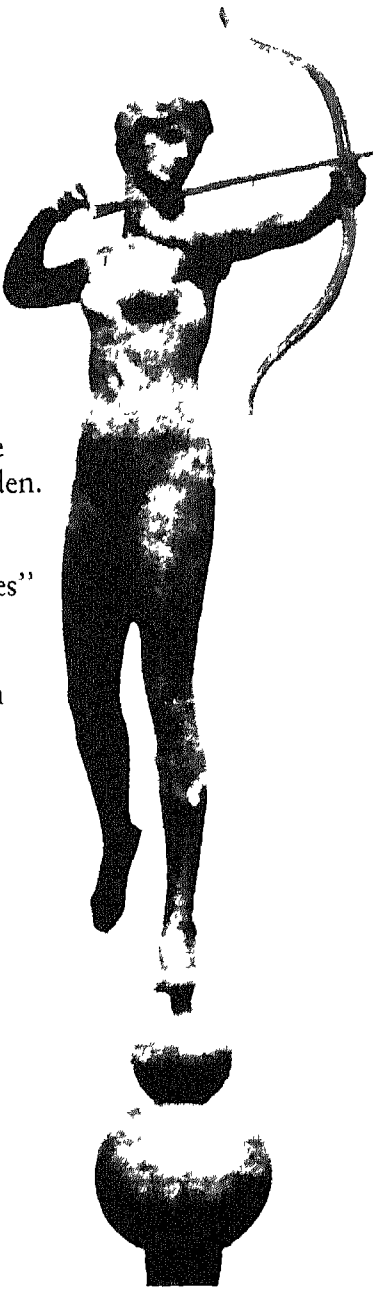
Between 1890 and 1891 the old Madison Square Garden in New York (see page 322) was torn down and a great new building erected McKim, Mead & White were the architects. Poised upon the tower of the building was a statue of Diana by the celebrated sculptor, Augustus Saint-Gaudens



Frank Leslie's Illustrated Newspaper, Sept 27, 1890

Athletic contests, public balls, and horse shows were held in the Garden.

Universally in the early 1890's "ladies" used sidesaddles for riding—sitting the horse as shown *left*.



Courtesy, The New-York Historical Society, New York City



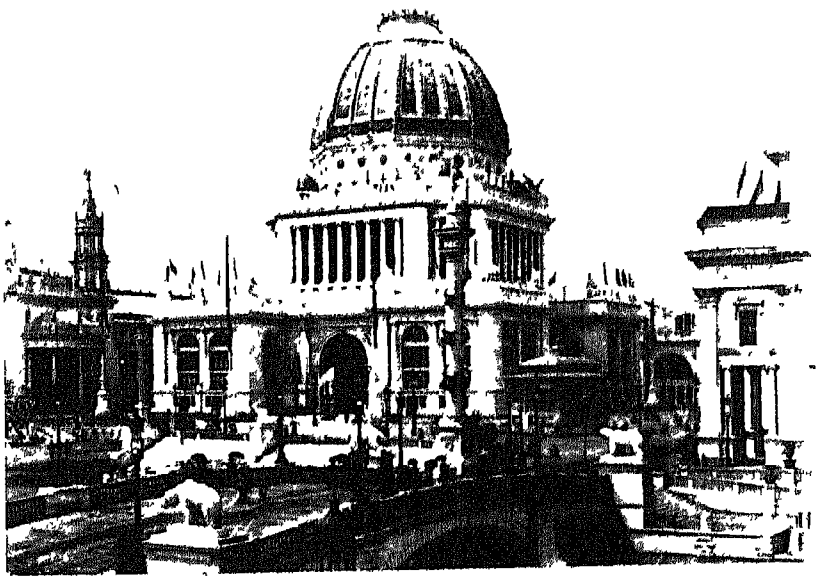
Burlesque

retained its popularity. *Left*, from the *Police Gazette* (which was standard literature in every barber shop), is shown "Amiable Agnes Evans, a bright and pretty member of May Howard's Merry Burlesquers."

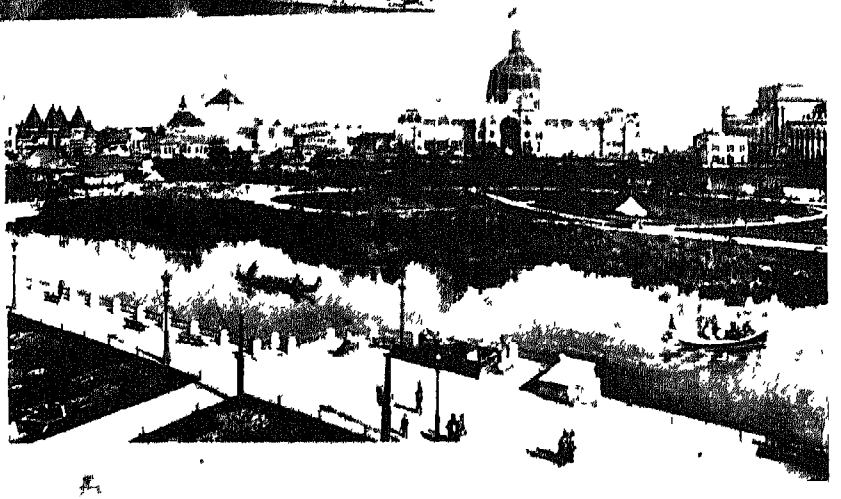
The National Police Gazette, July 20, 1889

World's Columbian Exposition

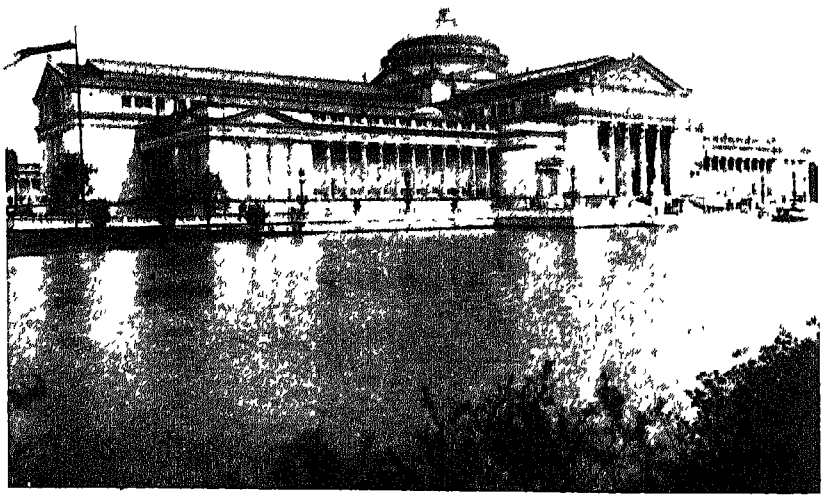
The four-hundredth anniversary of the discovery of America by Columbus was commemorated in 1893 by a great international fair at Chicago.



Left. The Administration Building



Right The Government Building and Wooded Island.



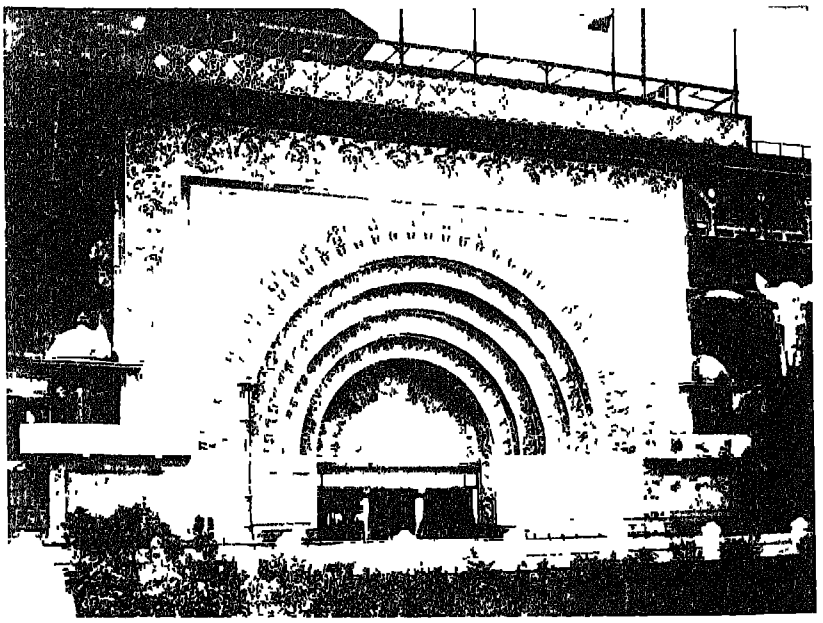
Left The Fine Arts Building.

The landscaping of the grounds and the designing of the buildings were under the supervision of a committee composed of the leading architects of the country The impressive result notably influenced not only future building but future city planning.

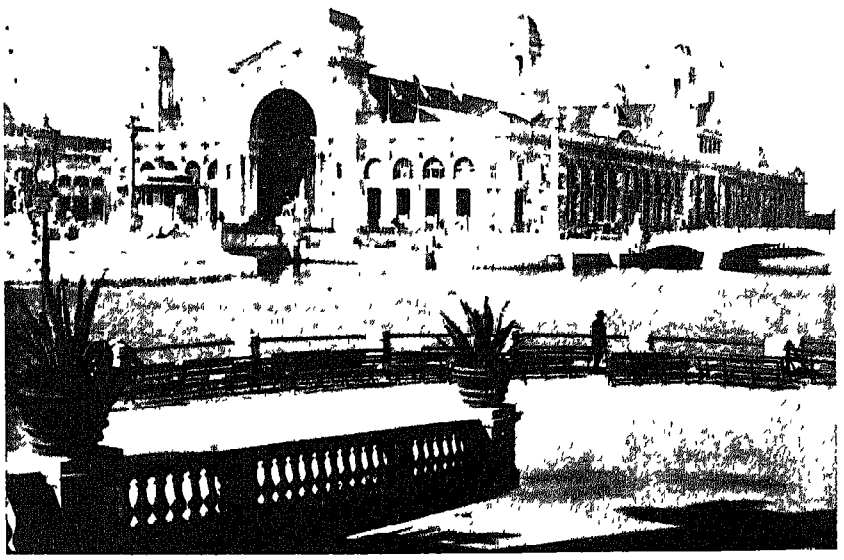
All illustrations on this page are by the courtesy of the Chicago Historical Society, Ill

World's Columbian Exposition (*Continued*)

Right is a view of the entrance of the Transportation Building.



Courtesy, Chicago Historical Society, Ill



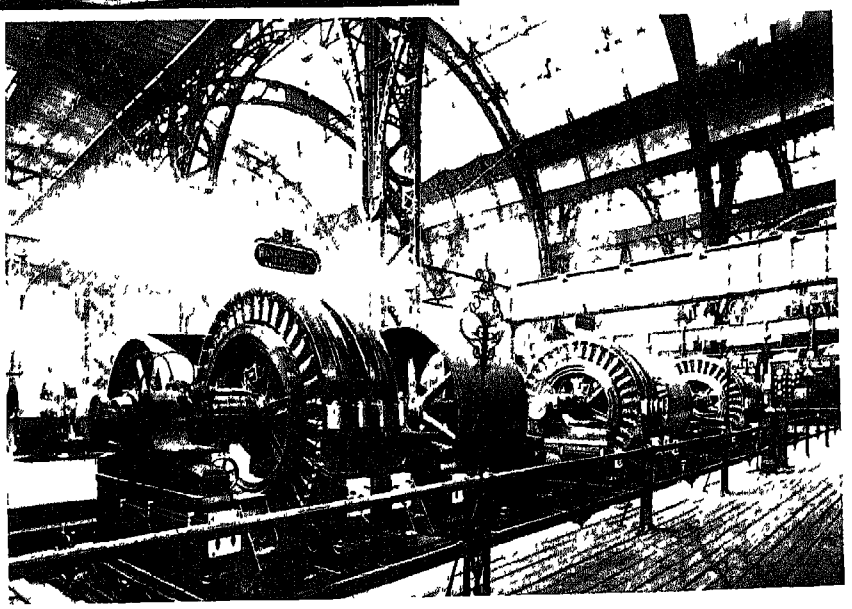
Courtesy, Chicago Historical Society, Ill

The unprecedented use of electricity at the Fair impressed upon the people of the country for the first time the importance of this new source of light and power.

Left is the Electricity Building

The Westinghouse Electric company supplied the light for the Fair.

Right are shown three of the twelve 1000 h p. generators which lighted the buildings and the grounds of what was popularly called "The White City."



Courtesy, Westinghouse Electric Corporation, Pittsburgh, Pa.

The Midway

A feature of the Columbian Exposition was "The Midway Plaisance," where all sorts of amusements beguiled the visitor weary of being improved.



Courtesy, Chicago Historical Society, Ill

Left Blarney Castle on the Midway.

The Ferris Wheel was an attraction of never failing interest. It was designed by George W. G. Ferris, a civil engineer who had been requested to produce for the Fair a novelty equal to that of the Eiffel Tower, which had been one of the features of the Paris Exposition of 1889.



Courtesy, Chicago Historical Society, Ill

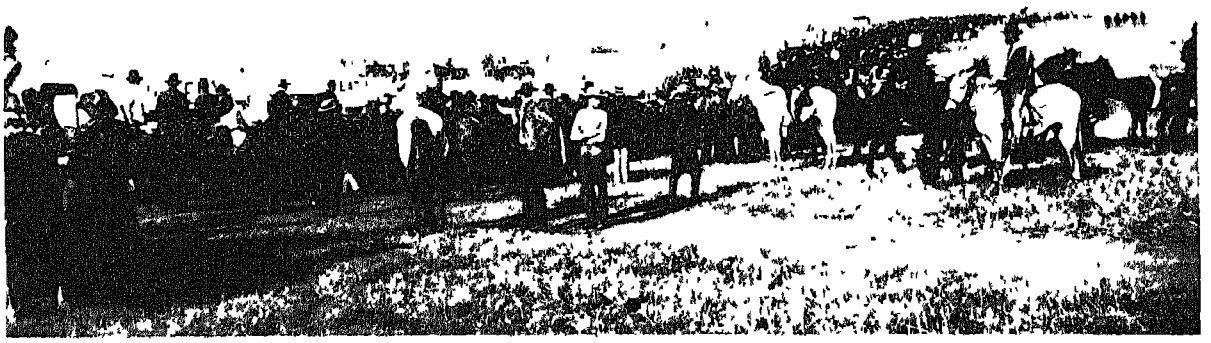


Another popular feature of the Midway was The Streets of Cairo, where "Little Egypt" danced the hoochee-coochee.

Acme Photo

Opening of the "Strip"

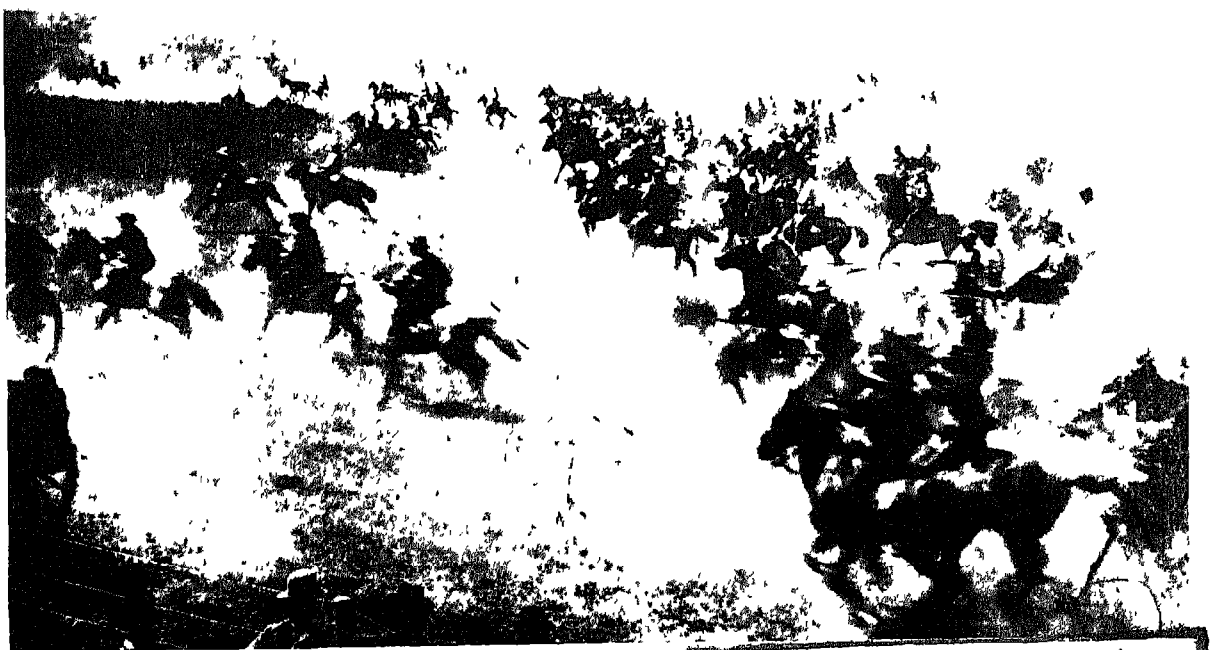
Indian Territory, lying south of Kansas, was the last retreat of the Red Man As we have seen (page 407), the central portion of this Territory had been opened to white settlement in 1889 Now, on Sept 16, 1893, the northern part of the Territory, commonly called the Cherokee Strip, was to be thrown open by a "run."





From all parts of the country men, women and children converged upon the borders of the Strip — on horseback, in wagons and afoot *Above* is a view on the southern border—taken on September 11th *Right* is a view on the morning of the run—with the land seekers lining up awaiting the signal to go.

At 12·00 noon the U S cavalrymen who had been holding back the crowds raised their carbines A whiff of smoke, a crack of the signal guns—and the run was on In a cloud of dust, reeking with the odor of horse sweat and hot leather, a hundred thousand men and women raced for a coveted piece of the Public Domain



The conquest of the frontier, which had opened with the settlement of Connecticut in 1635 (page 97), which had extended across the continent and halfway back, was for all practical purposes finished

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